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2

HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF BELFAST

IN THE

STATE OF MAINE,

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1770 TO 1875.

BY

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

“ POSTERITY DELIGHTS IN DETAILS.”

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PORTLAND:

LORING, SHORT, AND HARMON.

1877.

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P R E F A C E.

THE design of writing a History of Belfast first seriously occurred to me in 1870, while preparing an address for the Centennial Celebration of that year. Since then the materials have accumulated which are embodied in the present volume. A delay of several months beyond the time at first specified for publication has been unavoidable. For this delay, the addition of several engravings and of two hundred and six more pages than were promised in the Prospectus will, I trust, be regarded as a sufficient apology.

Towns in New England, of which the existence began no farther back than a century, can have only short and simple annals. But Belfast — a community of but six thousand inhabitants, which, within the space of little more than its last decade, sent over eight hundred of its sons to engage in the conflict for THE UNION; which, almost unaided, has built a railroad costing nearly a million of dollars; which has twice had the larger portion of its business territory swept over by fire, and which is to-day more prosperous and enterprising than ever before — must present some features in its history of more than a local interest, as illustrating the characteristic energy and persistence of the American people.

To enumerate the many sources from which information has been derived, as well as all the instances of individual kindness which have lightened my task, would exceed the space assigned for this preface. I must not omit, however, to acknowledge my obligations to JOHN H. QUIMBY and EMERY BOARDMAN, late City Clerks, for allowing me unrestricted

access to the records and papers in their custody ; to Judge PHIL0 HERSEY, for valuable aid in preparing the various plans which the work contains ; and to HENRY L. KILGORE, whose skill as an artist has enabled me to present the most prominent portraits and engravings. Nor can I omit mentioning the venerable WILLIAM QUIMBY, who, at the age of over fourscore years, with a memory remarkable for accuracy, has furnished an account of persons and incidents of the past which could not otherwise have been obtained. The "Annals of Belfast for Half a Century," by the Hon. WILLIAM G. CROSBY, which appeared in the "Republican Journal" during 1874-75, have been invaluable to me. The pleasing tribute to his native city contained in these vivid reminiscences of Mr. Crosby's long and honored life is one for which posterity cannot be too grateful.

With this introduction, the following pages are submitted to my fellow-citizens. Should they be favorably received, I shall be amply rewarded for my labor.

BELFAST, June, 1877.

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HISTORY OF BELFAST.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY.

Situation. — Latitude and Longitude. — Dimensions. — Number of Acres. — Boundaries. — Establishment of Bounds in 1812. — Portion of Town set off to Searsport. — Perambulation of Lines. — Hills. — Rivers and Streams. — The Passagassawakeag. — Weescott Stream. — Goose River. — Little River. — Rivulets. — Waterfalls. — Islands. — Description of the Harbor. — Sailing Directions. — Plans. — Maps. — Copy of Plan made in 1794. — Engravings. — Paintings. — Directories. — Geological Features. — Soil and Trees. — Indians and their Relics. — Localities mentioned in the History.

SITUATION AND DIMENSIONS.

THE City of BELFAST, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine, is situated at the north-west angle of Penobscot Bay, about twenty-six miles from its entrance,¹ and about ten miles westerly from the mouth of Penobscot River. Its latitude is 44° 25' 29" north, and its longitude west of Greenwich is 69° 0' 19". This is the geographical position of the Methodist Church spire, as determined by the United States Coast Survey.

It is forty-one miles from Augusta, thirty-two from Bangor, one hundred and ten from Portland, and two hundred and thirty-two $1\frac{8}{10}$ from Boston.² These are distances on the old post-roads: by railway, they are increased. As established in 1813, its northern line, from Belmont to Prospect, measured eight miles and a quarter. Its breadth is five miles three quarters and fifty-two rods. Originally, the shape of the township was nearly rectangular; but, by a dismemberment of its south-eastern portion, in 1845, to form the town of Searsport, its base line was reduced about two miles,

¹ Penobscot Bay may be said to begin at White Head on the west. — *Coast Pilot, Gulf of Maine.*

² This is the exact distance from the old State-House in Boston to the post-office here, as measured in 1812 by an agent of the Government.

while the length of the northern line sustained only a slight diminution. The original area comprised twenty-three thousand acres, of which three thousand four hundred and seventy-one were included in Searsport, leaving nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

BOUNDARIES.

Belfast is bounded northerly by Swanville and Waldo; southerly, by Northport and the bay; easterly, by Searsport and the bay; and westerly, by Belmont and Morrill. In the original deed, the courses and distances of the township are given as follows: "Beginning at Half-way Creek (being the westerly boundary of Frankfort), westerly around the harbor called Passagawakeag to Little River; 2dly, from thence upward, by sundry turns in Little River, about as far as salt water flows, and crossing said river, to a black birch-tree, computed thirty-seven chains; 3dly, from thence south, sixty degrees west, two hundred and twenty-three chains to a birch-tree; 4thly, from thence north, twenty-two degrees west, three hundred and seventy-two chains, equal to four miles two hundred and eight rods, to a rock-maple tree, one rod westerly of a quarry of stones; 5thly, from thence north, sixty-eight degrees east, six hundred and two chains, equal to seven miles and three quarters, to the westerly line of Frankfort."

In 1812, Jonathan Wilson and fifteen others represented to the selectmen "that the town boundary lines are very uncertain, and not established between the Waldo proprietors and said town, and that they are still liable to actions of ejectment." At the spring meeting of that year, William Crosby, John Wilson, and Bohan P. Field were chosen a committee to petition the Legislature to establish the lines, "so as to embrace the Fourth Division lots." Their action resulted in the passage of the following Act, which was finally approved June 16, 1813:—

An Act to establish the Boundaries of the Town of Belfast, in the County of Hancock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the boundary lines of the said town of Belfast be, and they are hereby, established as follows: Beginning at the northerly corner of lot numbered fifty-four, in the fourth division of lots in said

town, at a marked hemlock-tree ; thence running south, by the town of Prospect, one mile one quarter and twenty-one rods, to Half-way Creek ; thence following the course of the channel of said Half-way Creek, to a ledge of rocks projecting from the side of Prospect, at the tide-waters of Belfast Bay ; thence, running south, into said bay, until said course intersects a line running due east from the mouth of Little River ; thence, running west, to the said mouth of Little River ; thence, by the town of Northport, up said Little River, following the course of its ancient channel, which includes the island in said river, within the town of Belfast, to a marked yellow birch-tree, standing on the west bank of said river, and at the south-easterly corner of lot numbered one hundred and two, in the third division of lots in said town of Belfast ; thence, by the town of Northport, running south, sixty-eight degrees west, three miles one quarter and four rods, to a marked yellow birch-tree, at the south-westerly corner of lot numbered one, in the fourth division of lots in said town of Belfast, and commonly known by the name of Chadwick's Corner ; thence, running north, twenty-two degrees west, by the unincorporated plantation of Greene, four miles three quarters and fifty-two rods, to a marked maple-tree, at the north-westerly corner of lot numbered twenty-six, in the fourth division of lots in said town of Belfast ; thence, by unincorporated lands, running north, sixty-eight degrees east, eight miles one quarter and fifteen rods, to the hemlock-tree first mentioned : provided, however, that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to affect the claims of individuals to the right of soil within said boundaries.

By the incorporation of Searsport, in 1845, "all that part of Belfast lying easterly of the westerly line of school district No. 12, and of the western lines of lots Nos. 2, 11, and 23, in district No. 18, and Nos. 23, 53, and 52 in the northern or border division of half lots," was set off, and included in the new town. Among the papers accompanying the original Act, there is nothing which shows the census or the valuation of the portion separated. The number of polls returned from Belfast in 1842 was eight hundred and two. The division reduced it to seven hundred and fifty-five. A multiplication of forty-seven, the difference, by four and one-third, which is about the ratio between polls and population, gives two hundred and six, the probable number of inhabitants set off.

PERAMBULATION OF LINES.

To prevent interference of jurisdiction, the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted, in 1786, that the lines of towns should be run and their marks renewed once every five years, and that a record of the same be duly made. Under the laws of Maine, such perambulation, where stone monuments are erected, is required once in every ten years. This duty has been neglected by the authorities of Belfast; and no later perambulations appear of record than those of the Northport line in 1832, and of the other lines in 1848.

HILLS.

The situation of Belfast may be called elevated, although unmarked by any lofty or precipitous hills. Along the shore of the bay and river, the land rises gradually, exhibiting an undulating surface, intercepted by an occasional rivulet. The Calderwood Hill, in the extreme south-west corner of the city, belonging to a chain which extends through Northport and Lincolnville to Camden, and the Hayford Hill, three miles northerly, near Belmont, are the highest elevations in our territory. On the eastern side of the harbor, on the Swanville road, is a height of one hundred and eighty-five feet. According to Dr. Jackson's Geological Report, the summit of Congress Street is one hundred and seventy-eight feet above tide-waters. From this point is a prospect of great extent and beauty. Passing over the populous part of the city, which occupies the declivity of the hill, the eye commands a view of Penobscot Bay, having a width of twelve miles, with the lofty peaks of Mount Desert rising conspicuously beyond. On the south are seen the mountain ranges of Camden; and, at opposite points, appear the hills of Montville and Knox, varied by wooded slopes and cultivated intervals. Portions of twenty-seven towns and of five different counties are visible from this locality.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Passagassawakeag is properly an estuary or arm of the sea, as far as its eastern terminus above City Point. The western or main branch has its source from ponds in Morrill, Knox, Waldo, and Brooks. Furnishing power for several mills in the last two towns, it enters the north-west corner of Belfast, near Morrill, crossing the road at Poor's Mills, about four miles from the court-house. Thence, pursuing an easterly and somewhat

tortuous course, fed by two brooks near John Q. A. Davidson's, it flows by the old Job White Mill; and three hundred rods further down is bridged at the Head of the Tide, where Cochran's Mill formerly stood. From this point to the old tannery dam was formerly an almost continuous fall. Salt water flows above Marsh Creek, — a small inlet which here joins the river. Before the erection of the Point bridge, in 1839, scows ascended as far as this point. Below the railroad bridge, there is a sufficient depth of water at high tide for large schooners. From the wharves at City Point to the upper bridge, a distance of nearly a mile, the river expands to a width of three hundred yards, and has a depth in the channel at mean low water of from five to eleven feet. At the Narrows, where the upper bridge crosses, there is a width of about two hundred feet. From here to the east or lower bridge, the distance is one mile. A few rods above the latter, the indentation of the bank forms a basin, making the width from shore to shore about three-eighths of a mile. The depth of the channel between the two bridges at mean low water varies from six to fourteen feet. It is one-fourth of a mile from one end of the lower bridge to the other; and the channel is at the draw, near the western shore. Opposite Sandy Beach, or Lewis's Wharf, is the deepest water, being from twenty to twenty-four feet at mean low tide. The river diminishes in width at this point, and from thence gradually expands to five-eighths of a mile across from the foot of Allyn Street to Patterson's Point.

The Wescott stream, which joins the main river opposite City Point, has its source in Hurd's Pond in Swanville, and Ames's Pond in Waldo. A fall of twenty-one feet at its outlet supplies the mills of Joseph H. Kaler. Here John Mitchell erected a saw-mill in the first year of the settlement.

Goose River, which empties into the Passagassawakeag, on its eastern side, directly opposite the wharves, flows from Goose Pond in Swanville, six miles distant. This pond contains thirteen hundred acres, is of great depth, and has a large water-shed draining into it. It is also fed by springs from the bottom, which give a steady supply of water during the entire year. From the outlet of the pond, where there is a substantial stone dam, the river pursues a course nearly parallel to and within a few rods of the old Bangor road to Mason's Mills, formerly Little's Mills. Thence, crossing the road at Kelley's axe-factory, and the Searsport or

Shore road, at about one hundred rods from tide-water, there is a fall of one hundred and eighty-five feet, affording ten water-powers, several of which, occupied for various manufactories, are described in another chapter. Near the lower bridge, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, a trip-hammer, and a tannery were once maintained. No traces of them now exist. Fifty rods from the mouth of the river, Hiram E. Peirce, the owner of the premises, has built a stone dam, three hundred feet in length and thirty feet high, furnishing a water-power of two hundred horse capacity. At the foot of the dam, the tide-water is thirteen feet deep, allowing vessels of that draft to come directly to the mills, erected during the present year (1874).¹

Little River joins the harbor at the Northport line ; and from its mouth for nearly a half mile, or, in the language of the original deed, "about as far as salt water flows," it forms a portion of our western boundary. One of its sources is in Belmont, near Hall's Corner ; another is near the Wadlin Hill in Northport. It is fed by Little Meadow and other brooks which cross Belmont Avenue. Where it is intersected by the back road to Lincolnville, Stanley's or Wilson's Mills were formerly situated. Further down were Robbins's Mills : and, three hundred rods below, Peirce's Mill, afterwards owned by Edward Perkins, once stood. Near the mouth, James Nesmith had a grist-mill before the present century. Now there is not a single mill upon the whole river, which is of much less capacity than a few years ago.

The rivulet which supplies the tannery of Small & Houston, on the upper bridge road, was formerly quite a large stream. It has its source in marshy land near Grove Cemetery. On Northport Avenue is the Morrison Brook, once crossed by a log bridge, but now diminished to a small size.²

¹ Since the above was written, this privilege has been leased on a long term by Messrs. Hazeltine & Bickford, who are preparing to improve it for extensive manufactories.

² The lines of Bryant are applicable to all the streams in this vicinity : —

" Before these fields were shorn and tilled,
Full to the brim our rivers flowed ;
The melody of waters filled
The fresh and boundless wood ;
And torrents dashed, and rivulets played,
And fountains spouted in the shade.
Those grateful sounds are heard no more ;
The springs are silent in the sun ;
The rivers, by the blackened shore,
With lessening current run."

There are no natural ponds in Belfast, and but two islands, — “Negro Island,” near City Point, and a small one in Little River. The latter is quite conspicuously designated on Chadwick’s plan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HARBOR.

The following description of Belfast Harbor is taken from the “Coast Pilot,” Gulf of Maine, published under the direction of the United States Coast Survey, in 1874, pp. 341–343 :—

Brown’s Head is about two miles and three-quarters above Saturday Cove. This head, which forms the south-western promontory of Belfast Bay, is high, steep, rocky, and wooded ; and there is a settlement here called Brown’s Corner. This is almost exactly opposite to Turtle Head, the northern extremity of Long Island, the distance between them being a little over four miles.

Belfast Bay is the north-western arm of Penobscot Bay, as Penobscot River is its north-east arm. It is about three miles wide at its mouth, but rapidly contracts in width to about eight hundred yards at the mouth of the Passagassawakeag River, now more commonly known as Belfast River. The north point of entrance to the bay, which is known as Sawyer Point,¹ and sometimes as The Beaver Tail, is cleared, gently sloping, bare of trees, and under cultivation ; and there are groups of houses on the higher lands, at some distance back from the shore. It is comparatively bold. From this point, the north shore has a course nearly west-by-north for about a mile and three-quarters, to the mouth of Belfast River. It is of moderate height, gently sloping, entirely under cultivation, and well settled.

The west shore has a course about north-by-west to the southern limits of the city of Belfast, and partakes of the same general character as the north shore, being entirely cleared and cultivated, and thickly settled. The course of Belfast River is about north-west-by-north, with an average width of about a quarter of a mile. Its shores are cleared, cultivated, and thickly settled. The city of Belfast is built upon the west bank, at its mouth. The usual anchorage is off the Steamboat Wharf, or off Commercial Wharf, which is the first large pier to the southward of the former ; but

¹ Repeated inquiry has failed to elicit any authority for this designation or for that of Beaver’s Tail.

vessels may anchor anywhere after passing Goose River Point Ledge.¹

DANGERS IN APPROACHING AND ENTERING BELFAST HARBOR.

1. *Coming through West Penobscot Bay.*—In approaching this harbor, the first danger met with is Steele Ledge, which will be easily recognized by the large, square stone beacon upon it. This beacon is thirty feet high, of the natural color, and is surmounted by a pole and barrel. The ledge lies off the north shore of the bay, a little to the westward of Sawyer Point; and the beacon is placed on top of it. When near the beacon, a red spar buoy will be seen a little over one hundred yards to the southward. This is on Harbor Shoal Ledge, and bears from Steele Ledge beacon south-by-east, distant one hundred and twenty-five yards. The buoy is placed in ten feet water on its southern end, and is to be left to the northward, as there is no passage between it and Steele Ledge.

About half a mile to the north-westward of this buoy will appear another red spar buoy. This is on Goose River Point Ledge, and is not in the way of vessels, unless they are standing across the harbor on a wind. This ledge lies off Goose River Point (on the east bank of Belfast River), and bears from Steele Ledge beacon north-west half north, half a mile distant. It is not possible to cross the line between the two, as the shoal water extends from the buoy to the beacon.

When past Goose River Point Ledge, there are no dangers until up with the town, when, if intending to anchor above the Steamboat Wharf, look out for Wharf Ledge, which lies off Foundry Wharf (the first above the Steamboat Wharf), and about twenty yards from it. It is bare at low spring tides, and is marked by a black spar buoy (No. 1) placed on its north-eastern end.

2. *Coming from the Southward through East Penobscot Bay.*—This passage leads between Sears's Island, on the north, and Long Island, on the south. The northern extremity of Long Island is called Turtle Head; and about one hundred yards to the northward of it lies Turtle Head Shoal,—a detached ledge, with thirteen feet at low water. It is not buoyed, but is easily avoided, as the channel is about two miles wide; and it is only necessary to

¹ According to the chart published by the United States Coast Survey, the rise of mean high water in the harbor is nine feet and seven inches.

keep in the middle. There is deep water between this shoal and Turtle Head; but it is not advisable for strangers to attempt this passage.

On the north side of the channel, and off the southern extremity of Sears's Island, will be seen a black spar buoy. This is off the southern end of Brigadier Island Ledge, which extends off in a south-westerly direction, from the south-west end of Sears's Island, for one-third of a mile, and is bare two hours before low water. Sears's Island was formerly called Brigadier Island, and the name still clings to the ledge. The buoy is marked No. 1, and is placed in seventeen feet water on the southern end of the ledge.

When past Brigadier Island Ledge, there are no dangers until up with the stone monument on Steele Ledge.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR APPROACHING AND ENTERING BELFAST HARBOR.

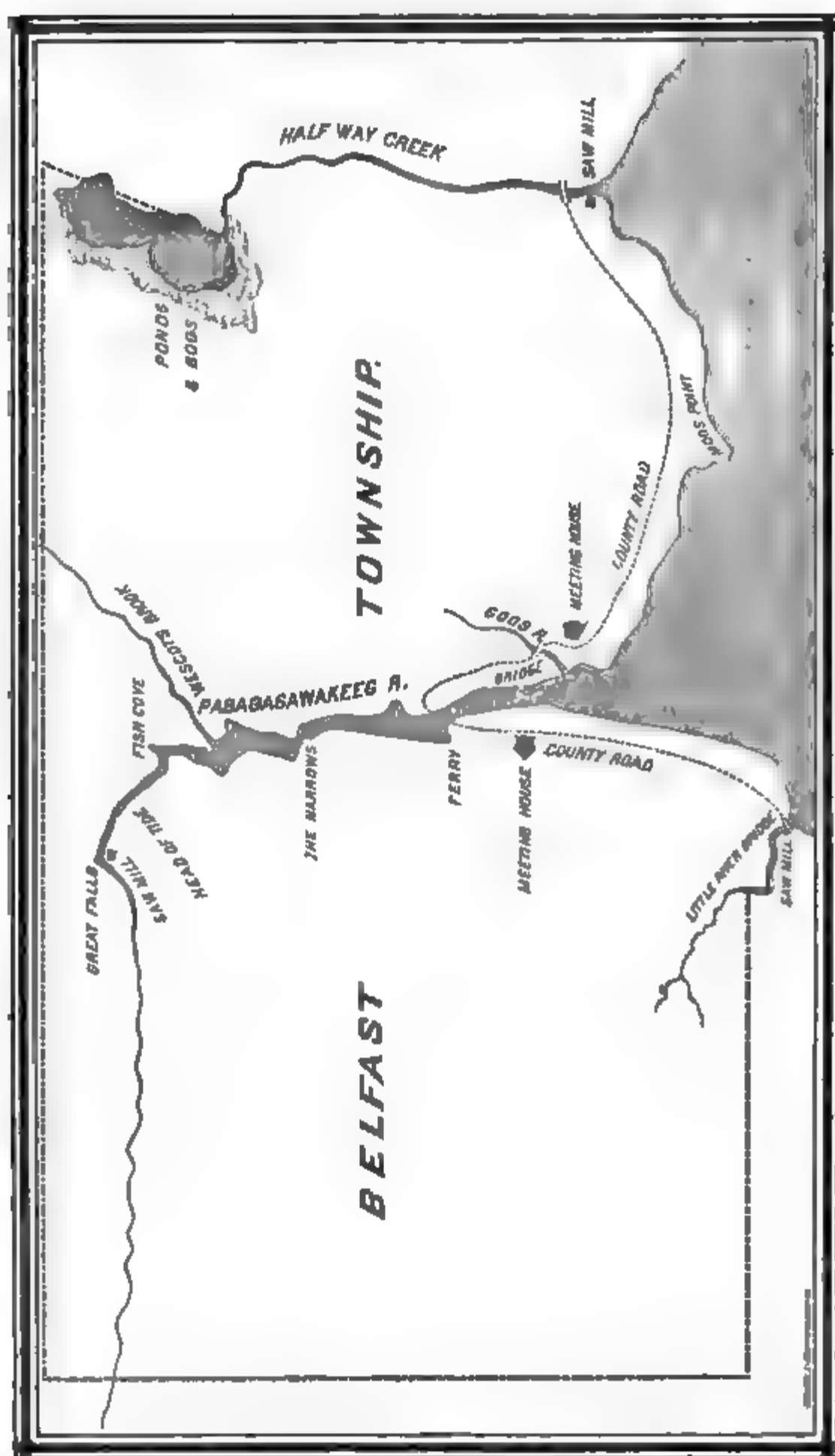
1. *Coming from the Southward through West Penobscot Bay.* — The course through West Bay from off Camden is north-east half north, until abreast of Great Spruce Head; after which, it is usual to haul to the northward, keeping about three-eighths of a mile from shore, until up with Brown's Head, when the beacon on Steele Ledge will be seen, with the red buoy on Harbor Shoal Ledge, to the southward of it. Pass to the south-westward of the buoy, and steer north-west-by-north, which course will lead past Goose River Point Ledge and up with the Steamboat Wharf, when anchor in good water, or proceed farther up, at discretion.

2. *Coming from the Southward through East Penobscot Bay.* — From off Dice Head (the north point of entrance to Castine Harbor), steer north-west three-fourths north, until the extremity of Turtle Head bears south-west-by-west-half-west, when steer north-west by west-half-west, until up with the monument on Steele Ledge; after which, follow the directions given for the harbor.

PLANS AND MAPS.

Joseph Chadwick made a plan of the township,¹ about thirty inches square, in 1768. It is drawn upon paper, and is much worn and obliterated. It is entitled "Plan of Lands belonging to the

¹ A copy of this plan, with some additions, accompanies the first chapter upon proprietary history.



Heirs of Brigadier Waldo, laying on that part of Penobscot Bay called Passasawackeeg. In the Lat. of 44, 11. Plotted by a Scale of 20 chains, or 80 rods to an inch. By Joseph Chadwick, Surv. Fort Pownall, December 10th, 1768."

In 1794, the town voted that "Alexander Clark take a survey of Belfast, and make a plan to be lodged in the Secretary's Office, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court at their last session, and to have said plan completed by the fifteenth day of April, 1795." The accompanying is a reduced copy of the original, now in the State-House in Boston.

At a town meeting held April 7, 1806, it was voted that "Robert Houston, Esq., Mr. Alexander Clark, with the assistance of the selectmen, complete a plan of the town, to be taken on parchment, wherein the original lots, all roads legally laid out and accepted by lawful authority, surveyors' limits, and school districts, shall be appropriated, to be kept by the town clerk for the use of the town." This plan, together with that made by Chadwick, is now in the possession of Nathan F. Houston. A copy of the former is in the assessor's office.

In 1856, a map of Belfast, from actual survey, was published by E. M. Woodford, of Philadelphia. It embraced the boundary lines, location of the roads, streams, mills, manufacturing establishments, public buildings, and private residences, with the names of real estate owners. It also contained twenty-four engravings of buildings and interesting localities. There was an enlarged plan of the business and thickly settled portions of the city, giving the location of every building, and an accurate survey of the streets. This plan, with some alterations and additions, was reproduced on the map of Waldo County, which appeared in August, 1859.

An elaborate chart of the harbor, seventeen by fifteen inches, on a scale of one-fifteenth thousand, — the result of the operations of the Coast Survey for several seasons, — was issued by that department, in 1874. The streets and buildings are designated without being named, as well as the roads and elevations for several miles from the water line.

The plan of 1856 having become obsolete, in 1874 Messrs. E. F. Sanford and Charles T. Leggett made surveys for a new one, which was issued to subscribers early the next year. It is on a larger scale than that which appeared eighteen years before, and does not embrace any portion of the city beyond a mile from the river.

ENGRAVINGS AND VIEWS.

George H. Swift made a pencil sketch of Belfast, from Rogers's Hill, on the east side, in 1853. It was lithographed, and sold by subscription, but was neither meritorious nor accurate.

At the County Agricultural Fair, in 1853, a painting of High Street, from Spring Street, was exhibited by Miss Wood, an artist.

M. Andrieu, a Frenchman, painted a panorama of Belfast in 1857. It gave pictures of many of the streets and buildings, and portraits of several well-known citizens.

The map of Waldo County, before mentioned, contained a photographic view of Belfast, as did Mansfield and Coolidge's "History and Description of New England," published in 1859.

DIRECTORIES.

The first one published was by Langford & Chase, of Boston, for 1868. It included, also, Rockland, Camden, and Thomaston, and contained thirteen hundred and eighty names of Belfast citizens. Another directory, on a larger scale, was published in 1874 for the following year. The whole number of Belfast citizens and firms enumerated was sixteen hundred and thirty-three. Two small directories, in rhyme, giving the name of every business man, had previously appeared,—one in 1857, the other three years later.

GEOLOGY.

According to the third annual report upon the geology of Maine, made in 1839, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Belfast presents but few geological peculiarities. It is founded upon that variety of argillaceous slate which is impregnated with plumbago, and is hence called plumbaginous slate. The strata of this rock have been remarkably disturbed by the upheaving forces which acted during the period of the eruption of granite. The rock forms, by its decomposition, a blue soil, full of small particles or scales of the slate. But the soil resting on its surface is all of foreign origin, it being diluvial deposition, and having been swept to its present resting-place from the north. The strata of talcose and argillaceous slate are observed running north-east-by-north and south-west-by-south.¹

¹ Dr. Jackson's Geological Report, I. 57; III. 68.

In excavating for a well connected with the shoe-factory, on Pleasant Street, in 1872, the impression of leaves upon clay was found at a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the ground. Professor W. D. Gunning, who delivered a course of geological lectures here in 1874, discovered fossil clams, muscles, and ledas in the clay of the old Peirce brick-yard, which was on a declivity near the western end of the lower bridge, high above tide-water. "The clay in which these fossils occur," said the lecturer, "overlies the glacial drift, — unsorted gravel left by the ice-sheet which once buried New England to the depth of a mile. We must infer that, since the invasion by the ice, the face of the earth at Belfast has stood so low that the top of this hill was overflowed by the tides. . . . If any one will examine the splendid topographical maps of the shores and islands of the Penobscot, he will see, from the curves and slopes of every knoll and every hill which is less than three hundred feet high, that all the irregularities are the result of water sculpture. Now the sea has not fallen away from the coast, but the land has risen up from the sea. The site of Belfast has been on the sea-bed, and may be there again."

SOIL AND TREES.

The soil is a blue clay mixed with loam and a coarse, dark gravel. On the borders of Little River it is sandy and dry. The maple, the birch, and the beech were the prevailing forest trees: the spruce, the hemlock, and the pine were sparingly interspersed.¹

INDIANS AND THEIR RELICS.

There are no indications that our territory was ever the fixed abode of Indians. During the summer months, the Penobscot tribe, as at present, resorted to the salt water, and erected temporary wigwams on the shore of our river and bay. The well-known relic of that tribe, "Molly Molasses," who died in 1868, at an age known to exceed a century, and supposed to reach from one hundred and five to one hundred and ten years, claimed to remember being here before a house was erected. In 1792, there were four Indian camps, constructed of birch bark stretched upon poles, at the corner of Main and High Streets. William Quimby says that, for

¹ White's History.

eight or ten consecutive summers after he came here, in 1804, Indians, to the number of about one hundred, were encamped near Little River. They were dressed in aboriginal costume, wearing skin moccasins, frocks and belts. They depended upon game and fish for subsistence. The spot on which the Indian, in recent years, pitched his tent unmolested, near Sanford's Wharf, was disturbed by the construction of Bay View Street, in 1873; and he has since been obliged to recede further down the bay.

Only a few of the stone implements used by the Indians have been found in this vicinity. Robert Steele has an axe, found on his lot; and George Patterson, who lives near him, several years ago disinterred upon his grounds a hoe and a gun-barrel. The latter were probably of French manufacture. The valuable collection of relics made by Dr. Lewis W. Pendleton¹ contains two spear-heads, — probably for spearing fish, — found between City Point and the Head of the Tide; a hornblende chisel, six inches long, exhumed near Gurney's Mills; a pipe of the same material, from the same vicinity; and two smaller chisels, one of which was found on the farm owned by the late Major John Russ, at City Point.

LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN THE COURSE OF THE HISTORY.

1. *Batteries.* The western, on land of Erastus D. Freeman, about a mile below the city. The eastern, opposite Steele's Ledge. Both were erected in 1863, and dismantled two years after.

2. *Beach.* The same as Sandy Beach, where the railroad buildings are. It was formerly known as "Puddle Dock."

3. *Beaver's Tail.* A cape which formerly made out into the river, just above the upper bridge. Tradition says that it was once the resort of pirates, and about ten years ago excavations in search of hidden treasure were made in the night by unknown parties. When the railroad was built, the whole cape was removed.

4. *Bluff.* A hill in Northport, about three miles from the southern part of Belfast. It is four hundred and eighty-six feet high.

5. *Board Landing.* Below Kaler's Mills. Boards from mills on Goose River and other streams were formerly brought here for shipment.

¹ It comprises over one hundred perfect specimens.

6. *Brigadier's Island.* East of Searsport Harbor. So called from Brigadier-General Waldo, who once owned it. It is now known as Sears's Island, and until 1872 was covered with a heavy growth of wood.

7. *Brown's Mills.* At what is now Poor's Mills, in the north-west corner of the town. The name is derived from Samuel Brown, who came from New Hampshire, and built a saw-mill here about 1805.

8. *City Point.* A projection formed by the western branch of the river, about two miles and a half above the wharves at the foot of Main Street. It was called Clary's Point from 1798 to 1826, and Russ's Point from 1826 to 1850, when the present name began to be used.

9. *Clary's Point.* Now City Point. Named from Daniel Clary, who lived there several years after 1798.

10. *Cobble Hill.* A declivity on Northport Avenue, this side of Little River. William Quimby says the designation was given by Reuben Kimball, about 1805.

11. *Cochran's Bridge.* At the Head of the Tide. So called from Robert Boyd Cochran, who had a saw-mill there in 1800.

12. *Common.* Three parcels of land have been thus designated. The first, on the south end of lot No. 26, on the east side of the river, was reserved by the proprietors "to build a meeting-house, and for a grave-yard and training-field." Town meetings were held there for several years, probably in a log hut. The second was the triangular piece where the railroad depot stands, being granted to the town in 1802, by Moses Varnum and James Badger, as a common or market-place. The third is the square between Church and Court Streets, which was dedicated to public uses in 1823.

13. *Cremer's Hill.* The lower part of Main Street. So called from Dr. Edward Cremer, who formerly occupied a large house at the corner of Common Street, which was burned in the great fire of 1865.

14. *Crosby's Hill.* Where Governor Crosby's house stands. In 1805, the underpinning of this house was only about five feet above the level of the street.

15. *Davistown Road.* What is now Main Street, above High Street, continued by Belmont Avenue. It was so called from leading to Davistown Plantation, now Montville.

16. *Field's Hill.* On High Street, and named from Bohan P.

Field, who erected his house there in 1807. It is now better known as Primrose Hill.

17. *Fish Cove*. Between the east side of the river above City Point and the Wescott stream.

18. *Foot Bridge*. The earliest bridge across Goose River, on the shore road.

19. *Garrison Hill*. On the shore road to Searsport. At its base is the dividing line between that town and Belfast. The designation is arbitrary, as no garrison ever existed there.

20. *Goose River*. An unnavigable stream, which empties into the river on the eastern side, opposite the wharves.

21. *Great Falls*. Above the Head of the Tide. First designated by that name on Clark's plan, in 1794.

22. *Half-way Creek*. The stream in Searsport village, formerly the dividing line between Belfast and Prospect, so called from being about equi-distant from the rivers Penobscot and Passagassawakeag.

23. *Head of the Tide*. Where the tide ceases to flow, at the foot of the first falls above City Point. The name is generally applied to the village above, sometimes called North Belfast.

24. *Hemlock Hill*. On Belmont Avenue, this side of Harrison Hayford's. Its name is derived from a large growth of hemlock trees, which once covered it.

25. *Hiram Dale Falls*. On Goose River, below the lower paper-mill. So called from the given name of Hiram E. Peirce, their owner. A view of these falls is given on the map of Belfast, published in 1856.

26. *Kaler's Mills*. On the Wescott stream, where in 1770 John Mitchell built the first saw-mill in town.

27. *Little Meadow Brook*. On the Augusta road, this side of Hayford's. It is first mentioned in the town records, in 1793.

28. *Little River*. In the south-eastern corner of the city, where it joins the bay. For a short distance, as far as salt water flows, it forms the boundary of Northport. Having its source in Belmont, it is fed by small branches, two of which cross the Augusta road. Chadwick's plan, made in 1768, designates it as "Small River."

29. *Meadow Brook*. The same known as The Spa.

30. *Minister's Point*. On the eastern side of the harbor, designated in the "Coast Pilot," published by the United States Coast Survey, in 1874, as Sawyer's Point.

31. *Mason's Mills.* On Goose River, where the Swanville road intersects that running to Kaler's Mills and the Upper Bridge. They were once known as "Little's Mills."

32. *Monument.* A large square stone beacon, surmounted by a pole and barrel, on Steele's Ledge, off the north shore of the bay. At high tide, vessels and steamboats can pass between it and the shore.

33. *Moose Point.* The point which makes out into the bay in Searsport, on lot No. 11. It is thus designated on the original plan of Belfast.

34. *Morrison Brook.* A small rivulet which crosses the Northport road, this side of Joseph Wight's. Named from John Morrison, one of the first settlers, who occupied lot No. 43, which it passes through. It formerly was large enough to be bridged.

35. *Muck-hole.* A deposit of decaying vegetable matter at the upper end of Miller Street, near the Stanley road, overflowed in wet weather. The plan of converting it into a reservoir to supply the city in case of fire was made the object of a public meeting in 1872.

36. *Narrows.* Where the Upper Bridge crosses the river: there was a ferry here before the bridge was built.

37. *Navy Yard.* A collection of small houses near the shore, on the eastern side of the river, between the Upper and East Bridges. It is sometimes called the "Robbins Settlement."

38. *Negro Island.* A few rods above City Point bridge, towards the Foundry. So called because a negro belonging to a coasting vessel, who died of the small-pox, was buried there.

39. *Nesmith's Corner.* The intersection of Main and High Streets, where the store of David Lancaster now stands. So called from James Nesmith, who traded in a building which he erected there, from 1799 to 1809.

40. *Old Steamboat Landing.* Where McGilvery's ship-yard now is, at the foot of Allyn Street. Until 1842, the steamer "Bangor" landed and received passengers there by means of a small boat.

41. *Pitcher District.* A school district on the back road to Northport and Lincolnville, where many prominent citizens by that name were born or now reside.

42. *Poor's Mills.* On the Knox and Morrill road, four miles from the corner of Main and High Streets. So called from Benjamin, James, and John T. Poor, who had mills there in 1804.

43. *Pound*. For many years a prominent object on the Northport road, at the corner of Allyn Street. It was built of stone in 1810, was occupied by the British in 1814, and demolished in 1853.

44. *Primrose Hill*. On High Street, between Bridge and Green Streets. Sometimes known as Field's Hill. In 1807, the foundations of the house of Bohan P. Field were nearly upon a level with the street.

45. *Puddle Dock*. Sandy Beach, where the railroad buildings are. Prior to 1805, a portion of the premises was used for dockage purposes, the water being let in at high tide through a sluiceway.

46. *Quimby's Hill*. On Spring Street. Called from the Quimby House, which occupied its summit. As late as 1814 it was so much of a hill that people gathered there for better observation of the British frigate as she hove in sight on her way from Castine to Belfast.

47. *Robbins Settlement*. Between the Upper and Lower Bridges. Sometimes known as the Navy Yard.

48. *Russ's Point*. The same as "City Point" and "Clary's Point." It took the former name from Major John Russ, who lived there from about 1825 to his death in 1849. The name first appears on the town records in 1831.

49. *Ryder's Cove*. On the western side of the river, just above the Upper Bridge.

50. *Sandy Beach*. The flat of land at the foot of Main Street, where the railroad buildings stand; more recently called Puddle Dock and Dock Square. It is first mentioned in Chadwick's survey, made in 1768.

51. *The Spa*. A spring on Belmont Avenue, in the valley between Hemlock Hill and Harrison Hayford's.

52. *Stanley's Mills*. On the Wilson stream, a branch of Little River, where it crosses the back road to Northport, near the farm of Hon. A. G. Jewett. Nathaniel Stanley had a grist-mill and a saw-mill there seventy years ago. Hon. John Wilson afterwards became the proprietor, and they were then called Wilson's Mills.

53. *Stanley Road*. From Belmont Avenue, just above Congress Street, to the Northport line. Named after the owner of Stanley's Mills.

54. *South Belfast*. On the back road to Northport. Sometimes known as the "Pitcher District."

55. *Steele's Ledge.* On the eastern side of the harbor. So called from John Steele, one of the first proprietors, whose lot was opposite. It is marked by a stone beacon, known as the Monument.

56. *Turtle Head.* The north end of Long Island, in the bay. It is rocky and of moderate height, its edges fringed with a thin growth of scrub, and its summit crowned with spruce and fir. It is joined to the island by a neck of low land.¹ The name was given by Governor Pownall, in 1759. "About opposite the ridge called Megunticoog," he says, "begins the south point of an island which lies lengthwise in the middle of the bay, is about twelve miles long, and is called Long Island. The north point, from the shape which it makes from the sea, exactly resembling a turtle, we called Turtle Head."

57. *Upper Bridge.* At the Narrows, a mile above the East Bridge.

58. *Webster's Hill.* Market Street, from High Street to Sandy Beach. So called from Washington Webster, who built a house² at its foot, about 1805.

59. *Wescott Stream.* Empties into the main river below Kaler's Mills, above Fish Cove, and nearly west of City Point. It is designated as "Wescott Brook" on the original plan of Belfast, made in 1769. The derivation of the name is unknown. No person called Wescott ever lived here.

60. *Wilson's Hill.* The upper part of Main Street. First called by that name in 1806, when Hon. John Wilson erected his house on its summit, at the corner of the Stanley road.

61. *Wilson's Mills.* The same as Stanley's Mills. Named from Hon. John Wilson, who at one time owned them. They were burned in 1828. For many years the mill-pond was a favorite fishing place. In the town records under date of 1817, the mills are called Durham's Mills.

62. *Wilson Stream.* That part of Little River where Wilson's Mills were situated. Fifty years ago, there was sufficient water for motive power during the whole year. The stream is now almost dry.

¹ Coast Pilot, United States Coast Survey, 299.

² It was burned in 1875.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY VOYAGES TO PENOBSCOT BAY.

Verazzano. — French and Italian Adventurers. — Researches of the Maine Historical Society. — Gomez. — Chart of Ribero thought to indicate Penobscot Bay. — Maps of Cabot, Dee, and Hakluyt. — André Thevet. — Supposed Appearance of Long Island in 1556. — Fishermen. — Weymouth's Voyage. — Monhegan. — Rosier's Journal. — George's Islands. — Indians. — Discovery of a Large River. — Description. — Exploration of the Country. — Camden Mountains. — River believed to be the Penobscot by Dr. Belknap. — Investigations of Captain Williams. — Belfast Bay. — "The Codde." — Belknap's View adopted by Bancroft. — Other Historians suppose the River to be the Kennebec. — Inconsistencies of each Theory. — Rosier's Extravagance of Description. — Probabilities in Favor of the River Georges. — Champlain visits Norumbega. — Accurate Account of Penobscot River. — Captain John Smith explores Penobscot Bay in 1614. — English Trading House at Pentagoet. — The French occupy this Region. — D'Aulnay. — Saint-Castin.

ALTHOUGH, in 1524, Verazzano,¹ a Florentine navigator, sailed along the whole coast of Maine, it has not been claimed until within a few years that the waters of the Penobscot were explored for nearly a century afterwards. Recent investigations, however, published under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society, indicate that French and Italian voyagers were familiar with this section at a much earlier period, and that the magnificent entrance of our bay had not failed to attract their attention. Among these voyagers was Estevan Gomez, an experienced naval officer, who, in 1525, before the results of Verazzano's expedition had become known in Spain, sailed from Coruña in search of the northern route to India, which was then universally believed to exist. His ship first touched at Newfoundland, and then proceeded as far south as the fortieth degree of latitude.² On a chart of the east coast of North America, made four years later by Diego Ribero, a celebrated cosmographer of that day, that portion of our continent which borders upon the Gulf of Maine is designated as the land of Gomez. This chart depicts a

¹ Doubts have been lately thrown upon the subject of Verazzano and his voyages. See Proceedings of the American Geographical Society, 1874.

² Bancroft's Hist. United States, I. 38; Palfrey's Hist. New England, I. 65.

long, deep, triangular inlet, filled with islands, extending directly north and south, and terminating at the north in a river. The latitude given to the mouth of this inlet corresponds to that of Owl's Head, being forty-four degrees north, while its longitude is about that of the Bermudas, which are located, however, only ten degrees further south. Dr. Kohl, in his valuable history of the discovery of our coast, suggests that the description "agrees nearly in every point with the broad, triangular Penobscot Bay, the largest inlet and river in New England,"¹ and that the name of the neighboring country was derived from Gomez, who "probably entered this inlet, and explored it more accurately than any other place." If his theory be correct, then a smaller recess in the north-western corner of the inlet, exactly one degree from its entrance, represents Belfast Bay. Other cosmographers of the sixteenth century give to this inlet similar prominence. An engraved map of the world, said to have been made by Sebastian Cabot, in 1544, entitles it "baya fernosa," probably an error for "baya hermosa," or "the beautiful bay." On another chart, printed fifteen years later, appears a great river (*rio grande*), with the fabulous city of Norumbega located on its eastern bank. The same river has a conspicuous position on the maps of John Dee (1580) and of Hakluyt (1589), with an indentation similar to that depicted by Ribero.

In 1556, André Thevet, a celebrated French traveller, sailed along the coast line of Florida, then comprising the whole east coast of North America, and in the course of the voyage visited also the shores of Norumbega. In his "Cosmography," he gives the following interesting description of his visit to this region:—

"Having left La Florida on the left hand, with all its islands, gulfs, and capes, a river presents itself, which is one of the finest rivers in the whole world, which we call 'Norumbegue,' and the aborigines 'Agoncy,' and which is marked on some marine charts as the Grand River [meaning Penobscot Bay]. Several other beautiful rivers enter into it; and upon its banks the French formerly erected a little fort about ten or twelve leagues from its mouth, which was surrounded by fresh water, and this place was named the Fort of Norumbegue.

"Some pilots would make me believe that this country [Norumbegue] is the proper country of Canada. But I told them that this was far from the truth, since this country lies in 43 degrees

¹ Collections Me. Hist. Soc., Second Series, I. 304.

north, and that of Canada in 50 or 52 degrees. Before you enter the said river appears an island [Fox Island] surrounded by eight very small islets, which are near the country of the green mountains [Camden Hills?] and to the cape of the islets. From there you sail all along unto the mouth of the river, which is dangerous from the great number of thick and high rocks; and its entrance is wonderfully large. About three leagues into the river, an island presents itself to you, that may have been four leagues in circumference [Long Island, now Islesboro'], inhabited only by some fishermen and birds of different sorts, which island they call 'Aiayascon,' because it has the form of a man's arm, which they call so. Its greatest length is from north to south. It would be very easy to plant on this island, and build a fortress on it to keep in check the whole surrounding country."¹

"Though Thevet is not esteemed as a very reliable author," says Dr. Kohl, "still I think this description is the best we have had, except that given by Gomez in his chart of 1525, and copied on the map of Ribero in 1529. If Thevet is right in his statement that his countrymen had, before his visit to Penobscot Bay in 1556, erected there a fort, this must have been the first settlement of Europeans ever made on the coast of Maine. It may have been a little French station for fishing, and for the fur trade."

At the commencement of the next century, voyages to this continent were numerous. Early in 1605, an expedition, promoted by two English noblemen, and commanded by Captain George Waymouth, who, in search of the north-west passage twelve years before, had explored the coast of Labrador, was despatched from the Downs, ostensibly, perhaps, for a similar purpose, but really to discover "a place fit for any nation to inhabit." In a small ship, with a crew of twenty-eight men, Waymouth came in sight of Nantucket, on the 13th of May, after a passage of six weeks.² Turning to the north, adverse winds compelled him to put again to sea; but on the 18th of the same month he anchored about a league north of an island "some six miles in compass," having "a most excellent land fall." This he called St. George's Island, but it is now known by its Indian name of Monhegan, signifying "Grand Island." James Rosier, a French gentleman, accompanied Waymouth, and wrote a minute account of the voyage, which

¹ Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., Second Series, I. 416, copying from "La Cosmographie Universelle," tom. 2, fol. 1008, 1009, Paris, 1575.

² Bancroft, I. 114; Palfrey's Hist. N. E., I. 76.

was published in the same year.¹ His narrative proceeds as follows:—

“From hence [the island] we might discern the main land from the west-south-west to the east-south-east, and a great way (as it then seemed, and we after found it) up into the main we might discern very high mountains, though the main seemed but low land. . . . The next day, being Whitsunday; because we rode too much open to the sea and winds, we weighed anchor about 12 o'clock, and came along to the other islands more adjoining to the main, and in the road directly with the mountains, about three leagues from the first island where we had anchored.” Here they found “a convenient harbor, in a most safe berth defended from all winds, in an excellent depth of water for ships of any burthen, in six, seven, eight, nine, and ten fathoms, upon a clay ooze, very tough.”

“We all with great joy praised God for his unspeakable goodness, who had from so apparent danger delivered us and directed us upon this day into so secure a harbor; in remembrance whereof we named it Pentecost Harbor; we arrived there that day out of our last harbor in England, from whence we set sail upon Easter day.”

Landing upon these islands, “the bigger of which,” continues the narrative, “we judged to be four or five miles in compass and a mile broad, we set together a pinnace, which we brought in pieces out of England.” After enjoying for a few days “the pleasant fruitfulness of these islands, among the fragrant fir trees, out of which issueth turpentine in so marvellous plenty, and so sweet, as our chirurgeon and others affirmed they never saw so good in England; with much gum, congealed on the outside of the bark, which smelled like frankincense,” the captain, with thirteen men, at about ten o'clock on the 30th of May, departed in the shallop, or pinnace, “with all our prayers for their prosperous discovery, leaving the ship in a good harbor, well moored.” The same day “we in the ship espied three canoes coming towards us, which went to the island adjoining, where they went ashore, and very quickly had made a fire, about which they stood beholding our

¹ “A True Relation of the most Prosperous Voyage made this present year, 1605, by Captain George Waymouth, in the Discovery of the Land of Virginia, where he discovered, sixty miles up, a most excellent River; together with a most fertile Land. Written by James Rosier, a gentleman employed in the voyage. Londoni: impensis Geor. Bishop. 1605.”

ship ; to whom we made signs with our hands and hats, weffing unto them to come unto us, because we had not seen any of the people yet. They sent one canoe with three men, one of which, when they came near unto us, spake in his language very loud and very boldly ; seeming as though he would know why we were there, and by pointing with his oar towards the sea, we conjectured he meant we should be gone. But when we showed them knives and their use, by cutting of sticks, and other trifles, as combs and glasses, they came close aboard our ship, as desirous to entertain our friendship. To those we gave such things as we perceived they liked, when we showed them the use : bracelets, rings, peacock-feathers, which they stuck in their hair, and tobacco pipes. . . .

“ Their clothing is beaver-skins or deer-skins, cast over them like a mantle, and hanging down to their knees, made fast together upon the shoulder with leather ; some of them had sleeves, most had none ; some had buskins of such leather sewed ; they have, besides, a piece of beaver-skin between their legs, made fast about their waist.

“ They suffer no hair to grow on their faces, but on their head very long and very black, which those that have wives bind up behind with a leather string, in a long round knot.

“ They seemed all very civil and merry, showing tokens of much thankfulness for those things we gave them. We found them then (as after) a people of exceeding good invention, quick understanding, and ready capacity.

“ Their canoes are made without any iron, of the bark of a birch tree strengthened within with ribs and hoops of wood, in so good fashion, with such excellent ingenious art, as they are able to bear seven or eight persons, far exceeding any in the Indies. . . .

“ They marvelled much and much looked upon the making of our can and kettle, so they did at a head-piece and at our guns, of which they are most fearful, and would fall flat down at the report of them. . . . Our captain bestowed a shirt upon him whom we thought to be their chief, who seemed never to have seen any before ; we gave him a brooch to hang about his neck, a great knife, and lesser knives to the two other, and to every one of them a comb and glass, the use whereof we showed them ; whereat they laughed, and took gladly ; we victualled them, and gave them aqua vitæ, which they tasted, but would by no means drink ; our beverage they liked well ; we gave them sugar candy, which, after they had tasted, they liked and desired more, and raisins, which

were given them ; and some of every thing they would reserve to carry to their company."

In the forenoon of the following day, within twenty-four hours after her departure, the shallop returned, to the surprise of the ship's company. "Our captain," says Rosier, "had, in this small time, discovered up a great river, trending alongst into the main about forty miles. The pleasantness whereof, with the safety of the harbor for shipping, together with the fertility of ground and other fruits, which were generally by his whole company related, I omit till I report of the whole discovery thereafter performed. For, by the breadth, depth, and strong flood, imagining it to run far up into the land, he with speed returned, intending to flank his light horseman¹ for arrows, least it might happen that the further part of the river should be narrow, and by that means subject to the volley of savages on either side out of the woods. . . .

"Tuesday, the eleventh [21st N. S.] of June, we passed up into the river (*i.e.*, from Pentecost Harbor) with our ship, about six and twenty miles, of which I had rather not write, than by my relation to detract from the worthiness thereof. . . . By judgment of our captain, and by opinion of others of good judgment in our ship, here are more good harbors for ships of all burthens than England can afford, and far more secure from all winds and weathers than any in England, Scotland, France, or Spain. For (besides without the river in the channel, and sounds about the islands adjoining to the mouth thereof, no better riding can be desired for an infinite number of ships) the river itself, as it runneth up into the main very nigh forty miles toward the great mountains, beareth in breadth a mile, sometime three-quarters, and half a mile is the narrowest, where you shall never have under four and five fathoms water, hard by the shore, but six, seven, eight, nine, and ten fathoms all along ; and on both sides, every half mile, very gallant coves, some able to contain almost a hundred sail, where the ground is excellent soft ooze, with a tough clay under for anchor hold, and where ships may lie without either cable or anchor, only moored to the shore with a hawser.

"It floweth, by their judgment, eighteen or twenty feet at high-water.

"Here are made by nature most excellent places, — as docks to grave or careen ships of all burthens, secured from all winds ; which

¹ A large boat resembling a whale-boat.

is such a necessary, incomparable benefit, that, in few places in England, or in any part of Christendom, art, with great changes, can make the like.

“Besides the bordering land is a most rich neighbor, trending all along on both sides, in an equal plain, neither mountainous nor rocky, but verged with a green border of grass, doth make tender unto the beholder of her pleasant fertility, if by cleansing away the woods she were converted into meadow.

“The wood she beareth is not shrubbish, fit only for fuel, but goodly tall fir, spruce, birch, beech, oak, which, in many places, is not so thick, but may, with small labor, be made feeding ground, being plentiful, like the outward islands, with fresh water, which streameth down in many places.

“As we passed, with a gentle wind, up with our ship in this river, any man may conceive with what admiration we all consented in joy. Many of our company, who had been travellers in sundry countries, and in the most famous rivers, yet affirmed them not comparable to this they now beheld. Some, that were with Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to Guiana, in the discovery of the river Orenoque, which echoed fame to the world's ears, gave reasons why it was not to be compared with this, which wanteth the dangers of many shoals, and broken ground, wherewith that was incumbered. Others, before that notable river in the West Indies called the Rio Grande; some before the river of Loire, the river Seine, and of Bordeaux, in France, which, although they be great and goodly rivers, yet it is no detraction from them to be accounted inferior to this, which not only yieldeth all the foresaid pleasant profits, but also appeared infallibly to us free from all inconveniences.

“I will not prefer it before our river of Thames, because it is England's richest treasure; but we all did wish those excellent harbors, — good deeps, in a continual, convenient breadth, — and small tide-gates, to be as well therein for our country's good, as we found them here (beyond our hopes) in certain, for those to whom it shall please God to grant this land for habitation; which, if it had, with the other inseparable, adherent commodities here to be found, then I would boldly affirm it to be the most rich, beautiful, large, and secure harboring river that the world affordeth.

“Wednesday, the twelfth of June [22d N. S.], our captain manned his light horseman with seventeen men, and ran up from the

ship riding in the river up to the *codde*¹ thereof, where we landed, leaving six to keep the light horseman till our return. Ten of us with shot, and some armed, with a boy to carry powder and match, marched up into the country towards the mountains, which we descried at our first falling with the land. Unto some of them the river brought us so near, as we judged ourselves when we landed to have been within a league of them; but we marched up about four miles in the main, and passed over three hills, and, because the weather was parching hot, and our men, in their armor, not able to travel far and return that night to our ship, we resolved not to pass any further, being all very weary of so tedious and laborious a travel.

“In this march, we passed over very good ground, pleasant and fertile, fit for pasture, for the space of some three miles, having but little wood, and that oak, like stands left in our pastures in England, good and great, fit timber for any use; some small birch, hazle, and brake, which might, in small time, with few men, be cleansed, and made good arable land, but, as it now is, will feed cattle of all kinds with fodder enough for summer and winter. The soil is black, bearing sundry herbs, grass, and strawberries bigger than ours in England. In many places are low thicks, like our copses of small, young wood. And surely it did all resemble a stately park, wherein appear some old trees with high, withered tops, and other flourishing with green, living boughs. Upon the hills grow notable high timber trees, — masts for ships of four hundred ton, and, at the bottom of every hill, a little run of fresh water; but the farthest and last we passed ran with a great stream able to drive a mill. . . .

“We were no sooner come aboard our light horseman, returning towards our ship, but we espied a canoe coming from the further part of the *cod* of the river, eastward, which hastened to us. . . .

“Thursday, the thirteenth of June [23d N. S.], by two o'clock in the morning (because our captain would take the help and advantage of the tide), in the light horseman, with our company well furnished with armor and shot, both to defend and offend, we went from our ship up to that part of the river which trended westward into the main, to search that; and we carried with us a cross to erect at that point, which (because it was not daylight)

¹ *Codde* is an old Saxon word which signifies a case or pod in which seed is enclosed, and means here, probably, a narrow bay or indenture into the land.

we left on the shore until our return back, when we set it up in manner as the former. For this (by the way) we diligently observed, that in no place, either about the islands, or up in the main, or alongst the river, we could discern any token or sign that ever any Christian had been before, of which — either by cutting wood, digging for water, or setting up crosses (a thing never omitted by any Christian travellers) — we should have perceived some mention left.

“But to return to our river, further up into which we then rowed, by estimation, twenty miles, the beauty and goodness whereof I cannot by relation sufficiently demonstrate. That which I can say in general is this: what profit or pleasure soever is described and truly verified in the former part of the river is wholly doubled in this; for the breadth and depth is such that any ship drawing seventeen or eighteen feet water might have passed as far as we went with our light horseman, and, by all our men’s judgment, much further, because we left it in so good depth and breadth; which is so much the more to be esteemed of greater worth by how much it trendeth further up into the main; for from the place of our ship’s riding in the harbor at the entrance into the sound, to the furthest part we were in this river, by our estimation, was not much less than threescore miles.

“From each bank of this river are divers branching streams into the main, whereby is afforded an unspeakable profit by the conveniency of transportation from place to place, which in some countries is both chargeable, and not to be fit, by carriages, or wain, or horseback.

“Here we saw great store of fish; some great leaping above water, which we judged to be salmons. All along is an excellent mould of ground. The wood, in most places, especially on the east side, very thin, chiefly oak, and some small, young birch, bordering low upon the river; all fit for meadow and pasture ground; and in that space we went, we had on both sides the river many plain plots of meadow, some of three or four acres, some of eight or nine — so as we judged in the whole to be between thirty and forty acres of good grass, and where the arms run out into the main, there, likewise, went a space on both sides of clear grass, how far we knew not: in many places we might see paths made to come down to the watering.

“The excellency of this part of the river, for his good breadth, depth, and fertile bordering ground, did so ravish us all with

variety of pleasantness, as we could not tell what to commend, but only admired: some compared it to the river Severn (but in a higher degree); and we all concluded (as I verily think we might right) that we should never see the like river in every degree equal, until it pleased God we beheld the same again. For the farther we went, the more pleasing it was to every man, . . . but the tide not suffering us to make any longer stay (because we were to come back with the tide), and our captain better knowing what was fit than we, thought it best to make return; because whither we had discovered was sufficient to conceive that the river ran very far into the land, for we passed six or seven miles, altogether fresh water (whereof we all drank), forced up by the flowing of the salt; which, after a great while, ebb where we left it, by breadth of channel and depth of water, was likely to run, by estimation of our whole company, an unknown way farther, the search whereof our captain hath left till his return, if it shall so please God to dispose of him and us. . . .

“Friday, the 14th day of June [24th N. S.], early, by four o’clock in the morning, with the tide, our two boats, and a little help of the wind, we rowed down to the river’s mouth, and there came to anchor about eleven o’clock.”

The conjectures of historians respecting this river have been various. Oldmixon supposes it to have been James River, in Virginia; whilst Beverley, who aims to correct him, affirms it to have been the Hudson. In the latitude taken by Captain Waymouth, — $43^{\circ} 20'$ north, — “no part of the American coast lies,” says Dr. Belknap, “except Cape Porpoise, where is only a boat harbor. The rivers nearest to it are the Kennebunk on the south, — a tide river of no great extent, terminating in a brook; and the Saco on the north, the navigation of which is obstructed by a bar at its mouth, and by a fall at the distance of six or seven miles from the sea. Neither of those could be the river described in Waymouth’s journal. His observation of the latitude, or the printed account of it, must have been erroneous.”¹ In the first volume of his American Biography, which was published in 1794, Dr. Belknap says, “This great river is supposed to be either Kennebeck or Penobscot;”² but before the appearance of his second volume, four years later, he had become satisfied, after careful examination and inquiry, that it was the Penobscot. This conclusion is based upon

¹ Belknap’s Am. Biog., II. 145.

² Ibid., I. 41.

the observations of Captain John Foster Williams, an experienced mariner, and commander of the revenue-cutter belonging to the port of Boston. In 1797, Dr. Belknap placed in his hands an abstract of Rosier's narration, with a number of queries relative to the points in doubt; which, after an examination along the coast, the captain answered as follows: —

“The land he [Waymouth] saw on the 17th [of May], I think, must be the island Monhegan, as no other island answers the description. In my last cruise to the eastward, I sounded, and had thirty fathoms about one league to the northward of the island. The many islands he saw, and the main land, extending from west-south-west to east-north-east, agree with that shore: the mountains he saw bearing north-north-east were the Penobscot *Hills* or *Mountains*;”¹ for, from the place where I suppose the ship lay at anchor, the above mountains bear north-north-east.

“The harbour where he lay with his ship, and named Pentecost Harbour, is, I suppose, what is now called *George's Island Harbour*, which bears north from Monhegan about two leagues, — which harbour and islands agree with his descriptions tolerably well; and the name *George's Islands* seems to confirm it.

“When the captain went in his boat and discovered a great river extending far up into the main, I suppose he went as far as Two-Bush Island,² about three or four leagues from the ship. From thence he could discover Penobscot Bay.

Distance from the ship to Two-Bush Island is about 10 miles.

From Two-Bush Island to Owl's Head 9 „

From Owl's Head to the north end of Long Island, 27 „

From the north end of Long Island to old Fort

Pownall 6 „

From the old Fort to the head of the tide, or falls,

in Penobscot River 30 „

—
82 .

“I suppose he went with his ship round Two-Bush Island, and then sailed up to the westward of Long Island, supposing himself to be then in the river; the mountains on the main, to the westward, extending near as high up as Belfast Bay. I think it probable that he anchored with his ship off the point which is now called the Old Fort Point.

¹ Now known as the Camden Mountains, which are over twelve hundred feet in height.

² One of the group called Muscle Ridges.

"The *codde* of the river, where he went with his shallop, and marched up in the country, toward the mountains, I think, must be Belfast Bay.

"The canoe that came from the further part of the *codde* of the river, eastward, with Indians, probably came from Bagaduce.

"The word *codde* is not common; but I have often heard it, — as, 'up in the *codde* of the bay,' meaning the bottom of the bay. I suppose what he calls 'the *codde* of the river' is a bay in the river.

"The latitude of St. George's Island Harbour, according to Holland's map, is $43^{\circ} 48'$, which is nine leagues more north than the observation made by Captain Waymouth."¹

Until recently the theory advanced by Dr. Belknap, that the river which Waymouth explored was the Penobscot, has been adopted by different historians without question. It is unequivocally indorsed by the editors of Rosier's "Journal"² and of Gorges's "Briefe Narration,"³ and by Williamson and Bancroft. The latter says, 'Turning to the north, he [Waymouth] approached the coast of Maine, and ascended the western branch of the Penobscot beyond Belfast Bay; where the deep channel of the broad stream, the abundance of its spacious harbors, the neighboring springs and copious rivulets, compelled the experienced mariner to admire the noble river, which is just now beginning to have upon its banks and in its ports the flourishing settlements and active commerce that it is by nature so well adapted to sustain."⁴ But, in 1857, the late John McKeen, of Brunswick, in a paper read before the Maine Historical Society, argued that the harbor visited by Waymouth was Boothbay, and not St. George's; and the river, the Kennebec, and not the Penobscot.⁵ This view is partially recognized by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, whose History of New England appeared the following year. "The Kennebec," he says, "agrees best with Waymouth's observation of the latitude. I may add, that the subsequent choice of the Kennebec by Gorges and his friends, as the site of a plantation, affords a presumption on this side, so much of the information upon which they proceeded having been derived from Waymouth."⁶ To any one, however, familiar with the coast

¹ Belknap's Am. Biog., edition 1798, II. 146.

² Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., Third Series, VIII. 154, *note*.

³ Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., II. 17.

⁴ Bancroft, Hist. United States, II. 114. In his centenary edition, published in 1876, the Penobscot theory is rejected, and that of the Georges is substituted.

⁵ Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. V. 814.

⁶ Palfrey's Hist. New Eng., I. 76, *note*.

of Maine, it is evident that this position cannot be sustained. The absence of "the very high mountains" referred to by Rosier, in the vicinity of that river, is alone sufficient to negative it. Mr. McKeen contends that they were the White Mountains, which are occasionally seen from Monhegan. Yet, after going up the river and landing, Waymouth's party judged these mountains to be "within a league of them." They are over twenty times that distance removed.

Many of the indications noticed by Rosier are irreconcilable with the Penobscot theory, and suggest that Dr. Belknap and Captain Williams formed their conclusions on a misapprehension of the facts and localities. So experienced a navigator as Captain Waymouth could hardly have mistaken Penobscot Bay, which is over ten miles wide in Belfast Bay, for a river which "beareth in breadth a mile, some time three-quarters, and half a mile to the narrowest." To have "passed six or seven miles altogether fresh water," would have carried the explorers above Marsh Bay, and near Bangor, or over sixty miles from the starting point, yet the account states that on returning they rowed down in seven hours. The mountains, which were kept constantly in sight, from the time of reaching Monhegan, would have been left far astern, yet, after landing in "the codde of the river," they marched directly towards them. There is wanting to Penobscot Bay and River the "very gallant coves on both sides, every half mile; some able to contain almost a hundred sail, where ships may lie without either cable or anchor, only moored to the shore with a hawser;" "the bordering land all along on both sides, in an equal plain, neither mountainous or rocky," and "the divers branching streams from each bank." The fact that the river does not trend "westward into the main," but in an opposite direction, seems alone to destroy the Penobscot theory.

Perhaps the most satisfactory solution of this much mooted question is that given by Captain George Prince, of Bath, who, in 1858, published the reasons for his conviction that the Georges River was the scene of Waymouth's explorations.¹ This view is more elaborately maintained in an article communicated by him to

¹ Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., VI. 290. Among the distinguished converts to the opinion of Mr. Prince are Cyrus Eaton, who adopts it in his History of Thomaston, Rev. D. Quimby Cushman, and Professor John Johnston, LL.D., author of the History of Bristol and Bremen. The latter gentleman gives a careful analysis of the arguments adduced in support of each view. He concludes that, if the Georges theory is rejected, there is reason to doubt whether the question be capable of solution.

the sixth volume of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, and in a subsequent pamphlet, containing Rosier's narrative in full, with remarks of his own. In referring to the Georges, he writes as follows : —

"Here we see the 'gallant coves,' viz., Turkey Cove, Maple Juice Cove, Teel's Cove, Smalley's Cove, Broad Cove, Hyler's Cove, &c., &c., the river itself running up directly towards Camden Mountains, from a mile to half a mile wide, with its bold shores and deep water, also its excellent places for docks in which to grave and careen ships. The distance sailed, to be sure, is less than 'twenty-six miles,' being but eighteen: but it must be remembered that Mr. Rosier's distances are allowed to be overstated; yet how much nearer the mark than the distance from St. George's Islands to Belfast, which is more than fifty miles."¹ Extravagance of description is common to nearly all of the early adventurers. If the estimate of Rosier in regard to distances is received with the same allowance as his assertion that the river was "the most rich, beautiful, large, and secure harboring one that the world affordeth," having in his preceding paragraph mentioned the Oronoco, the Rio Grande, the Loire, and the Seine, there will be less difficulty in reconciling his statement of distances as applicable to the Georges. But, while accepting the theory of Mr. Prince as the most probable one, so many inconsistencies in applying it to Rosier's narrative arise, that it can never be regarded as conclusive.²

Although the honor of discovering the Penobscot must be withheld from Weymouth, it is certain that the bay and river were explored during the same summer by other parties. Under a patent from the King of France, the colony of De Monts had passed the winter of 1604-5 on an island in the St. Croix, where a settlement was projected. Dissatisfied with the rigorous climate, the celebrated Champlain, with several of these pioneers, embarked on the 18th of the following June in a bark of fifteen tons, in search of a more auspicious site, whereon to rear a capital of their wilderness domain.³ Guided by the natives, they sailed by Mount Desert,

¹ Rosier's Relation, with comments by George Prince. Bath, 1859.

² The early voyagers seem not to have esteemed the Georges highly for navigable purposes. The Dutch map made by Hendrickson, about 1616, of which a *fac-simile* appears in 1st Col. Document, N. Y., gives no indication of such a river; nor does John Smith, whose work was published in 1631, allude to it, although he refers to Muscongus. M. de la Mothe Cadillac, writing in 1692, says, "This river is not very safe, on account of the numerous rocks."

³ Parkman's Pioneers of France in the New World, 230.

and the Isle au Haut, which received from Champlain their present names, and entered a river, called Pemptagoet, which they believed to be the Norombega. The earliest maps depict a fabulous city also called Norombega, on the banks of a river, fifteen or twenty leagues from the sea. Milton has rendered the designation classic, in *Paradise Lost*, where he alludes to "Norombega and the Samoed shore," as constituting the *Ultima Thule* of creation. For many years this barbaric city had been sought with an avidity almost equal to that which marked the pursuit by Ponce de Leon of the fountain of youth, or of the El Dorado. The visit of Champlain destroyed the illusion. He sailed twenty-two leagues up the Penobscot, but saw no evidences of civilization, and affirmed that there were only cabins, covered with bark or skins, to be found.

" And Norombega proved again
A shadow and a dream."

Champlain described the places he visited with such accuracy that we can at this day identify them without difficulty.¹ Fort Point, Fort Point Ledge, the Kenduskeag, Treat's Falls, and other localities, are so minutely referred to as to preclude the possibility of any mistake. After leaving the river, the party proceeded to Cape Cod, and thence returned to Nova Scotia.

Immediately after the visit of Champlain, Penobscot Bay began to be resorted to for purposes of trade. Under the name of Pentagoet, the peninsula where Castine stands has a conspicuous designation upon the maps of that period; and in 1616 Penobscot is mentioned by Captain John Smith as the principal habitation he saw at the northward.² According to Bancroft, the first intelligible welcome which greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth was from an Indian who had learned a little English from the fishermen at Penobscot.³ Perhaps the representations of this native induced the establishment of a trading-house at Pentagoet in 1630, by the Plymouth Company. An extensive traffic was maintained here for five years, when Charles d'Aulnay de Charnisé, a subordinate commander under Razillai, the governor of Acadie, took possession of the country in the interest of France. Erecting a fort, he made this his fixed place of residence until 1654, when Acadie was conquered by the English. Colonel Temple, the first English governor,

¹ Address of Hon. John E. Godfrey at the Centennial Celebration, Bangor, 20.

² Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., III. 21, Third Series.

³ Bancroft's Hist. United States, I. 316.

was also established there for several years. By the treaty of Breda, in 1667, Penobscot became restored to the French; and, with the exception of two brief interruptions by the Dutch, in 1674 and 1676, they retained possession for nearly a century. Jean Vincent, the Baron de Saint-Castin, resided there from 1677 to 1701. Some of his family remained as late as 1726.

CHAPTER III.

THE MUSCONGUS OR WALDO PATENT.

Charter for New England granted in 1620 to the Plymouth Council. — Its Extent and Powers. — Abandoned in 1635. — Superseded by Massachusetts Charter. — Official Copy of the Waldo Patent. — Original Document accidentally destroyed. — Area of the Grant. — Powers of the Patentees. — Rights of Civil Government reserved. — Ashley and Peirce. — Trading-house established. — Broken up by King Philip's War. — Territory desolate. — Sketch of Lives of Beauchamp and Leverett. — The Ten Proprietors. — The Twenty Associates admitted. — New Settlements undertaken. — General Samuel Waldo. — Account of his Life and Character. — Portrait. — Exertions to develop Resources of the Patent. — His Death. — Waldo Family. — Grand-daughter marries General Henry Knox. — Knox obtains Large Interest in the Patent. — Boundaries established. — Formal Possession taken. — Squatters. — Extensive Measures for Settlements. — Residence of Knox at Thomaston. — His Death. — Mortgages of Lands foreclosed. — Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott become Large Proprietors in Waldo County. — Establish Agency at Belfast. — Death of Mrs. Knox. — Family Name extinct. — Brigadier's Island the only Portion of the Patent remaining intact.

IN 1620, while the Pilgrims were on their way to this continent, King James I. granted the "Great Charter for New England" to forty noblemen, knights and gentlemen, styling them "The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon." Among the associates were the Earl of Warwick and Sir Ferdinando Gorges. By this memorable document, composing the foundation of subsequent conveyances of territory in New England, was transferred all that part of America which extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degrees of north latitude; embracing nearly the whole of the present British Possessions, all of New England, the State of New York, parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, besides that vast country in the west, comprising more than a million square miles. Absolute property in the soil, unlimited jurisdiction, the regulation of trade, sole powers of legislation and the appointment of officers, were among the privileges conceded by the king. Owing either to the conflicting interests of the members, their indistinct knowledge of the country, or the feeble management of their government, the corporation lasted but a few years, and in 1635 formally abandoned all their rights.

The charter of Massachusetts, conferred upon active and resolute men, who settled within the territory given to them, operated as the death blow to a land patent controlled by persons residing abroad.¹

Before surrendering their charter, the Plymouth Council made several grants of land within the State of Maine, which, through all subsequent revolutions of government, have been generally respected and upheld. One of these subordinate grants was the "Muscongus Patent," called from the river of that name; afterwards known as the "Lincolnshire Patent," from the place of residence in England of one of the grantees, and at a later date the "Waldo Patent." The following is a copy of this important document. About 1833, the original was destroyed by an accidental fire, while in the possession of the Knox family.²

To all to whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting. Know y^e y^e counsell, established at Plimoth in y^e County of Devon, for y^e planting Ruling Ordering and Governing of New England in America for Divers good Causes, & Considerations them thereunto especially moving. Have given granted Bargained Sold Enfieffed allotted & Sett over & by these presents doe Clearly & absolutely give grant Bargain Sell alliene enfiefe allott & assigne & confirm unto John Beauchamp of London Gentleman, & Thomas Leverett, of Boston in y^e County of Lincorn. gent their heirs associates & assigns all & Singular those lands Tenements, & hereditments whatsoever with y^e appurtenances thereof in New England afores^d which are Cittuate. Lying & being within or between a place thence Commonly Called or known by y^e name of Muscongus towards y^e South on Southwest & a straight line Extending from thence directly ten leaugs — up — into y^e Maine land & Contains thence towards y^e great Sea Commonly Called y^e South Sea & y^e utmost Limits of y^e Space ten Leaues . . . on y^e North & North East — of a River in New England afores^d Commonly Called Penobscott Towards y^e North & Northeast & y^e great Sea Commonly Called y^e westarn ocean, towards y^e east & a strait and direct line extending from y^e most western part & Point of y^e s^d Straight line which extends from Mecongoss afores^d towards y^e South Sea to y^e uttermost Northeram limmits of y^e s^d ten leagues

¹ Holmes, An. I. 164; Prince, 180.

² Letter from James S. Thatcher to William D. Williamson, in library Maine Hist. Soc. An inaccurate copy of the Patent is contained in the Appendix to White's History of Belfast, and an abstract in Hazard's Coll. State Papers, p. 304.

on y^e North side of y^e s^d River of Penobscott towards y^e west & all land & ground wood Soils River waters Fishings Herredittments Profitts Commodities Priviledges Fraimchises — & Emoliments whatsoever situate Lying & being arising happening or Remaining or which Shall arise or Remain within y^e Limmits & bounds afores^d or any of them together with all s^d land y^e ly & be within y^e Space of three miles within y^e Space of s^d land & Pmisses or any of them to have & to hold all & Singulary y^e s^d land teniments & hereditments & Pmisses whatsoever with y^e apurtanances & every part & parcel thereof unto y^e s^d John Beauchamp & Thomas Leverett their heirs associates & assigns forever to their only proper & absolute use & behoof of y^e s^d Jn^o Beauchamp & Tho^o Leverett their heirs associates & assigns forevermore to be holden y^e Kings most Excellent Majesty & successors as of his manner of East-greenwich by Fealtie only & not in Capite nor by length of service yeilding & paying unto his Majesty his heirs & Successors y^e fifth part of all such oare of Gold & Silver y^e shall be gotton & obtained in or upon y^e Pmisses or any part thereof.

In Witness whereof y^e s^d Counsell established at Plymoth in y^e County of Devon for y^e Planting Ruling ordering and Governing of New England in America have hereunto putt y^e Common Seal y^e Thirteenth day of March in y^e first year of y^e Reign of our Soveraign Lord Charls by y^e Grace of God King of England Scotland France & Irland Defender of y^e Faith &c. anno Domini 1629.

SEAL.

R. WARWICK.

Recorded according to y^e Origanall Jan. ^{re} 17th. 1721.

P. ABRA.^m PREBLE, *Reg^r*.

State of Maine.

York ss. Registry of Deeds.

A true copy of record Book 10, pp 236–7.

Attest : ASA L. RICKER, *Register*.

The area of the patent comprised by estimation nearly a thousand square miles. It almost equalled that of several of the United States, and exceeded that of many of the principalities of Europe. It included the whole of the present county of Knox, except the Fox Islands,¹ and of Waldo County, except what is now Troy,

¹ Islesboro' was included, being within three miles of the main land.

Burnham, Unity, Freedom, Palermo, and a part of Liberty. Subsequent surveys added a portion of Penobscot County. For this immense tract of land no consideration was asked or required. As will be noticed, a fifth part of all the gold and silver ore found on the premises was reserved to King Charles; and the premises themselves, in the language of the grant, were "to be holden of his most excellent Majesty by fealty." Fealty, according to the English laws, was a tenure, wherein the tenant swore to be faithful to his lord, and to perform all services and customs which were due from him. Rights of government were also retained by the king. In other respects, the powers of the patentees were complete; no subjects could receive an estate of a higher nature, or be clothed with more exclusive privileges. The main lands and islands, rivers and harbors, mines and fisheries, were all under their absolute control. Without license, no one could shoot a bird, fell a tree, or build a hut. The patent was a commercial monopoly,— "open, notorious, exclusive, and adverse."

To the suggestive question, What induced the Plymouth proprietors, without consideration, to surrender this large territory? an answer may be given by referring to recent bestowals of acres of our national domain in aid of public improvements. It was expected that the settlement of one section would enhance the value of another intermediate or more remote, and such ultimately proved to be the case.

The fisheries were early and vigorously prosecuted by the Plymouth colonists, who had fishing stations at Monhegan and in other localities along the coast of Maine a few years after their arrival. Success in this enterprise hastened an occupation of the Muscongus grant; and in the spring of 1630 Edward Ashley and William Peirce, agents of the patentees, came with laborers and mechanics, and established a trading-house on the Georges River, in what is now Thomaston. Although this settlement was only temporary, it may be regarded as the first occupancy of any part of the patent. It was broken up by King Philip's or the First Indian War, which terminated in 1678. After this, the whole territory lay desolate for nearly forty years.¹

Beauchamp, one of the original patentees, was a merchant of London, or a "salter," as denominated by Governor Bradford, and one of the company that sent over the "Mayflower." He never came to America, and his affairs here were conducted by agents. His-

¹ Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, I. 29.

tory affords but scanty information concerning him. While most of the merchant adventurers who aided the Pilgrims were doubtless influenced by the hope of gain, Beauchamp and some others are said to have been guided by far higher aims, in which the considerations of profit had but a secondary place.¹ It appears that he found a settlement with his partners difficult. In 1645, Myles Standish and others of the Pilgrim fathers pledged their estates for security of a debt due him. Seven years after, certain of their houses and lands were sold in payment.²

On the death of Beauchamp,³ the date of which is unknown, Leverett, in the right of survivorship, became by law possessed of the whole grant, and for several years assumed its management. He came to the New World in 1633, with John Cotton and others, from Boston in England, where he had been an alderman. The same year he was chosen a ruling elder of the church, and the following year is designated as one of the first selectmen. Governor Winthrop mentions him as "an ancient, sincere professor;" and Hubbard, as "blessed with a singular gift in the practice of discipline."⁴ He died April 3, 1650. Through him the patent descended to his son, Governor John Leverett, of Massachusetts, and in 1714 to President John Leverett, of Harvard College, the grandson of the latter, and the great-grandson of the original grantee. Previously, in 1694, Madocawando, Sagamore of the Penobscot tribe, whose daughter married Saint-Castin, sold to Governor Phips at Pemaquid a large tract of land included in the grant. Although the Indians denied the authority of their chief to make this conveyance, yet, probably to avoid any controversy, President Leverett purchased the title of Spencer Phips, the heir of the governor. In 1719, peace was apparently restored, and Leverett entered upon measures for resettling and reorganizing the patent. Finding the enterprise of too great magnitude for a single individual, he parcelled the whole land into ten shares in common, and conveyed them to certain persons thenceforth called the "Ten Proprietors." These owners admitted twenty other partners, termed the "Twenty Associates," among whom were Cornelius and Jonathan Waldo, of Boston. The Twenty Associates afterwards transferred to the

¹ Russell's Plymouth, 30.

² Old Colony Rec. Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., Fourth Series, III. 404.

³ The name is perpetuated by a point of land in Camden, called Beauchamp's Point. *Locke's Camden*.

⁴ Winthrop's Journal, 114; Hub. N. E., 190.

Waldos one hundred thousand acres. Under their auspices, in 1719-20, two plantations, which subsequently became the thriving towns of Thomaston and Warren, were commenced. This may be regarded as the first permanent settlement of the patent. For only a short distance from the coast had the territory then been visited by the white man. The lofty pine forests of Montville and Searsmont, the lakes of Quantabacook and Lincolnville, were alike unknown with the undeveloped fertility of Jackson and Thorndike, and the vast mineral resources of Rockland and Frankfort.

The new proprietors entered upon the work of improvement with great vigor. In Thomaston, they built two blockhouses on the site of the old fort, and established a garrison. The progress of the settlements was soon disturbed by a new Indian war, of three years' duration, during which all the houses and mills were destroyed. The blockhouses, however, being well defended, withstood several formidable attacks, the last of which was a siege maintained for thirty days. Peace being finally concluded in 1726, the efforts of the Associates were renewed. A minister of the gospel and one hundred families were engaged to establish themselves, when an unexpected interruption was created by the aggressions of one David Dunbar, who had obtained an appointment styling him "Surveyor-General of the King's woods." Clothed with this authority, he seems to have reversed the Scriptural language, and regarded every man as *infamous*, "according as he had lifted up axes against the thick trees." Disregarding the vested rights of the patentees, Dunbar claimed a reservation of all pine-trees in Maine, in diameter over two feet, as masts for the British navy. Attended by an armed force, he drove the lumberers from their homes, seized their timber, and burned their saw-mills. His extortions were so rapacious and so disastrous to the interests of the proprietors, that they determined to send an agent to England for relief. Samuel Waldo, afterwards General Waldo, from whom the patent derives its later name, was selected for the purpose. After great exertions and a long stay abroad, he succeeded in procuring a revocation of Dunbar's authority. So valuable were Waldo's services, that the thirty partners conveyed to him one-half of the whole patent, as a remuneration for the money and efforts which he had expended in obtaining a recognition and future guarantee of their rights.

General Waldo was the son of Jonathan Waldo, a wealthy merchant of Boston, who died May 26, 1731, in his sixty-third year, "leaving large donations to pious uses." For many years the family had great influence in the affairs of Maine. Their connections and high character gave them an enviable and deserved distinction. During the first half of the eighteenth century, Boston, where they resided, had attained to more cultivation and elegance than any other town on the continent. A historian writes, in 1740, that "a London citizen would almost think himself at home there, when he observes the number of people, their residences and style of living, their wealth and conversation." Successful commerce, and the constant visits of educated foreigners, imparted to its society a degree of refinement and intelligence remarkable in so new a country. In the midst of such influences, the greater portion of the life of General Waldo was passed. Born in England in 1696, he came to this country when a child. Like his father, he was an eminent merchant, having his place of business first on King, now State, Street, and afterwards in Merchants' Row, near the Swing Bridge.¹ Upon the death of his father, who, as has been before stated, became a large proprietor of the patent by purchase, Samuel inherited his share, being then the owner of one-half of the whole domain. In 1744, Governor Shirley appointed him to the command of a Maine brigade of troops; and, as the second officer to Sir William Pepperrell, he distinguished himself at the capture of Louisburg. From that time he had the title of General or Brigadier Waldo. Three years later, he took charge of an expedition fitted out by Massachusetts against Crown Point.

The accession of General Waldo to so large an interest in the patent infused new vitality into the means undertaken for its development. By computation, three hundred thousand acres still belonged to the old proprietors. In 1734, he contracted with the Twenty Associates to purchase one-half of their shares; and the indenture, which is still preserved, exhibits the signatures of the original grantees or their representatives. This left the Associates one hundred thousand acres, which he agreed to set off in any portion of the patent which they might designate; the tract to be five and one quarter miles on Penobscot Bay, and extending thirty miles into the country. This arrangement remained uncompleted

¹ Drake's Hist. Boston, 603.

until 1768 ; when, on making the survey, it was found that, at a distance of about twenty miles from the shore, the line encroached upon the Plymouth Patent. In order, therefore, to complete the claim, what is now Montville, and also a small portion of Liberty, were added ; which, with Camden, Hope, and Appleton, made up the requisite quantity, and became the undivided property of the "Twenty Associates."¹ The one hundred thousand acres belonging to the "Ten Proprietors" were set off in 1773. This tract included Frankfort, Winterport, Hampden and parts of Swanville, Monroe, and Bangor. At that time the north line of the patent was supposed or understood to extend above Treat's Falls, in the latter township.

General Waldo offered favorable inducements for European immigration, and it was through his means that, in 1749, German colonists established the town of Waldoboro'. Their descendants, whose patronymic names are retained, comprise many of the substantial citizens of that locality. In 1752, he visited Scotland, where his liberal terms were accepted by a large number of settlers from that country. The next year his son Samuel, styling himself by the high-sounding title of "Hereditary Lord of Broadbay," distributed circulars in the German language throughout Germany, inviting colonization.² To actual settlers land was offered at merely nominal prices ; its immediate value was not worth estimating. In 1747, when the Province House in Boston was burned, and a question arose about changing the seat of government to some other location, General Waldo, partly in earnest and partly in jest, offered the Legislature a gift of "one hundred thousand acres, and that adjoining the court-house, if they will build it at Penobscot, and rather than fail," he writes, "I would go to a further quantity, if well assured all the members would attend there!"³ It was owing to his influence that Fort Pownall was built, when not a single white inhabitant dwelt upon the shores of Penobscot River or Belfast Bay. As is well known, while upon a tour of observation to this portion of his estate, he died suddenly near Bangor, May 23, 1759, at the age of sixty-three years. His remains were entombed with military honors at Fort Point, where they still repose, unmarked by any monument. He was a man of commanding presence,

¹ The deed is recorded in the Lincoln Registry.

² Coll. Me. Hist., VI. 319, where a translation of the circular is given.

³ Parsons's Life of Pepperrell, 174.

tall, stout, and of dark complexion. His portrait, from which the accompanying heliotype was taken, formerly adorned the Knox mansion, and is now in the picture gallery of Bowdoin College. It was probably painted by Smibert, an eminent Scotch artist, who came to this country in 1728. Accomplished, active, and intelligent, Waldo had cultivated his mind by foreign travel. He had, it is said, crossed the Atlantic fifteen times. Soon after the close of the first French war, he passed a year in England with his old companion-in-arms, Sir William Pepperrell. Both were cordially received by the king, who bestowed high encomiums on their military services.

It is safe to assert that the enterprise and perseverance of General Waldo hastened the development of the Penobscot Valley by at least a generation. He found the patent a wilderness: he left it a flourishing settlement. Over a century has elapsed since his death; yet, during that interval, he has neither been forgotten nor unhonored. A county and two thriving towns perpetuate his name, and one of the lofty granite hills which overlook his last earthly resting-place is called MOUNT WALDO. In whatever aspect he is viewed, as the sagacious merchant, the accomplished courtier, the military hero, or as the founder of settlements which were fostered and sustained by his influence and exertions, a title to respect must be accorded to him which time can only strengthen and increase.

By the death of General Waldo,¹ the patent descended to his

¹ The following is a brief account of the Waldo family:—

1. Jonathan Waldo, of German descent, came from England about 1700, to Boston, where he died, May 26, 1731, aged sixty-two. His children were (General) Samuel and Cornelius. 2. (General) Samuel, born in England, 1696; married Lucy Wainwright, daughter of Francis Wainwright, of Ipswich, in 1722. She died in Boston, Aug. 7, 1741, aged thirty-seven years. He died May 23, 1759, aged sixty-three. 3. Children of General Samuel: Samuel, Jr., Francis, Ralph, Hannah, Lucy. Samuel, Jr., was born in Boston, graduated at Harvard College, 1743, and immediately after came to Falmouth, now Portland, and was elected in 1744 representative to the General Court, also from 1757 to 1761, and in 1764 and 1765. He was appointed the first judge of probate for Cumberland County, and held that position when he died, April 16, 1770, aged forty-nine. By his second wife, Sarah Erving, daughter of Hon. John Erving, of Boston, whom he married in December, 1761, he had four sons and one daughter: viz., Sally, born Nov. 30, 1762; Samuel, March 4, 1764; John Erving, Aug. 28, 1765; Lucy, Aug. 10, 1766; Francis; and Ralph, born in Boston, September, 1770, after his father's death. Sally married Judge William Wetmore, judge of probate for Hancock County until 1804, and after that judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Boston. He lived at one time on Orphan Island, subsequently called Wetmore's Isle, now the town of Verona, which was a part of the patent, and descended to his wife through her father. Judge Story married her daughter. Samuel resided in Portland, where he died Oct. 19, 1798,



LeWaldo

four children : Samuel, who as oldest son inherited two shares : Francis; Lucy, who married Isaac Winslow, of Roxbury, an ancestor of the United States naval commander distinguished in the recent rebellion by destroying the "Alabama;" and Hannah, the wife of Thomas Flucker, Secretary of the Province. It was by them that the land comprising Belfast was sold. Flucker, whose daughter became the wife of General Knox, afterwards purchased the shares belonging to Samuel. Mrs. Winslow died without children, and her interest descended to the remaining brothers and sister. At the commencement of the Revolution, Flucker and Francis Waldo took the side of the king, and removed to England with other loyalists. Under the confiscation acts, their property became forfeited to the State, and was administered upon as though the owners had deceased.

In 1773, Henry Knox, afterwards famous in the annals of his country, then a bookseller in Boston, became engaged to Miss Lucy Flucker, the second daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Waldo) Flucker, and the grand-daughter of General Waldo; and they were married during the following year. Her father,

aged thirty-four. His wife was Sarah Tyng: their children, Samuel, Francis W., William T., and Sarah E.

His widow married, in 1804, Salmon Chase, the distinguished lawyer, who left her a second time a widow, in 1806.

John Erving died April 17, 1787, unmarried. Lucy married Alexander Walcott, of Middletown, Conn.

Francis, the second son of General Samuel, graduated at Harvard College, 1747, resided in Portland, where he was collector from 1758 to 1770, and representative in 1762 and 1763; at the commencement of the Revolution, he went to England, and never returned. His estates in Portland were confiscated under the absentee act, and sold in 1782. He died in Tunbridge, England, June 9, 1784.

Ralph, the third son, died unmarried, while a minor.

Lucy married Isaac Winslow, of Roxbury.

Hannah was first engaged to Andrew, son of Sir William Pepperrell. The match was broken off by her, and she married Jan. 14, 1751, Thomas Flucker, last royal Secretary of Massachusetts Bay. She left Boston with her husband and other loyalists, in March, 1776, for England, and died there in December, 1785. His death took place Feb. 16, 1783.

4. Children of Thomas and Hannah (Waldo) Flucker. Thomas, a lieutenant in the British army; graduated at Harvard College in 1773, and died in 1783. Hannah married Nov. 2, 1774, Thomas Urquhart, a captain in the British army; from whom she was divorced, and subsequently married — Horwood. Lucy, born Aug. 2, 1756; married (General) Henry Knox, June 16, 1774, and died at Thomaston, June 20, 1824. Out of twelve children, nine of whom died in infancy or childhood, only three survived their father. Only one of these, Lucy F., born in 1776, who married Hon. Ebenezer Thatcher, and who died Oct. 12, 1854, left children surviving her in 1874: viz., Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, and Caroline F., widow of Benjamin Smith, of Newburg, N.Y. — *Willis's Portland*; *Eaton's Hist. Thomaston*; *Drake's Life of Knox*.

“a high-toned loyalist, of great family connections,” was exceedingly opposed to the match, as, indeed, were all of the young lady’s aristocratic connections, who were Tories; while Knox’s sympathies were, as was well known, strongly enlisted in behalf of his countrymen.¹ A second time she found it necessary to sacrifice her ties of kindred to those of a more tender nature. Estranging herself from all her relatives, accompanying her husband through the trying scenes of the Revolution, she shared with him its toils, its perils, and its rewards. Such are the vicissitudes of human condition that, in a few years, while her father and her uncle, Francis Waldo, the only surviving son of the general, exiles from their country, and divested of property, were dependent upon the bounty of the British Crown, the wife of the Revolutionary general had attained a higher position than any of which they, in their former wealth and influence, had ever dreamed.

After the declaration of peace, the attention of General Knox was directed to the interest which his wife owned in the unsold portions of the patent, — being one undivided fifth. In 1791, having been appointed the agent or administrator of the estate of her father, — who is styled in the records of the Probate Court for Suffolk County “an absentee, late of Boston, deceased,” — he sold at auction the two-fifths derived from Samuel Waldo to Oliver Smith, of Boston. This portion the latter conveyed to Colonel Henry Jackson, who, in 1792, transferred it to General Knox for \$5,200. The next year, Knox bought of the other heirs and owners the two-fifths which belonged to Mrs. Winslow and Francis Waldo, the daughter and son of General Waldo; and thus, in his own right, became the owner of four-fifths of the whole patent, the remaining fifth belonging to Mrs. Knox.

It has been frequently stated that Knox obtained his title to the Waldo estate by some skilful managing in the General Court of Massachusetts. The assertion is entirely unfounded. He made sale of Flucker’s interest according to law, giving bonds for the faithful performance of his trust and accounting with the proper authorities for the proceeds. His union of the different shares was fairly and honorably accomplished.

As the boundaries of the patent were very indefinite, it became necessary for the Commonwealth, and for all concerned, to ascertain its exact limits. Accordingly, the Legislature took measures for an accurate survey, and passed a resolve confirming to the

¹ Drake’s Life of Knox, 16.

owners a tract equal to thirty miles square, according to the original charter, provided they would relinquish all claim to lands outside such bounds. This survey established the head line on the northern border of Thorndike, Jackson, Monroe, and Frankfort, thus severing into two parts the tract formerly released to the "Ten Proprietors," and leaving only about forty-two thousand acres within the Waldo grant. But it was soon ascertained that a portion of the contemplated thirty miles square, comprising Palermo, Freedom, and Unity belonged to the "Kennebec Purchase," which had an older title than the Muscongus Patent. As an indemnity for this deficiency, Massachusetts assigned to the Waldo owners the public lands in four townships north of the original line; being the present city of Bangor and the towns of Hampden, Hermon, and Newburg, with a reservation of one hundred acres to each actual settler. The quantity thus set off amounted to about forty thousand acres.¹

General Knox took formal possession of his estate in 1792. The patent then contained only nine incorporated towns. Many of the earlier settlements had been much retarded by British aggressions during the Revolution, or altogether abandoned. The roads were few; and, between Thomaston and Penobscot River, a bridle path, indicated by spotted trees, furnished the only facility for travellers. But little attention was then bestowed upon agriculture, the principal resource of the inhabitants being wood, which was sold at the shore for seven shillings a cord. In many of the plantations, great anxiety was manifested about land titles. "It had been customary, during the war," says Eaton, "to take up wild lands, on the express or implied understanding that a title would be given whenever the ordinary price was paid. This practice, in the absence of the proprietors, had been continued from necessity during the war; and many persons had erected buildings, and made valuable improvements on lots to which they had no right than by possession." Although a condition in the confirmation resolve of Massachusetts required Knox to quiet the claims of actual settlers, and although he took all equitable and judicious measures for that purpose, yet he did not escape some of the difficulties which always occur in a change of landed proprietors. He found over five hundred lots occupied by "squatters," or persons without title, some of whom he ejected: to others he paid money for a relinquishment of their betterments. To obtain pos-

¹ Williamson's Hist. Maine, II. 584.

session of Brigadier's Island, which was occupied by seven persons, who had divided the land into as many farms, and had felled the woods around the shore, he was obliged to pay three thousand dollars.¹

Besides pacifying the old settlers, it was the studied policy of Knox to attract new ones. His widely published advertisements commend the patent for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate, the latter of which he attributes to the virtues of the balsamic firs.² As an inducement to immigration, he commenced, at Thomaston, various branches of business on an extensive scale, which gave employment to a large number of workmen, and afforded a market for the products of the soil and forest. His elegant mansion, on the banks of the Georges River, was built in 1795. Here, until his death, was dispensed that generous hospitality of which many eminent men, not only of this, but of foreign countries, partook. In honor of several officers who were his contemporaries during the Revolution, he gave names to the townships in his patent. Searsmont, before incorporation, was called Greene; and Belmont, Greene Plantation, from General Nathaniel Greene; Monroe, Lee, for General Henry Lee; and Jackson, for Colonel Henry Jackson, of Massachusetts. For a short time, Troy bore the name of Montgomery, who fell at Quebec; Thorndike, that of Lincoln; Brooks, that of Washington; and Washington, that of General Putnam. Jackson alone preserves its original title. It is to be regretted that the others were not retained.

General Knox died in 1806. His extravagance of living, added to a failure of many speculative interests, — and, it is said, the losses of his wife at the card-table, — involved him in pecuniary embarrassments some time before his death. In 1798, he was compelled to mortgage that portion of the patent now comprised in Waldo County to his friends, General Lincoln and Colonel Jackson, to indemnify them for liabilities assumed as his sureties. This mortgage, containing a power of sale, was in 1802 assigned to Messrs. Israel Thorndike, David Sears, and William Prescott, of Boston, who foreclosed it. In 1809, they established an agency in Belfast for the better management of their lands, and appointed Phineas Ashmun, afterwards of Brooks, as their attorney.. The latter was succeeded by William Moody, who, from 1813 to his death

¹ Travels of the Duc de Liancourt.

² Eaton's Hist. Warren, 250.

in 1839, occupied the responsible position. Colonel James W. Webster was the last agent for this vicinity. Through these proprietors, many of the land titles in our county are derived; and their numerous deeds, "from survey and plan of Robert Houston," or Noah Prescott, have never been questioned. Belmont became the property of Samuel Parkman and Benjamin Joy, merchants of Boston. The latter also had a conveyance of a large portion of Troy.

Notwithstanding the immense domains acquired by General Knox, his estate proved insolvent; and a dividend of eight and a half per centum was all that his unsecured creditors, whose claims exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, received. "Had he been permitted to attain the usual age of man, which his vigorous constitution seemed to render probable, the cloud that rested upon the latter part of his life would undoubtedly have been dispelled; and the rise in the value of his property would have enabled him to realize all his anticipations, and to have left his family in opulence."¹ Mrs. Knox survived her husband eighteen years, having been obliged to pass her widowhood in the strictest economy. The amount which Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott paid for the mortgage is not known. Under the direct tax law of 1815, the valuation of their unsold lands in Waldo County was one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. As an illustration of the price per acre, it may be mentioned that, a few years before, a part of the present town of Waldo, — or "Three-Mile Square," as it was then called, — containing about six thousand acres, was appraised at only eight thousand dollars.

From this date, the history of the patent may be traced in a few words. The original mortgagees have long since passed away. Israel Thorndike, one of their number, who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, cleared, and for some time cultivated, a tract of twelve hundred acres in the town of Jackson, which he furnished with expensive buildings and choice breeds of stock. It is still known as the "Great Farm." His memory is preserved among us by the town which bears his name, as is that of David Sears by the towns of Searsmont and Searsport. All the lands which they owned are alienated excepting Brigadier's or Sears's Island, in Searsport, which has been retained as a summer residence by the Sears family, and is now owned by David and Henry F. Sears, of Boston, great-grandsons of the first mortgagee.

¹ Drake's Life of Knox, 117.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT ON PENOBSCOT BAY.

Eastern Maine a Wilderness in 1759. — Penobscot River only Avenue from Canada to the Atlantic. — Defence proposed by Governor Shirley. — Governor Pownall. — His Friendship for America. — Prophecies her Independence. — Fort on the Penobscot urged by him. — Measures for its Construction. — Governor Pownall and General Waldo visit Belfast Bay. — First Mention of the River Passagassawakeag. — Etymology of the Name. — Conference with Indians. — Landing at Fort Point. — Formal Possession of the Country taken. — Leaden Plate, with Inscription, buried. — Subsequent Importance of the Act. — Death of General Waldo. — The Fort located. — Description and Engraving. — Named Fort Pownall. — Garrison. — General Preble. — Truck-house. — Episcopal Chapel. — John Preble. — Thomas Goldthwait. — Fort dismantled by Mowatt. — Destroyed by Colonel Cargill. — Centennial Celebration in 1859.

UNTIL 1759, the whole eastern section of Maine remained an unbroken wilderness. French colonies had, indeed, previously existed at Mount Desert and Maja-Bagaduce; but they were only temporary. From Georges River to the St. Croix, the whole line of our coast, which is now dotted with flourishing settlements and the signs of a busy commerce, was unmarked by a single white habitation. Into the primeval forest which fringed the shores of our bay no civilized person had penetrated. No surveyor's chain had measured its boundaries, and the limits of the different grants and patents that appeared on paper were based on estimate or conjecture alone. For a long time, the French successes in Canada, and the consequent hostility of the Indians, — who, after fortifications had been erected upon other large rivers in New England, made the Penobscot the only avenue by which to conduct their sanguinary expeditions against the border towns, — rendered this portion of the country insecure, and discouraged attempts at its settlement. With a view to check these incursions, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, proposed the establishment of a garrison here, eleven years before. On account of prevailing wars, which had exhausted the means of the Province, the plan was repeatedly delayed. It was renewed by Governor Pownall, who succeeded Shirley in 1757.

Thomas Pownall, an earnest laborer in developing the resources of Maine, was the most popular royal governor Massachusetts ever had. He was a consistent and sturdy friend of American liberty; but, as he did not give his confidence to the party of Mr. Hutchinson, his official position proved, in some respects, disagreeable, and in 1760 he solicited to be recalled. The last act of the General Court of that year was to name the town of Pownallborough, now Dresden, in his honor. Upon returning to England, he became an active friend of the Colonies in Parliament, defending them on all occasions against the powerful administration of Lord North. He prophesied, and boldly declared, that the independence of America was certain and near at hand. After the destruction of Falmouth, he wrote a letter of sympathy to the sufferers. A book was published about twenty years ago, endeavoring to connect him with the authorship of the Junius Letters.¹ In 1862, Samuel J. Bridge, of California, presented to the State of Maine a portrait of Governor Pownall, which now adorns the rotunda of the Capitol at Augusta.

The necessity of a fort in this quarter was suggested to the General Court by Governor Pownall, in his speech of Feb. 1, 1759, as follows: —

“As the British Crown has secured and fortified St. John’s River, the enemy has now no other outlet to the sea than through the Penobscot River, the door being shut upon them in every other part. These lands ought to be in our possession; for, as long as an Indian has any claim to them, the French will maintain a title to them. To take possession there will assure the honor of completing his Majesty’s dominions on the Atlantic: the title to those lands will be secured to the subjects of the Province.” He also stated that the expense of establishing a military post would be defrayed by the Crown.

Such a proposition met with immediate acceptance; and a resolve authorized “the employment of four hundred men, under the direction of the governor, to take possession of the Penobscot country, and erect a fortification there.” Arrangements for the expedition were soon completed; and the forces, having been divided into four companies, sailed from Boston early in May, touching at Falmouth, where the materials for the fort had been collected. Governor Pownall was accompanied by General Waldo, who, as proprietor of the Waldo Patent, was deeply interested in

¹ Allen’s Biog. Dict., 675; Bancroft’s Hist. U. S., IV. 369; Willis’s Hist. Portland.

the enterprise. Brigadier-General Preble, of Portland, was appointed colonel of the troops, which, with the workmen, were embarked in transports, the frigate "King George" and sloop of war "Massachusetts" acting as convoy. From the journal of the governor, it appears that the armament reached the mouth of Georges River on the tenth of May. Here the vessels remained for several days; Governor Pownall, in the mean time, holding a conference with the Indians at St. George's Fort. "On the twelfth," says the journal, "marched off Brigd: Preble with two hundred and eighty-four men. Orders to Brigd: Preble to March to the Mouth of Pausegassawackeag, a river that runs into Penobscot about thirty miles from Georges. Appointed one Robinson, a hunter, as his Guide, and gave him a Signal; viz., Three distinct Smoaks, which I would answer with a Gun, upon which he was to send up a fourth Smoak. Ordered L: Small, a good surveyor, to chain the whole way, and keep a field book."

As Governor Pownall's journal contains the earliest mention of the river Pausegassawackeag, or, as more generally written, Passagassawakeag, an attempt to define this almost unpronounceable name will now be given.

One tradition traces its derivation to the Indians, who, terrified by *ignes fatui*, or luminous meteors, seen in a damp night on the eastern shore, where then existed a deposit of decaying animal or vegetable matter, exclaimed to some old hunters, "Passagassawakeag!" or "place of ghosts" or "spirits." Another account says that when the first settlers arrived they found the hulk of an old vessel embedded in the sand, which emitted similar phenomena. As the Indians beheld the flitting lights, they made the same exclamation, meaning "dead men walk," which is supposed to have given the name to the river. It was inferred that the Indians regarded the lights as the departed spirits of the crew, who had been murdered. The hulk was visible until 1808. Investigations into the Abenaki language afford a more probable explanation. In that dialect, pas, pos, passa, signify *great*; ess, a *clam*,¹ the plural being essak; wabi, wampi, wambi, *white, clear, shallow*; keag, *place*; making Passagassawakeag, or "the great clam, clear, or shallow water place." In the Mohegan dialect, *Saxawaug* is

¹ But in the St. John dialect, passa signifies *great water*, as Passamaquoddy, — *great water for haddock or pollock*, the final syllables, aquodie, meaning the latter. Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., IV. 191.

the word for round clams. The extensive mud-flats in our harbor have always afforded an abundance of this shell-fish. Professor N. T. True, of Oswego, N. Y., gives another definition, as follows : —

“The analysis may be resolved into three parts: 1. *Passag*, from an Etchemin word, *Pahsukus*, signifying a sturgeon. This definition was also given to me by Sockbasin Swasson, and other Indians, at Oldtown. 2. *Wasse*. The definition of this is not quite so clear. We have in Rasle *icasse-begat*, — ‘clear-standing water.’ It also means ‘luminous, bright.’ It is probable that the word *nicesku*, a ghost, or spirit, has the same origin; and there may be grounds for the tradition that the natives saw the luminous vapors that arose from the decay of a deposit of vegetable matter on the eastern shore, and from which has descended to us the definition, ‘the place of ghosts, or sights.’ But this can be only a partial definition of the whole word. 3. *Keag*. This termination of Indian geographical names, on the Penobscot and other waters, so common, is a suffix, and denotes a *fishing-place* of some peculiar kind, as by a *weir*, or by *spearing*. It is also written *keke*, and in the Abenaki dialect it is *khige*. It is always used as a suffix by the Indians, though we sometimes say *skeag* for *Namaskeag*.

“The syllable *wa* occasions some trouble; and I can only get rid of it in the same convenient way that Sockbasin did. He said that it did not mean any thing. It is possible that it was introduced for euphony. I incline to the opinion that the second mode of spelling the word in question is the true one, which would rid us of the syllable. Gathering up the component parts of the word as we have explained them, we may define Passagassawakeag as ‘The Sturgeon fishing-place, where there are ghosts;’ *i.e.*, where jack o’ lanterns abound.”¹

Perhaps this definition is as reasonable as any, although sturgeon have never been numerous in our river. The last one seen was in 1869, near City Point.

“On the fourteenth,” continues the journal, “as cold as ever I had felt it all winter. Came to Sail, and arriv’d just before Sunsett off the north of Paussegasewackeag River.

“15th. At 4 P. M. Preble arriv’d, made his Signal, which I answered, and he raised his fourth Smoak. Sent for him aboard. He reported to me by the Survey they had Marched 30 Miles and 64 rod.”

¹ Rep. Journal, Jan., 1862.

On the following day, his vessels still lying in our harbor, the governor held a conference with the Indians. Giving them a Union flag, a Red flag, and a White flag, he announced that he had come to build a fort upon the Penobscot, and to make the land English ; that he was able to do it, and would do it ; that they should have justice, and should do it, too ; that they should be cared for and protected, if they were friends, but that he would sweep the river of them, from one end to the other, if they were not ; and that to keep faith with the English was indispensable to their existence. With these admonitions, accompanied by presents of ammunition, food, and rum, the Indians were dismissed. The Tarratine tribe at this time had become so wasted by war and disease, that, as stated by themselves the following year, they were reduced to five sachems, seventy-three warriors, and about five hundred others.¹

After reconnoitring the shore, Governor Pownall landed on Wasaumkeag Point, now Fort Point, in Stockton, and encamped his men. Although the spot seemed favorable for his purpose, he did not decide to build his fort there till he had made further explorations. With a detachment of one hundred and thirty-six men, he ascended the river and landed on the eastern side, a few miles above Brewer. On the 23d of May he took possession of the country in the name of the king, and on "the top of a very high piked hill, on y^e east side y^e river, about three miles above Marine Navigation," with due ceremonies, buried a leaden plate, containing this inscription :—

"MAY 23, 1759. PROVINCE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

DOMINIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*Possession Confirmed by Thomas Pownall, Governor."*²

This solemn act had an importance which, at the time, could not have been foreseen. It created the evidence of possession and jurisdiction that enabled our commissioners at Paris for establishing the treaty of 1783, when the question of the limits of the United States came to be discussed, to insist upon the St. Croix, instead of the Penobscot, as the eastern boundary. The British plenipotentiaries claimed that Massachusetts had never rightfully exercised jurisdiction east of the latter river. John Adams, one of our commissioners, settled the question by exhibiting the record

¹ Hist. Me., II. 345.

² Gov. Pownall's Journal.

of Governor Pownall. Thus this act of occupation secured to our State a large and valuable portion of its territory. Without it, the country east of Penobscot would now have been a part of New Brunswick, or perhaps a province by itself, as was proposed during the Revolution, under the name of New Ireland, with Castine as its capital.

Near the spot where the plate was deposited, General Waldo was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and soon after expired. The expedition immediately returned to Fort Point, bringing his remains, which were interred on the following day with military honors and religious services. They still repose there, but the exact place is unknown.

Governor Pownall, having found "no place equal to this Point of Wasaumkeag, determined this to be the place for the Fort." Having selected a spot about twenty-five rods from the water's edge, in front of the site of the present hotel, where remains of the breastwork are yet to be seen, he commenced the erection of a fortification, insignificant compared with military works of the present day, but sufficient to intimidate the savages, and to insure protection from their raids. As its establishment was the means of opening the whole Penobscot valley to settlers, and of inviting immigration to the territory which embraced Belfast, a brief description of the structure may be appropriate.

It was a regular fortification, with parapet, ditch, and glacis, square in form, with flankers, and a blockhouse in the centre. The dimensions were three hundred and sixty feet, or ninety feet on each inner side of the breastwork, which was ten feet in height. This was circumvallated by a moat or ditch fifteen feet in width at top, five at the bottom, and eight deep. In the centre of the ditch were palisadoes quite around the fort, except at the portcullis on the eastern side, where a drawbridge crossed the excavation. The blockhouse was two stories in height, and had flankers of diamond shape at each corner. The latter were thirty-three feet on a side, the blockhouse itself being forty-four feet square, and all constructed of square timber, dovetailed at the corners. In the upper story, which jutted over the lower one, several cannon were mounted. The roof was hipped, with a sentry-box on the top. There were two chimneys, in opposite corners. Three or four cannon were placed in the area between the breastwork and the blockhouse.¹ The following engraving was prepared from

¹ History of Maine, II. 337.

a description given by Joseph P. Martin, Esq., in 1828, accompanied by a ground plan of the fort.¹ He derived his information from an aged person who had lived within its walls.



FORT POWNALL. BUILT 1759. DESTROYED 1775.

The fort was completed July 28, 1759,² at a cost of £5,000. It was the most regular and defensible work in the Province. The expense of its construction was reimbursed by Parliament. In his address to the General Court, Governor Pownall stated that he had "taken possession of the Penobscot country, a large and fine tract of land belonging to the Province, but for many years a den of savages, and a lurking-place for some renegade French, and established that possession by fixing a fort on Penobscot River, in a situation respectable for its own defence, being nowhere commanded, but more so for the command it holds of both branches of the river, and of the carrying-place therefrom; of Edgemoggin Reach, the outlet, and of Pentagoet, the rendezvous of the eastern Indians when they come against our frontiers. This river was the last and only door that the enemy had left to the Atlantic, —

¹ The original description and plan made by Mr. Martin are now in the library of the Bangor Historical Society.

² Hist. of Maine, II. 238.

now hopefully shut for ever." The General Court highly approved of the measure, and, in honor of the governor, voted to call the fortification FORT POWNALL.¹

A garrison was constantly maintained at the fort until the Revolutionary War. General Jedediah Preble was first placed in command, with a force of eighty-four men. The Indians soon became convinced of the policy of keeping on terms of friendship with their neighbors, and entered into a treaty which ever remained unbroken. A truck-house was established at the fort for their accommodation, and a large trade in furs sprang up. Buildings were erected in the vicinity; among them a small Episcopal chapel, of brick, the foundations of which still exist. The houses of the commander and others occupied a position between the fort and the river.

General Preble resigned the command after holding it four years. His successor was Colonel Thomas Goldthwait, a native of Chelsea, Mass., an unscrupulous man, of considerable ability. He was the first justice of the peace in this section. John Preble, a son of the first commander, succeeded him in 1770. But Governor Hutchinson, a zealous royalist, upon coming into power the following year, reinstated Goldthwait. The latter was hostile to the American interests, and in the spring of 1775 greatly exasperated the people by permitting Captain Mowatt to dismantle the fort, by removing the guns and ammunition. He was deposed soon after, and possession given to Colonel Jonathan Buck, of Bucksport. Goldthwait then joined the British and escaped to Halifax.

"Soon after Maja-bagaduce was occupied by the British, A.D. 1779, Colonel Cargill came from Newcastle and burnt the block-house and curtilage," says Mr. Martin;² but two contemporary accounts agree that this destruction was effected in July, 1775.³ The trading-house was kept up until 1777.

On the 28th of July, 1859, a centennial celebration of the completion of the fort was held at Fort Point, and drew together one of the largest assemblages of residents of the Penobscot valley which has ever been convened. The Rev. Joshua Hall, ninety-one

¹ Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., V. 386.

² History of Maine, II. 426.

³ Pennsylvania Journal, Aug. 23, 1775, which says that the blockhouse and all the wooden works were burned to the ground, from a fear that they would be occupied by the enemy, to the prejudice of the neighboring inhabitants. This is confirmed by Davidson in his MS. narrative.

years old, officiated as president of the day, assisted by several vice-presidents, among whom were Josiah Farrow and James P. Furber, of Belfast. An oration¹ was delivered by the Rev. Stephen Thurston, D.D., of Searsport, followed by toasts and speeches.

¹ The oration was published in full in the "Progressive Age" of Aug. 4, 1859.

CHAPTER V.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

The Province of Ulster depopulated by Rebellion. — Re-settled by Scotch Presbyterians. — Prosperity of the New Colony. — Hostility between the Irish and Scotch. — England imposes Taxes. — Causes of Emigration to America. — One hundred Families reach Boston. — Erroneously regarded as Irish. — Nutfield, afterwards Londonderry, established. — Character of the Colonists. — Strong Religious Principles. — Education. — Introduction of the Potato into New England. — The Town becomes wealthy and populous. — Inhabitants from it make other Settlements. — Belfast a Scion from the Parent Tree.

DURING the reign of Elizabeth, Ulster, a province embracing the northern counties of Ireland, became depopulated by frequent rebellions and was forfeited to the crown. Her successor, King James I., took measures for planting new colonies in that fertile country. Among his subjects whom liberal offers encouraged to leave their native homes and to settle upon these lands, was a company of Presbyterians from Scotland. Under the royal protection, good order was secured, the Irish were removed from the hills and established in open localities, and Ulster, formerly a wild and disorderly region, soon became cultivated and civilized.¹ These immigrants were scattered chiefly in the counties of Down, Londonderry, and Antrim, and greatly assisted to build up the principal cities of Bangor, Derry, and Belfast.² Their prosperity, however, was regarded with a jealous eye and with feelings of animosity by the natives of the soil who had been driven from their possessions. This disposition, together with a cherished hate of the heretical Protestant, was the cause of the rebellion that occurred thirty years afterwards, under Charles I. Macaulay, in adverting to the hostility existing between the two races, says: "On the same soil dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically sundered. The difference of religion was by no means the only difference, and was, perhaps, not even the chief difference which existed between them. They sprang from

¹ Hume's Hist. Eng., III. 308.

² Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., VI. 5.

different stocks. They spoke different languages. They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy.”¹

As Presbyterians and dissenters from the Church of England, this Scottish people experienced many embarrassments. They were, indeed, permitted to maintain their own forms of worship unmolested; still, they were compelled to aid in supporting a minister of the established religion, and tithes were rigorously exacted for this purpose. They also held their lands and tenements by lease from the crown, and not as proprietors of the soil.² In addition to this, the government began to impose taxes upon their industry and trade, like those which, at a later period, hampered and restricted the enterprise of the American colonies. Such inconveniences induced a respectable number of them to seek an asylum in the New World, where they might escape these burthens, and have full scope for their industry. About one hundred families arrived at Boston in the autumn of 1718. At first, they were not treated with due consideration, the people of this country erroneously regarding them as Irish, whereas no term could be more offensive. No relations of affinity or of consanguinity had ever existed between the two races, and they were as distinct from the native population of Ireland as if they had never left Scotland.

After a fruitless search along the shore, finding no place that suited them, in the spring of 1719, sixteen families, among whom appear the names of Barnet, Clark, Clendennin, Gregg, McKeen, Mitchell, Morrison, Nesmith, and Steele, whose sons and grandsons were prominent in the foundation of Belfast, “hearing of a tract of good land above Haverhill, called Nutfield, from the abundance of chestnut and walnut trees that grew there,” selected it for their residence. Soon joined by others, they built up a town, which, in commemoration of the place whence many of their number had emigrated, was called Londonderry. They were generally men of middle age, robust, persevering, and adventurous; such as were well suited to encounter the toils of commencing a new settlement. Subjected to hardships which would have discouraged men of less energy, they soon began to exert an influence extensive

¹ Macaulay's Hist. Eng., II. 118.

² Parker's Hist. Londonderry.

and beneficial.¹ Our whole country is to-day the better for them. In the language of one of their most honored descendants, "there has been almost no place of eminence, political, literary, or professional, to which men of this race have not attained. The number of them, whose names have been written in history, is endless."²

The pioneers of Londonderry first introduced the potato into New England. So ignorant were the inhabitants of the nature of this important vegetable, that in the neighboring town of Andover the seed-balls were at first cooked, as the edible product. But in the spring, when the plough turned up the large, fair fruit, they found that they, like many another honest people, had simply made a wrong beginning. Again, it is said that the first pound of tea ever seen in the new settlement was rejected as unpalatable, after having been boiled, and the leaves served up as greens. To the little colony belongs, besides, the credit of bringing into general use the hand-card, the foot-wheel, and the loom, implements afterwards common to every New England town.

"The trait most distinguishing the character of the first settlers," says the historian of Londonderry, "and the most valuable in its influence, was their steadfast adherence to enlightened religious principle, and to all the forms and duties of devotion." They were also mindful of the means of education. Schools received public attention at an early period. The great proportion could read and write, while a few were more highly educated. Wherever a Londonderry man was found, there, with a few exceptions, was found a steadfast supporter of popular instruction, as well as of other civil institutions. Under these influences, by the rapid increase of the settlement, and by constant accessions from abroad, Londonderry became populous, thriving, and wealthy. Three years after its commencement, the several lots into which the town had been divided were mostly taken up, and families planted in various sections.³

"For no very long time did the ranks of the original association remain unbroken. Our country was then, as it is now, a land of changes. One eligible opening after another in the inland domain beckoned away little detachments, to lay the foundations

¹ Belknap's Hist. N. H., I. 192.

² Oration at the 150th anniversary of the settlement of Nutfield, June 10, 1869, by Hon. Charles H. Bell.

³ Parker's History of Londonderry.

of other settlements. It was usually a few families, connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship, who made up each of these expeditions; the sparseness of the population and the impracticability of frequent communication making the undertaking too serious to be encountered without companionship. Within the half century succeeding the foundation of the township, some ten or twelve little companies had quitted its precincts, and spread themselves in various parts of south-western New Hampshire, in New York, Vermont, and Nova Scotia, each forming the nucleus of a new town, which bore a marvellous family likeness to their common parent.”¹ Not the least scion from the original tree is our own city, established, as will be seen in the next chapter, by the sturdy Scotch-Irish of old Nutfield.²

¹ Oration of Hon. Charles H. Bell. It is noticeable that neither Parker's History, nor the Proceedings of the Londonderry celebration in 1869, contain the slightest reference to Belfast.

² Nutfield comprised the towns of Londonderry, Derry, and Windham, and parts of Manchester, Hudson, and Salem, N. H.

CHAPTER VI.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

John Mitchell, the Founder of Belfast. — His Birth and Parentage. — Obtains a Patent for Eastern Lands. — Visits Penobscot Bay. — Attracted by our Township. — Proprietary for its Purchase formed at Londonderry. — First Meeting. — Conditions of Membership. — Names of Proprietors. — Tract purchased for Twenty Cents an Acre. — Survey. — Plan. — First Division or Harbor Lots. — Reservations for Minister, Meeting-house, Graveyard and Training Field. — Highways. — Township called Passagassawakeag. — Lots in First Division drawn. — Names of Drawers. — Length of Side Lines. — "Pitched Lots." — Description and Bounds of Each Lot. — No. Twenty-six reserved for Ministerial and Public Purposes.

AMONG the sixteen men, who with their families first composed the settlement at Londonderry, was one John Mitchell. He brought with him from Ireland a son of the same name, then five years old. The latter was afterwards apprenticed to a housewright, and, as late as 1768, styles himself "a joiner." Early in life, however, he relinquished his trade, and became a well known practical surveyor, and a teacher of the higher branches of mathematics. In 1755, he published a map of the British and French possessions in America, "undertaken with the approbation and at the request of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations," being the most complete work of the kind that had appeared. It was recognized as of high authority in negotiating the treaty with Great Britain in 1783, and in establishing our northeastern boundary sixty years later. Soon after the termination of the French war, Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts, appointed him to superintend a survey of the Schoodic River and of Passamaquoddy Bay, a service which he performed to the entire satisfaction of his employer. Subsequently, he was interested with the governor and others in a patent for land in that vicinity; but no settlements were effected, and with the Revolution the title of the patentees became extinct.

On his passage from Boston to Schoodic during the summer of 1765, Mitchell visited Penobscot Bay, and first looked upon the place where our city now stands, then a wilderness, the

primeval forest, which no civilized person had ever penetrated, skirting the coast, and extending as far as the eye could reach. A century of cultivation has greatly changed the prominent features of the landscape. The heights of Bluehill and of Mount Desert still lift their dim outlines in the east, and the waves of the bay still glitter in the sunbeams ; but field and orchard, wharf and shipyard, have crowded off the forest, and busy trade has encroached upon the curving lines of the once lonely shores. It can well be imagined how forcibly the varied scenery of the locality, and also its natural resources, may have impressed the mind of so intelligent and discriminating a man as Mitchell. Learning at Fort Pownall that the land which bordered upon our harbor was for sale, he communicated the information to his friends in Londonderry. The result was the formation of a "community," or "proprietary," as it was called, for the purchase of the township, then designated only as "a tract on the southerly side of a township granted to Colonel Goldthwait."

On the fourth day of October, 1768, the proprietors, thirty-five in number, held their first regular meeting in Londonderry, and adopted certain articles of government. It was then voted to divide the land composing the township, which contained by estimation fifteen thousand acres, into fifty-one rights or shares. Persons were not admitted as shareholders simply upon request, but the circumstances and standing of each applicant were duly considered. One of the first acts which appears of record is "that we bind ourselves that no one shall own a right amongst us that is unable to produce a certificate of good moral character to the satisfaction of the community, and of the gentlemen of whom we purchase." A bond was entered into to make an immediate settlement.

The names and number of rights of each member of the proprietary are as follows:—

John Steele . . .	3 rights.	John Brown for	
John Mitchell, Jr. .	6 „	Joseph Caldwell .	2 rights.
John Gilmore for		James Gilmore . .	2 „
Robert Patterson		William Clendennin	1 „
and Sons	3 „	James Miller . . .	1 „
James McGregor . .	3 „	Capt. John Mitchell	1 „
John Tuft	2 „	John Morrison, for	
Samuel Houston . .	2 „	self and brother	2 „
John Brown	1 „	Nathaniel Martin .	1 „

James Thompson . . . 1 right.	Alexander Little . . . 1 right.
John Stewart . . . 1 „	Andrew Jack . . . 1 „
Alexander Stewart . . 1 „	Capt. Moses Barnett 1 „
Joseph Morrison . . . 1 „	Jonathan Thompson . 1 „
James McGregor for	Robert McIlvain . . . 1 „
John Levinston . . . 1 „	David Gilmore . . . 1 „
John Reid 1 „	Alexander Wilson . . 1 „
Samuel Marsh 1 „	William Gregg . . . 1 „
John Durham 1 „	Samuel Dunlap . . . 1 „
Samuel Allison . . . 1 „	James Nickels . . . 1 „
Capt. John Moor . . . 1 „	

Mitchell, as owner of the largest portion, was elected clerk of the organization ; and the records are in his handwriting from their commencement until the year 1779. A committee of three persons was selected at the first meeting “to go to Boston to have the agreement for the land made more explicit.” James McGregor, John Gilmore, John Tuft, John Steele, and Mitchell, were chosen to “view the land at Penobscot, and inspect into the laying out of the township,” their wages to be two shillings each per day when in actual service on the premises. The first committee having performed their mission to Boston by concluding a contract for the land with the heirs of General Waldo for fifteen hundred pounds, which sum, at the existing value of money, was equal to twenty cents an acre, the second committee proceeded to Fort Pownall, and arranged for a survey. Joseph Chadwick was the surveyor employed. As assistant, or “sworn chairman,” he had Richard Stimson, and was accompanied by the committee. The lines of the shore lots from Half-way Creek to Little River were marked out during that fall, and the remainder of the territory was perambulated and thoroughly examined.¹ No further survey took place until the following summer.

The representatives of the fifty-one rights agreed to divide the land on the shore, so far up the river as navigation was then supposed to extend, into fifty-two harbor or first division lots, reserving one lot, No. 26, “for the first gospel minister that is settled ; viz., one hundred acres off the north end, and the remainder on the south end to be a common to build a meeting-house on, and a grave-yard and a training-field.” These lots contained from ninety-six to one hundred and twenty-two acres each,

¹ Deposition of Stimson, taken in 1811.

excepting No. 27, which, by reason of including a portion of Goose River, comprised one hundred and seventy-three acres. The shore frontage of the lots was about forty rods each. The side lines running from north to south on the eastern side of the harbor, and from east to west on the other side, averaged four hundred rods in length. A highway, four rods wide, was reserved across each lot, to be laid out when required; and another, two rods wide, was reserved for the inhabitants on the side line of every fourth lot. Many of the side lines are still marked by stone walls, especially on the eastern side of the river. The variation of the magnetic needle during a century has somewhat interfered with the original courses.¹

A copy of Chadwick's plan is given herewith. The fourth division lots were not originally included. That portion of the township which in 1845 was set off to form Searsport is indicated by black lines.

Due notice to the proprietors of "the tract of land called Passagasewakeg"² summoned them to meet at the house of David Craig, innholder, in Londonderry, March 8, 1769, "to draw their first division lots, and to come prepared to pay their part of charges on account of the purchase." At the appointed time and place a division was made as follows:—

No. 1 Bounded as followeth, viz., Beginning at a Spruce tree at the north east parte of said tract of Land, where said land joyns Penobscot Bay, and on the South West Side of Richard Stimpson's Land, from thence North twenty two Degrees west one hundred and one Chains Bounding on said Stimpsons Land, thence South thirty seven Degrees west Bounding on Common Land untill it gives Said No. one ten Chains in wedth at Right angles from the Sid Lines, thence South Twenty two Degrees East to the Shore, thence north easterly to the place first mentioned, Containing one hundred acres. Drawn by John Mitchell.

No. 2 joyns on the South westerly side of No. one and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the same Courses of No. one, Containing one hundred and Eleven acres and forty four Rods. Drawn by John Moor.

No. 3 joyns on the Southwesterly side of No. two, and is ten C^b in width at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the

¹ Since 1768, the variation of the compass has been from five to five and one-quarter degrees west.

² This is the first mention of the name on the proprietors' records.



No. 26	27 4TH Div.	28	29
25			
24	45, 3d. Div.		
23			47
22	46		
21	53		52
20			
19	54		55
103 ACRES School Lot.	60		59
18	61		62
17			
16	66		65
15	67		68
14			
13	74		73

Same Courses of the two Last Lotts, Containing one hundred and fourteen acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By William M^cglachlan and William Patterson.

No. 4 joyns on the Southerly Side of No. three, and is Ten C^h in width at Right Angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the three Last mentioned Lots, Containing one hundred and thirteen acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By James Patterson for Robert Patterson.

There is a Highway on the Southwesterly Side of No. four, which is two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitants.

No. 5 joyns on the Southwesterly Side of Said Highway and is ten Chains in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line is the same Courses of the four Last mentioned Lots, Containing one hundred and fifteen acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By James M^cgregor Se^r.

No. 6 joyns on the Southwesterly Side of No. five, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line is the Same Courses of the five Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Seventeen acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By Samuel Houston.

No. 7 joyns on the South westerly Side of No. Six, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the last Mentioned Six Lots, Containing one hundred and fifteen acres and one hundred and twenty Rods. Drawn by John Steell.

No. 8 joyns on the Southwesterly Side of No. Seven, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Last mentioned seven Lots, Containing one hundred and fourteen acres and one hundred and twenty Rods. Drawn By John Gillmore.

There is a Highway joyns on the Southwesterly Side of No. Eight, of two Rods in wedth, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitants.

No. 9 joyns on the Southwesterly Side of Said Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Last mentioned Eight Lots, Containing one Hundred and Seven acres and fourty Rods. Drawn by John Durham.

No. 10 joyns on the Southwest Side of No. nine, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Last mentioned nine Lots, Containing one

hundred and one acres and thirty two Rods. Drawn By John Davison.

No. 11 is Bounded as folloeth, viz., Beginning at the South east angle of No. ten, thence West twenty five C^h, thence South to the Shore and north untill a north Line Intersects the Line of No. ten, thence South twenty two Degrees East Bounding on No. ten to the Shore, Containing one Hundred and thirteen acres and fifty two Rods. Drawn By Joseph Morrison.

No. 12 is Bounded as followeth, viz., Beginning at the South west angle of No. Eleven, thence north Bounding on No. Eleven untill it Intersect the Line of No. ten, thence North twenty two Degrees West to the Corner of said No. ten, thence South to the Shore, thence Easterly to the place first mentioned, and is twelve C^h and fifty Links in wedth at Right angles on the front, and Contains one Hundred and Six acres and one hundred and thirty one Rods. Drawn By John Mitchell.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of Said No. twelve, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 13 is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, Beginning at the Shore at the west Side of the Last mentioned highway, thence North Bounding on Said Highway Ninty one C^h, thence west ten C^h, thence South the Shore, thence Easterly to the place first mentioned, Containing ninty Six acres. Drawn By Samuel Houston.

No. 14 joyns on the west side of No thirteen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of No. thirteen, Containing ninty-nine acres and twenty Rods. Drawn by John Gillmore.

No. 15 joyns on the west Side of No. fourteen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the two Last mentioned Lotts, Containing one hundred and two acres and twenty two Rods. Drawn By John Gillmore.

No. 16 joyns on the west Side of No. fifteen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the three Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and five acres. Drawn By John Tufft.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of No. sixteen, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 17 joyns on the west Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side lines and head

Line are the Same Courses of the four Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and three acres and one hundred and forty Rods. Drawn by James McGregor, Jr.

No. 18 joyns on the west Side of No. seventeen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the same Courses of the five Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and two acres and forty Rods. Drawn By John Brown.

No. 19 joyns on the west Side of No. eighteen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Six Last Mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and two acres and forty Rods. Drawn By James Gillmore.

No. 20 joyns on the west Side of No. nineteen, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Seven Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and four acres and Sixty Rods. Drawn By Cap^t Moses Barnet.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of No. twenty, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the Use of the Inhabitents.

No. 21 joyns on the west Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Eight Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Six acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By John Mitchell.

No. 22 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty one, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the nin Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and four acres and one Hundred and twenty Rods. Drawn By James McGregor, Sen^r.

No. 23 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty two, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Line and head Line are the Same Courses of the ten Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and four Acres. Drawn By John Steell.

No. 24 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty three, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Eleven Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and three acres. Drawn By William Clandinin.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of No. twenty four, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 25 joyns on the west Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head

Line are the Same Courses of the twelve Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By John Gillmore.

No. 26 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty five, and is eleven C^h and 50 Links in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Courses of the thirteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and ten acres and thirty Rods. Ministers Lot.

No. 27 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty Six and is Seventeen C^h in wedth at Right angles, Bounded as followeth, viz., Begining at the South west angle of No. twenty six, thence North Bounding on said No. twenty Six to the northwest angle of said No. twenty Six, thence Continuing a north Course twenty one Chains and Seventy Links Bounding on the Common Land, thence north fifty Eight Degrees west untill it gives Seventeen Chains in wedth at Right angles from the Side Lines, thence South to the Shore, thence Easterly to the place first mentioned, Containing one Hundred and Seventy three acres and Eighty Rods, Including the River. Drawn By John Mitchell.

No. 28 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty Seven, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of No. twenty seven, Containing one Hundred and one acres and Eighty Eight Rods. Drawn By Alexander Stuart.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of No. twenty Eight, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 29 joyns on the West Sid of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the two Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and one acres and ninty five Rods. Drawn By Robert McIlvain.

No. 30 joyns on the west Side of No. twenty nin, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Last mentioned three Lots, Containing one Hundred and five acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By Alle^r Willson.

No. 31 joyns on the west Side of No. thirty, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the four Last mentioned Lots, Containing One hundred and nine acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By Mathew Reid.

There is a Highway joyns on the west Side of No. thirty-one, of two Rods Wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 32 joyns on the West Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is nine C^a and fifty Links in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the five Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and two acres and ninty Six Rods. Drawn by James Patterson for Robert Patterson.

No. 33 joyns on the west Side of No. thirty two, and is twelve C^a and fifty Links in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Six Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and ten acres and one Hundred and twenty Rods. Drawn By John Gillmore.

No. 34 Lyes Situat and Being on the South west Side of the Harbor, the north east angle of Said Lot is about twent. two C^a up the harbor above Sandy Beach So Caled, thence west Eighty four C^a and fifty Links, thence South Sixteen Degrees East So far as will make Said Lot to be twelve C^a and Seventy five Links in wedth at Right angles from the Side Lines, thence East to the Shore, thence northwesterly to the first mentioned place, Containing one Hundred and Six acres and fifty four Rods. Drawn By James Nickls.

No. 35 joyns on the South Side of No. thirty four, and is twelve C^a and fifty Links in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and Head Line are the Same Courses as of No. thirty four, Containing one Hundred and Eight acres and ninty Six Rods. Drawn By John Mitchell.

No. 36 joyns on the South Sid of No. thirty five, and is ten C^a in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the two Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred acres. Drawn By Allexander Little.

There is a Highway joyns on the South Side of No. thirty Six, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 37 joyns on the South Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^a in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the three Last mentioned Lots, Containing one hundred and five acres and forty Rods. Drawn By James Patterson for Robert Patterson.

No. 38 joyns on the South Side of No. thirty Seven, and is ten C^a in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the four Last mentioned Lots, Containing

one Hundred and Eight acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn by James Miller.

No. 39 joyns on the South Side of No. thirty Eight, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the five Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Eleaven acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By John Fairservice.

No. 40 joyns on the South Side of No. thirty nine, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Six Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and fourteen acres. Drawn By Samuel Marsh.

There is a Highway joyns on the South Side of No. forty, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 41 joyns on the South Side of Said Highway, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the seven Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and fourteen acres. Drawn By James Gillmore.

No. 42 joyns on the South Side of No. forty one, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Eight Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and fourteen acres and forty Rods. Drawn By John Cochran.

No. 43 joyns on the South Side of No. forty two, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the nine Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and thirteen acres and forty Rods. Drawn by John Morison.

No. 44 joyns on the South Side of No. forty three, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the ten Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and thirteen acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn by Samuel Dunlap.

There is a Highway joyns on the South Side of No. forty four, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 45 joyns on the South Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are Same Courses of the Eleaven Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and thirteen acres and forty Rods. Drawn by John Steell.

No. 46 joyns on the South Side of No. forty five, and is ten C^b in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are

Same Courses of the twelve Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and twelve acres and Eighty Rods. Drawn By James Mcglachlan and Mathew Chambers.

No. 47 joyns on the South Side of No. forty Six, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the thirteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Eleaven acres and twenty Rods. Drawn by David Hemphill.

No. 48 joyns on the South Side of forty Seven, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the fourteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Eleaven acres and twenty Rods. Drawn by Nathaniel Martin.

There is a Highway joyns on the South Side of No. forty Eight, of two Rods wide, Reserved for the use of the Inhabitents.

No. 49 joyns on the South Side of the Last mentioned Highway, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the fifteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and ten acres and Sixty Rods. Drawn by Joseph Gregg.

No. 50 joyns on the South Side of No. forty Nine, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Sixteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and nine acres. Drawn By Joseph Caldwell.

No. 51 joyns on the South Side of No. fifty, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Seventeen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and Seven acres and twenty Rods. Drawn by John Mitchell.

No. 52 joyns on the South Side of No. fifty one, and is ten C^h in wedth at Right angles, the Side Lines and head Line are the Same Courses of the Eighteen Last mentioned Lots, Containing one Hundred and three acres and ninty three Rods. Drawn By John Tufft.

Note there is a Highway of four Rods in wedth, Reserved a Cross each of the above Said first Division Lots, which is not included in the measure Specefyed in Said Lots, Said Highway to be Laid out where the Community Shall judge Proper.

Recorded this 12 Day January 1771.

P^r me JOHN MITCHELL, Ju^r, *Clerk.*

An Acct. of the Length of the Side Lines of Each of the above Said first Division Lots as they are Laid Down in the Plan are as hereafter specefyed, Viz.

No. One on the North east side 101 Ch. and on the Southwesterly side 101 Ch.													
"	2	"	"	"	"	"	101	"	"	"	"	"	116
"	3	"	"	"	"	"	116	"	"	"	"	"	114
	4						114						115
	5						115						117
	6						117						117
	7						117	50 Links					116
	8						116						111
	9						111						104
	10						104	50					100
	11						67	on the west Side					77
	12	on the East side					77	on the west Side					97
	13						97						98
	14						98						101
	15						101						105
	16						105	50					104
	17						104	50					102
	18						102						102
	19						102						103
	20						103						105
	21						105						105
	22						105	50					103
	23						103	50					103
	24						103						100
	25						100						97
	26						97	50					80
	27						101	70					102
	28						102						101
	29						101						105
	30						105						117
	31						117	50					109
	32						109						85
	33						85	50					85
	34	on the North Side					84	50 On the South Side					88
	35						88						100
	36						100						103
	37						103						108
	38	on the North Side					108						110
	39						110	75					115
	40						115						115
	41						115						115
	42						115						114
	43						114						114
	44						114	50					114
	45						114						114
	46						114						112
	47						112						112
	49						112						111
	50						111						111
	51						111						109
	52						109						107
							107						101

The above acc^t of the Lenth of Each Lot as they ware Laid Down in the Plan by John Mitchell Ju^r Clerk.

This Certifyes that No. 37, a first Division Lott, was Dropt By Robert Patterson, and in Lue thereof he Pitched Said Lott Sixty Rods in Breadth at Right angles joyning on the West Side of Lott No. 33.

And Lott No. 51 Was Dropt By John Mitchell, and in Lue thereof Pitched Said Lott Sixty Rods in Breadth at Right angles joyning on the West Side of the above Said Patterson's Pitch^t Lott.

P^r JOHN MITCHELL, *Proprietors Clerk.*

Memorandems of the Boundris of Lands measured for Mr. John Mitchell, John Steell, John Tufft, James Mcgregore, John Brown, John Gillmore, Samuel Houston, Committe.

FORT POWNALL, June 19th, 1769. A true Coppey from the field Book.
JOSEPH CHADWICK.

Fort Pownall, May the 11th 1769. Received the Commity^s Orders for Subdividing thair Lands at Pissagsawockeg as p^r thair Plan, &c^o

Two of the Commitee Present who are to perform the part of Chainmen, M^r Gillmore and M^r Houston.

May the 12th Proceeded to Lay Out the first Lott, Beginning at Station five at a Small Ferr tree on the Bech, being the South Westerly Corner of Simsons Lott, from thence Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Smal yellow Birch tree, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one hundred and one Chains to a Smal Birch tree, from thence north thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a ferr tree, from thence South twenty two Degrees east to the first Place, Containing one Hundred acres of Land for John Mitchell as per Plan.

No. 2 Contains one Hundred and Eleven acres and fourty four Rods for Cap^t John Moore, Bounded first from a Smal yellow Birch tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a white Birch tree marked I M, from thence north twenty two Degrees west one Hundred and Sixteen Chains to a Smal white ash tree, thence North thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a Stake and Stone and Beach tree, from thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and one Chains to the first Place.

No. 3 Contains one Hundred and fourteen acres and eighty Rods to William M^cGlachlan and William Patterson, Bounded first from a Large white Birch tree Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons marked W M, from thence North twenty two Degrees west one Hundred and fourteen Chains to a Large Maple tree, thence north thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a Stake and Smal Beach tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and Eight Chains to the first Place.

No. 4 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and Eighty Rods to James Patterson, Bounded first from a Stake and Stones Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to an Oak tree and Highway fifty Links in Breadth to an ash tree by a Brook, from thence North twenty two Degrees west one Hundred and fifteen Chains to a yellow Birch tree marked I P, from thence north thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a Large Maple tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and fourteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 5 Contains one Hundred and fifteen acres and Eighty Rods to James M^cgregore, Bounded first from an ash tree westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Large yellow Birch tree marked F M, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one Hundred and Seventeen Chains to a Stake and Stons, thence North thirty Seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and fifteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 6 Contains one Hundred and Seventeen acres and Eighty Rods to Samuel Houston, Bounded first from a yellow Birch tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons and Smal Spruce tree, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one Hundred and Seventeen Chains and fifty Links to a Small Maple tree and Stake, thence South thirty Seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a Stake, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and Seventeen Chains to the first Place.

No. 7 Contains one Hundred and fifteen acres and one hundred twenty Rods to John Steell, Bounded first from a Stake and Stons

here a Small Spruce Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons, from thence North twenty two Degrees west one Hundred and Sixteen Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence north thirty Seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a Stake and Small maple tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and Seventeen Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 8 Contains one Hundred and fourteen acres and one Hundred and twenty Rods to John Gillmore, Bounded first from a Stake and Stons Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a White Pine tree Including a Highway, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one Hundred and Eleven Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence North Thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and Sixteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 9 Contains one Hundred and Seven acres and forty Rods to John Durham, Bounded first from a white Pine tree Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons by a ferr tree, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one Hundred and four Chains to a maple tree, thence north thirty seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a yellow birch tree, from thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred and Eleven Chains to the first Place.

No. 10 Contains one Hundred and one acres and thirty two Rods to John Davidson, Bounded first from a Stake and Stons Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a white Birch tree, from thence North twenty two Degrees West one Hundred Chains to a Cedar tree, thence north thirty Seven Degrees East Eleven Chains and Seventy Links to a maple tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East one Hundred Chains to the first Place.

No. 11 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and fifty two Rods to Joseph Morison, Bounded first from a White Birch tree, thence Westerly by the Shore Round Moos point to a yellow Birch tree, which is from first mentioned place West twenty five Chains to the place where it Intersects the Westerly Line and from the aforesaid yellow Birch tree north Seventy Seven Chains

to the place it meets the Easterly Line or Westerly Line of N^o ten, from thence South twenty two Degrees East Sixty Six Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 12 Contains one Hundred and Six acres and one Hundred and thirty Rods to John Mitchell, Bounded first from a yellow Birch tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to twelve Chains and fifty Links in Breadth to a ferr tree (which is one Rod west of Co^l Waldo's former Line), from thence north ninety Seven Chains to a Smal Spruce tree, thence South twenty two Degrees East thirty four Chains and Sixty Links, thence South Seventy Seven Chains to (Including a Highway on the Westerly Side) the first Place.

No. 13 Contains ninety Six acres to Samuel Huston, Bounded first from ferr tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Smal ferr tree, from thence north ninety Seven Chains to a Smal Spruce tree, thence East ten Chains to a Spruce tree which is the Angle of meeting on the ground fifteen Links over measure which maks the Highway So much Broder at the uper End, from thence South ninety Seven Chains to the first Place.

No. 14 Contains ninety nine acres and twenty Rods to John Gillmore, Bounded first from a ferr tree Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a yellow Birch tree, thence North one Hundred and one Chains to a Spruce tree, thence East ten Chains to a Smal Spruce tree, thence South ninety Eight Chains to the first Place.

No. 15 Contains one Hundred and two acres and twenty Rods to John Gillmore, Bounded first from a yellow Birch tree Westerly Equal to ten Chains in Bredth to a Smal pare plum tree, thence north one Hundred and five Chains to Spruce tree, thence East ten Chains to a Spruce tree fourteen Links Westerly of the Corner, thence South one Hundred and one Chains to the first Place.

No. 16 Contains one Hundred and five acres to John Tufft, Bounded first from a Smal pare plum tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth Including a Highw to a Smal Spruce tree, thence North one Hundred and five Chains to a smal ash tree, thence East ten Chains to a Spruce tree fourteen Links Westerly of the Corner, thence South one Hundred and five Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 17 Contains one Hundred and three acres and fourty Rods to James McGragor, ju^r., Bounded first from a smal pare plum tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a ferr tree, from thence north one Hundred and two Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence East ten Chains to a Smal ash tree, thence South one Hundred and four Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 18 Contains one Hundred and two acres and fourty Rods to John Brown, Bounded first from a ferr tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Black Spruce tree, from thence North one Hundred and two Chains to a Stake in a meadow, thence East ten Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and two Chains to the first Place.

No. 19 Contains one Hundred and two acres and fourty Rods to James Gillmore, Bounded first from a Stake and ferr tree Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to ferr tree, thence North one Hundred and three Chains to a ferr tree twenty links Northerly of the Corner, thence East ten Chains to a Stake in a meadow, thence South one Hundred and three Chains to the first Place.

No. 20 Contains one Hundred and four acres and Sixty Rods to Cap^t Barnett, Bounded first from a ferr tree westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to an Oak tree, thence north one Hundred and five Chains to a Large ash tree Including a Highway, thence East ten Chains to a Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and three Chains to the first Place.

No. 21 Contains one Hundred and Six acres and Eighty Rods to John Mitchell, Bounded first from an oake tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Smal Spruce tree, thence North one Hundred and five Chains and fifty Links to a Spruce tree, thence East ten Chains to a Large ash tree, thence South one Hundred and five Chains to the first Place.

No. 22 Contains one Hundred and four acres and one Hundred Rods to James M^cgragor, Bounded first from a Smal Spruce tree Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a yellow Birch tree, thence North one Hundred and three Chains and fifty Links to a Smal yellow Birch tree, thence East ten Chains to

a Spruce tree, thence South one Hundred and five Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 23 Contains one Hundred and four acres and Forty Rods to John Steell, Bounded first from a yellow Birch tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons, from thence North one Hundred and three Chains to a Smal Beach tree, thence East ten Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and three Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 24 Contains one Hundred and three acres to William Clan-dinin, Bounded first from a Stake and Stons westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a maple tree at the Highway and over the Highway a yellow Birch tree, thence North one Hundred Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence East ten Chains to a Smal Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and three Chains to the first Place.

No. 25 Contains one Hundred acres and Eighty Rods to John Gillmore, Bounded first from a yellow Birch tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a yong Oak tree, thence North ninty Seven Chains and fifty Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence East ten Chains to a Smal Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and three Chains to the first Place.

No. 26 Contains one Hundred and ten acres and thirty Rods for a ministers Lott, Bounded first from a yong Oak Westerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Smal Oake tree, from thence North Eighty Chains to a Smal Spruce tree and yellow Birch tree, thence East ten Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South ninty Seven Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 27 Contains One Hundred and Seventy three acres and Eighty Rods to John Mitchell, Bounded first from a Smal Oak tree Westerly by the Shore towards the Westerly Side of Goos River Equal to Seventeen Chains in Breadth, from thence upwards on the East Shore to a Hemlock tree (the Westerly angle at the head is a yellow Birch tree), from thence South fifty Eight Degrees East twenty Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South twenty one Chains and Seventy Links to the Corner of the Ministers Lott

and to the Shore Eighty Chains, the wholl Line one Hundred and one Chains and Seventy Links, to the first Place.

No. 28 Contains One Hundred and twenty two acres to Mathew Reid or Alexander Stewart, Bounded first from a Hemlock tree on the East Side of goos River, from thence Westerly two Chains and fifty Links, Being So much the Comitee ordered Continued West ten Chains and fifty Links for a Highway, Equall to thirteen Chains, Being the Whole point Round the Shore to a 2th Oak tree on the westerly Side of the Highway, from thence north one hundred and two Chains to a yellow Birch tree, from thence South fifty Eight Degrees East fifteen C^h & thirty two Links to a yellow Birch tree. The South Line is Left for farther Consideration.

No. 29 Contains one Hundred and one acres and ninty five Rods to John More, Bounded first from a Smal oak tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a White Birch tree, from thence North one Hundred and five Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South fifty Eight Degrees East Eleven Chains and Eighty Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and one Chains to the first Place.

No. 30 Contains one Hundred and five acres and twenty Rods, to Allexander Willson, Bounded first from White Birch tree Westerly by Shore equal to ten Chains in Bredth to a Spruce tree, from thence North one Hundred and Seventeen Chains and fifty Links to about the middle of goos River, thence South fifty Eight Degrees East Eleven Chains and Eighty Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence South one Hundred and five Chains to the first Place.

No. 31 Contains one Hundred and nine acres and Eighty Rods to Alexander Stewart, Bounded from a Spruce tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Spruce tree and over highway to a Smal ash tree, thence North one Hundred and Nine Chains to a Smal maple tree Including a Highway, thence South fifty Eight Degrees East Eleven Chains and Eighty Links to a Smal maple tree Ending about the middle of goos River, thence South one Hundred and Seventeen Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 32 Contains one hundred and two acres and ninty six Rods to James Patterson, Bounded firs from a Small ash tree Westerly

by the Shore Equal to nine Chains and fifty Links in Breadth to a Spruce tree, thence north Eighty five Chains and fifty Links to a Smal ferr tree, thence South fifty Eight Degrees East Eleven Chains and Eighty Links to a Smal maple tree, thence South one Hundred and nineteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 33 Contains one Hundred and ten acres and one Hundred and twenty Rods to John Gillmore, Bounded first from a Spruce tree Westerly by the Shore Equal to twelve Chains and fifty Links in Breadth to a Smal Oake tree, thence North Eighty five Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence South fifty Eight Degrees East fourteen Chains and Eighty five Links to a ferr tree twenty Links Northerly of the Corner, thence South Eighty five Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 34 Contains one Hundred and Six acres and fifty four Rods to James Nicles, Bounded first Southerly By the Shore Equal to twelve Chains and Seventy five Links to a Spruce tree, from thence west Eighty Eight Chains to a Rock maple tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West Thirteen Chains and twenty Links to a Spruce tree, thence East Eighty four Chains and fifty Links to the first place.

No. 35 Contains one Hundred and thirty eight¹ acres to John Mitchell, Bounded first from a Spruce tree Southerly by the Shore and Sandy Beach Brook Eight Chains and fifty two Links and three Chains and forty Links Southerly of the Brook, which is twelve Chains in Breadth, by the Commitees Order Ending at a Beech tree, from thence West one Hundred Chains to a Stake and Beach tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West thirteen Chains to a Rock maple tree, thence East Eighty Eight Chains to the first Place.

No. 36 Contains one Hundred acres to Allexander Little, Bounded first from a Beach tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons, from thence Including a highway West one Hundred and three Chains to a Stake and Stons, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Rock maple tree, thence East one Hundred Chains to the first Place.

¹ This must be an error for *one hundred and eight*. See *ante*.

No. 37 Contains one Hundred and five acres and forty Rods to Robert Patterson, Bounded first from a Stake and Ston Southerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Black Spruce tre, thence West one Hundred and Eight Chains to a Smal Cedar and Stake, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a yellow Birch Sixteen Links northerly of the Corner, thence East one Hundred and three Chains to the first Place.

No. 38 Contains one Hundred and Eight acres and Eighty Rods to James Miller, Bounded first from a Black Spruce tree Southerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stinking Wood tree, thence West one Hundred and ten Chains and Seventy five Links to a Spruce tree and Stake, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal Cedar tree and Stake, thence East one Hundred and Eight Chains to the first Place.

No. 39 Contains one Hundred and Eleven acres and Eighty Rods to John fairservice, Bounded first from a Stinking wood tree Southerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Spruce tree, from thence West one Hundred and fifteen Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Stake and Spruce tree, thence East to the first Place.

No. 40 Contains one hundred and fourteen acres to Samuel Marsh, Bounded first from a Spruce tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Highway West one Hundred and fifteen Chains to a Smal ferr tree, thence north Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal Hemblock tree, thence East one Hundred and fifteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 41 Contains one Hundred and fourteen acres to James Gillmore, Bounded first from a pare plum tree Including a Highway Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a ferr tree, thence West one Hundred and fifteen Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal ferr tree, thence East one Hundred and fifteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 42 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and forty Rods to John Tufft, Bounded first from a fer tree Southerly by the Shore

Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a ferr tree, thence West one Hundred and fourteen Chains and fifty Links to a Stake, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal ferr tree, thence East one Hundred and fifteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 43 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and forty Rods to John Morrison, Bounded first from a ferr tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a ferr tree, thence West one Hundred and fourteen Chains and fifty Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a yellow Birch tree, thence East one Hundred fourteen Chains and fifty Links to the first Place.

No. 44 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and Eighty Rods to Samuel Dunlap, Bounded first from a Smal ferr tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to Hemlock tree by the Highway, from thence West one Hundred and fourteen Chains to a yellow Birch tree, thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a yellow Birch tree, from thence East one Hundred and fourteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 45 Contains one Hundred and thirteen acres and forty Rods to John Steell, Bounded first from a Hemlock tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth Including a Highway to a ferr tree, from thence West one Hundred and fourteen Chains to a Smal ferr tree, from thence North sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Yellow Birch tree, from thence East one Hundred and fourteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 46 Contains one Hundred and twelve acres and Eighty Rods to Mathew Chambers and James M'glachlan, Bounded first from a ferr tree Southerly By the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Stake and Stons, from thence West one Hundred and twelve Chains to a Smal Hemlock tree, from thence north Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal ferr tree, from thence East one Hundred and fourteen Chains to the first Place.

No. 47 Contains one Hundred and Eleven acres and one Hundred and twenty Rods to James Thomson, Bounded first from a Stake and Stons Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in

Breadth to an Alder Bush, from thence West one Hundred and twelve Chains to a Beech tree twenty Links Westerly of the Corner, from thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal Hemlock tree, from thence East one Hundred and twelve Chains to the first Place.

No. 48 Contains one Hundred and Eleven acres and twenty Rods to Nathl Martin, Bounded first from an Alder Bush Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a ferr tree, from thence West one Hundred and Eleven Chains to a Stake and Spruce tree, from thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Beech tree twenty Links westerly of the Corner, thence one Hundred and twelve Chains to the first Place.

No. 49 Contains one Hundred and ten acres and Sixty Rods to Joseph Gragg, Bounded first Including a Highway and Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Spruce tree, from thence West one Hundred and Eleven Chains to a Stake and Spruce tree thirteen Links northerly, from thence North Sixteen Degrees West three Chains and twenty Six Links to Little River Continued Six Chains and Seventy five Links to a Stake and Spruce tree Including a Highway, from thence East one Hundred and Eleven Chains to the first Place. This Lot takes a Smal part of the Island.

No. 50 Contains one Hundred and nine acres to Joseph Caldwell, Bounded first from a ferr tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains Breadth to a yellow Birch tree, from thence West one Hundred and nine Chains to a Stake and yelow Birch tree, from thence north Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Stake and Large Spruce tree, from thence East one Hundred and Eleven Chains to the first Place.

No. 51 Contains one Hundred and Seven acres and twenty Rods to John Mitchel, Bounded first from a Spruce tree Southerly by the Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to a Spruce tree, from thence West one Hundred and Seven Chains to a Smal Spruce tree, from thence North Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Smal Spruce tree, thence East one Hundred nine Chains to the first Place.

No. 52 Contains one Hundred and three acres and ninety Ro
to John Tufft, Bounded first from a Spruce tree Southerly by t
Shore Equal to ten Chains in Breadth to an Oake tree, from then
West one Hundred and one Chains to a Spruce, from thence nor
Sixteen Degrees West ten Chains and forty Links to a Spru
tree, from thence East one Hundred and Seven Chains to the fi
Place.

Recorded february the 5th 1778, P^r JOHN MITCHELL,
Proprietors Clerk

CHAPTER VII.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY: CONCLUDED.

Deed given by the Waldo Heirs. — Sketches of the Proprietors. — Measures for Settlement. — Plantation first called Belfast in the Records. — First Meeting of Proprietors here. — Lots in Second Division drawn. — Third and Fourth Division Lots drawn. — Error in Survey discovered. — Letters from General Knox. — Measures for New Survey. — Stimson's Deposition. — Second Drawing of Fourth Division Lots. — Proprietary reorganized. — Final Meeting and Dividend.

ALTHOUGH Mitchell was the largest owner, and has been usually regarded as the originator of the town, this claim seems to have been shared by others. A vote of the proprietors, passed March 8, 1769, gives ten dollars to John Gilmore and John Steele "for their first discovery of the land;" but at the next meeting this vote was modified by allowing Gilmore thirteen dollars instead of ten "for his finding out said tract, and that John Steele shall have nothing."

The purchase-money having been duly paid to the Waldo heirs, a warrantee deed was given by them, Aug. 29, 1769. The original instrument, now in the possession of Nathan F. Houston, is engrossed upon a sheet of parchment twenty-seven inches wide by twenty-two inches long. Notwithstanding a vote passed April 3, 1770, "that Clerk Mitchell shall take special care of the deed at present, and it is left to the committee's discretion to send our deed to be put upon record with the greatest care, and the least cost that may be," no record was made until 1792. Probably the delay is attributable to a failure of some of the grantees to meet their payments, as a notice, dated March 24, 1770, requests "all persons concerned to come prepared to pay their proportion of taxes that have been voted, or they may expect that another deed will be taken in favor of them that pay their taxes as aforesaid." The following is a copy of the

DEED OF BELFAST.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we Samuel Waldo and Francis Waldo, both of Falmouth in the County of Cumberland,

Esq^r, Sons and Coheirs of the late Brigadier General Samuel Waldo, deceased intestate; Isaac Winslow, of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk, Esq^r, and Thomas Flucker, of Boston, in the same County, Esq^r, and Hannah Flucker, his wife, daughter and Coheir of the said Brigadier Samuel Waldo, In consideration of the Sum of Fifteen hundred pounds Lawful money by us received of Moses Barnet Gentleman, John Mitchel, Joiner, John Gillmore and Samuel Huston, Yeomen, and James M^cGregore, Gentleman, all of Londonderry, in the province of New Hampshire; John Tufts of Wenham, in the same province, Yeoman; John Moor, Gentleman, John Steel, John Durham, Joseph Morrison, William MacLaughlen, William Patterson, Yeomen; James M^cGregore, Jun^r, Merchant, John Brown, Yeoman, all of Londonderry aforesaid; James Gillmore, of Windham aforesaid, Gentleman; William Clendinen, Gentleman, John Morrison, Blacksmith, Mathew Reid, Yeoman, all of Londonderry aforesaid; Robert Macklewane, Alexander Willson, both of said Wenham, Yeomen; Alexander Stewart, of Londonderry aforesaid, Yeoman; Alexander Little, of Boston aforesaid; James Millar & Samuel Marsh, both of said Londonderry, Yeomen; Mathew Chambers, of said Londonderry, weaver, James M^cLaughlan, of Pembroke, in the province of New Hampshire aforesaid, Yeomen; Nathaniel Martin, Yeoman, Joseph Greg, Wheelwright, both of said Londonderry; Robert Paterson, of Pepperrelboro', in the County of York, Yeoman; John Cochran, of Boston aforesaid, Yeoman; David Hemphill, of Newburyport, in the County of Essex, Yeoman, and John Davidson, of Wenham aforesaid, weaver, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, Have Granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Released and Conveyed, and by these presents do fully and absolutely Grant, Bargain, Sell, Aliene, Convey and Confirm unto them the said Moses Barnet, John Mitchel, John Gillmore, Samuel Huston, James M^cGregore, John Tuft, John Moore, John Steel, John Durham, Joseph Morrison, William M^cLaughlen, William Patterson, James M^cGregore, Jun^r, John Brown, James Gillmore, William Clendinen, John Morrison, Mathew Reid, Robert Macklewane, Alexander Willson, Alexander Stewart, Alexander Little, James Miller, Samuel Marsh, Mathew Chambers, James M^cLaughlen, Nathaniel Martin, Joseph Greg, Robert Paterson, John Cockran, David Hemphill, and John Davidson, & to their respective heirs & Assigns forever, A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eastern part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, without the bounds of

any Town, but within the County of Lincoln, containing in the whole Tract nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty nine acres, butted and bounded as follows; viz., Southerly partly on Penobscot bay and partly Southerly as also Westerly and Northerly on other lands belonging to us the said Grantors, & Easterly on the Township of Frankfort: a more particular description of which is as followeth, 1st from half way creek (being the westerly boundary of said Frankfort) Westerly round the harbour called *Pessagseewokeeg* to little river; 2^d from thence upwards by sundry turns in little river about as salt water flows, and crossing the river to a black birch tree, computed thirty seven chains; 3^{dly} from thence South 68 degrees West 223 chains to a birch tree; 4^{thly} from thence North 22 degrees West 372 chains, equal to 4 miles and 208 rods, to a rock maple tree one rod westerly of a quarry of stones; 5^{thly} from thence North Sixty eight degrees East 602 chains, equal to seven miles and three quarters, to the Westerly line of Frankfort; 6^{thly} from thence South thirty seven chains to the largest of half way creek ponds; 7^{thly} from thence downwards by the stream called half way creek to the first named place, all which tract of land will more fully appear by a plan taken thereof, by Joseph Chadwick, Surveyor, the 30th day of June last, reference thereto being had. To HAVE AND To HOLD all and singular the before mentioned & described tract of land, with all the profits, privileges, improvements, and appurces that belong or any way appertain: unto them the said grantees and their respective heirs and Assigns forever, to their proper use, benefit and behoof as Tenants in common and not as joint tenants, in manner, and in the following parts and proportions hereafter mentioned, that is to say: one fifty one parts of the whole thereof to him, the said Moses Barnet: Six fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Mitchel: Five fifty one parts to him the said Gillmore: two fifty one parts thereof to him the said Samuel Huston: two fifty one parts thereof to him the said James M'Gregore: two fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Tuft: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Moore: three fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Steel: one fifty one part thereof to him the said John Durham: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Joseph Morrison: one fifty one parts thereof to them the said William M'Laughlen and William Patterson: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said James M'Gregore, Jun.: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Brown: two fifty one parts

thereof to him the said James Gillmore: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said William Clendenen: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Morrison: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Mathew Reid: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Robert Macklewane: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Alexander Willson: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Alexander Stewart: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Alexander Little: one fifty one parts to him the said James Miller: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Samuel Marsh: one fifty one parts thereof to them the said Mathew Chambers and James M^cLaughlen: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Nathaniel Martin: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said Joseph Greg: three fifty one parts thereof to him the said Robert Paterson: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Cockran: one fifty one parts thereof to him the said David Hemphill: and one fifty one parts thereof to him the said John Davidson, and the remaining four fifty one parts of the whole of the said tract of land to be held by them the said Moses Barnet, John Moor, John Mitchel, John Gillmore, Samuel Huston, John Tuft, and James M^cGregore, and their several and respective heirs and assigns forever, each of them, one seventh part of the said remaining four fifty one parts: to their sole use and behoof forever, as Tenants in common & not as joint tenants: And we the aforesaid Grantors, for ourselves, our heirs, Exo^rs and Adm^ors, do hereby Covenant with the said Grantees and their respective heirs and assigns, that we the said Samuel & Francis Waldo, Isaac Winslow, Thomas and Hannah Flucker, have good right and lawful Authority to grant and convey the above premises in manner aforesaid, the same being part of the real Estate that descended to us and to Lucy Winslow, formerly Lucy Waldo, dece^d, as Coheirs of the said Brigadier Samuel Waldo, dece^d: and that neither we, nor any of us, nor the said Intestate, have ever aliened or any way incumbered the said granted premises: and that they, the before named Grantees, & their several and respective heirs and assigns, shall and may forever hereafter quietly and peaceably hold and enjoy the premises, free from all claims and demands of us and all persons claiming under us, or under the said Brigadier Samuel Waldo, or the said Lucy Winslow, deceased, and that we will Warrant and Defend the premises before described, from the lawful Claims and Demands of all persons whomsoever. In Witness whereof we here-

unto set our hands and seals this twenty ninth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, in the ninth year of his Majesty King George the Thirds Reign.

	SAM ^l WALDO.	[Seal.]
Signed, Sealed, & Delivered	FRA ^s WALDO by his	} [Seal.]
in presence of us,	Attorney, THO ^s FLUCKER.	
FOSTER HUTCHINSON.	ISAAC WINSLOW.	[Seal.]
NATH ^l COFFIN.	THO ^s FLUCKER.	[Seal.]
	HANNAH FLUCKER.	[Seal.]
By the said SAMUEL WALDO	SARAH WALDO.	[Seal.]
in presence of us,		
SAMUEL WINTHROP.		
WILL. SHEPPARD.		

Suffolk, ss. BOSTON, 30th Aug^d 1769. Thomas Flucker, Esq., Attorney for Francis Waldo, Esq^r, & also for himself, Isaac Winslow, Esq^r, Mrs. Hannah Flucker, & Mrs. Sarah Waldo, severally acknowledged before me this Instrument to be their act & deed.

FOSTER HUTCHINSON, *Jus. Peace.*

Suffolk, ss. BOSTON, September 2^d, 1769. Samuel Waldo, Esq^r, personally appeared and acknowledged the above written Instrument to be his act & Deed.

Before me, NAT. HATCH, *Jus. Peace.*

Sarah Waldo, wife of Sam^l Waldo, In Token of her Consent To the Aforewritten Deed, & Relinquishment of her Right of dower, has hereto set her hand & Seal.

Lincoln, ss. Received October 24th, 1792, and recorded with the Records for deeds in said County, Lib^r 9th, fol^s 49th, 50 &c

Att., JON^a BOWMAN, *Reg^r.*

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE FIRST PROPRIETORS.

Moses Barnett was the grandson of John Barnett, a school-master, who came to Londonderry, from Ireland, in 1719. His father, John Barnett, Jr., was married in Londonderry, Nov. 2, 1721, to Joan Seaforth. Moses was a prominent man, being twice a representative from that town. He is not known to have resided here. John Barnett, his son, was the first treasurer of Belfast, and probably came in 1773. His marriage to Mrs. Isabel Durham, Sept. 24, 1774, is the first one which appears of record in the town books. He probably did not return after the Revolution.

John Brown, probably a son of John Brown who is registered on the Londonderry tax list of 1750, was born in 1732, and came here the third year of the settlement, having drawn lot No. 18, where George Gilmore now lives, in the First Division. He was chairman of the first board of selectmen, chosen Nov. 11, 1773, and repeatedly held other offices of trust. While residing in Londonderry, he had been a commissioned officer of the Provincial army, and served in the French war. He was a man of great vigor, energy, and honesty. He died here, May 13, 1817, aged eighty-two years, and is buried in the east grave-yard. His family consisted of one son and eight daughters, as follows :—

1. Jane, born Feb. 1, 1758, married Tolford Durham, and died Feb. 9, 1855, aged ninety-seven years.
2. Elizabeth, born 1760, married John Durham, and died July 8, 1853, aged ninety-three years.
3. John, born 1763, died Oct. 19, 1824, aged sixty-one years.
4. Mary, married Ebenezer Buck.
5. Ann, born March 18, 1766, married Henry Black, of Prospect. She died July 21, 1857, aged ninety-one years.
6. Rebecca, born 1768, married James Black. She died July 28, 1858, aged ninety years.
7. Jennett, born 1770, married Caleb Stephenson, and died at Knox, Dec. 29, 1859, aged eighty-nine years.
8. Peggy, married William Houston. She died about 1814, aged about forty years.
9. Hannah, married Joseph Houston, and died Nov. 18, 1834, aged fifty-nine years.

Mathew Chambers. He was from Londonderry, and drew one half of First Division lot No. 46, with James McLaughlin, of Pembroke, N. H. Upon this lot, which was subsequently occupied by Nathan Read, he settled in 1770, but probably remained only a short time.

William Clendenin was probably a son of Archibald Clendenin, one of the sixteen men who settled Londonderry in 1719. He drew First Division lot No. 24, but sold his share, and never came here to reside.

John Cochran came from Boston, and was a relative of the New Hampshire family of that name. His father was one of the

memorialists from the north of Ireland, in 1718, asking from Governor Shute a grant of land. The son was born in 1749, at East Boston, then called Noddle's Island, and came here among the first settlers, in May, 1770. He drew lot No. 42, on which he resided for several years. Afterwards, he occupied No. 40, known as the Salmond lot, and removed from there to the farm where his son now lives. His death occurred Oct. 30, 1839, at the age of ninety years. He was the last survivor of the original thirty-two proprietors, and for several years acted as their clerk. White's History thus speaks of him in 1827: "Mr. John Cochran is the only surviving original proprietor, and resides in Belfast, enjoying a large circle of relatives, and possessing the confidence of very many devoted friends. The evening of life is pleasant to him, and he is closing it in the enjoyment of all its substantial comforts." The monument erected to his memory in Grove Cemetery bears the following inscription: "He was one of the memorable Tea Party at Boston, Dec. 16, 1773." The children of Mr. Cochran were: Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1799, and died Oct. 25, 1839; John, born March 24, 1801, who resides here; and Mary, born June 16, 1805, who married Parker Jewett, and lives in Chenoa, Ill.

John Davidson, of Windham, N. H., who drew lot No. 10, afterwards occupied by Hugh Ross, and now included in Searsport, did not come here, but was represented by his son John, who arrived with the first settlers, in 1770, being then only nineteen years old. The latter built a log house, and remained nine years. He did not return permanently after the Revolution. The Hancock Registry of Deeds shows a conveyance of his First Division lot, in 1794, to Job Young, for £100, and of the remainder of his share to John Cochran, the next year, for a like sum. He died in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 25, 1835, aged eighty-five years. Henry Davidson, who died here Jan. 26, 1864, was his son, and the only one of his seven children who settled in Maine. Mary Davidson, wife of John (2d) and mother of Henry, died in Litchfield, N. H., February, 1829, aged eighty-one years.

John Durham, the owner of lot No. 9, arrived June 24, 1773, accompanied by his sons, Tolford, aged twenty-seven years, and John, who was five years younger. He was one of the two town wardens, chosen at the organization in 1773. During the Revolution, he went to Thomaston, or St. George, where he died, probably about 1788.

Tolford, his eldest son, born in Chester, N. H., in 1744, moved with his father's family to Londonderry, when a boy. For several years he followed the sea. In 1779, he built a log hut on lot No. 31, opposite the house now occupied by his descendants, and married Jean, or Jane, the daughter of John Brown. Their acquaintance commenced here. Mr. Durham was commissioned as a lieutenant of militia soon after the incorporation of the town. He is erroneously supposed by White to have had charge of a company during the Revolution. It is certain, however, that he participated in the ill-fated Penobscot expedition. Early in this century he held various municipal offices. He became a member of the First Church in 1799, was chosen deacon the year following, and held the position during his life. In 1795, he was appointed postmaster. During his official term, the office was kept in his house on the eastern side of the river. He was one of the managers whose aid secured the East Bridge, and succeeded Jonathan Wilson as toll-gatherer. Deacon Durham died Nov. 13, 1836, aged ninety-two. Mr. White refers to him as "in his eighty-second year, enjoying good health, and all the native energies of his mind." His wife survived him until Feb. 9, 1855.

Their children were as follows :—

Mary,	born Aug. 20, 1778, died Aug. 14, 1780.
William,	„ Oct. 29, 1780.
John,	„ March 8, 1783.
James,	„ June 6, 1785, died June 19, 1875.
Jean,	„ Sept. 23, 1787.
Mary (2d),	„ April 7, 1790.
David,	„ July 7, 1792.
Margaret,	„ July 8, 1794.
Sally,	„ Dec. 13, 1796, died July 23, 1803.
Joshua Tolford,	„ Jan. 12, 1799, „ „ 27, 1802.
Jonathan,	„ May 9, 1802.

John, the second son, married Elizabeth Brown, a sister of the wife of his brother Tolford, in December, 1780. In 1796, he purchased of Benjamin and Edwin Stetson, of Scituate, Mass., lot No. 36, for \$1,400, the same which was drawn by Alexander Little. The Stetsons were two bachelor brothers. They occupied the premises for a few months, became discontented, and sold their portion. This lot proved one of the most valuable in town. Its southern boundary was Main Street, on the course it runs over Wil-

son's Hill, and on the same course to the shore : the lot one hundred rods long, and forty wide. In 1798, Mr. Durham began life on this lot, in a log house, situated in the rear of the New England House. He afterwards built and removed to a one-story frame-house on High Street, which stood upon the site of McClintock's block of brick dwellings. In 1811, he removed to the dwelling-house built by him that year on Main Street, known as the Avery house, from Captain William Avery, his son-in-law, who lived there for several years. When the lot was conveyed to him, that portion now covered by Phoenix Row was fenced with brush, and used as a pasture.

Mr. Durham died Oct. 25, 1823, aged seventy-four years. His wife's death occurred July 8, 1853, at the age of ninety-three.

The following were their children :—

1. John, born Sept. 29, 1781.
2. David, born April 19, 1783, died Sept. 8, 1857, aged seventy-four.
3. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1785, married Alvan Edmunds. She died Nov. 8, 1856, aged seventy-one.
4. James, born June 22, 1787, died abroad, probably about 1817.
5. Jonathan, born April 26, 1790, died Nov. 3, 1865, aged seventy-five.
6. Mary, born Feb. 4, 1793, was for many years a school-teacher. She died unmarried, in July, 1844.
7. Anna, born Dec. 17, 1795, married (1) Captain William Avery, and (2) James Tucker. She now resides in Dorchester, Mass.
8. William, born Dec. 9, 1798, died Feb. 10, 1868, aged seventy-one.
9. Isabella Barnet, born Dec. 12, 1801, married Charles Treadwell. She died Aug. 14, 1874, aged seventy-three.
10. Sarah, born April 22, 1804, married (1) Henry Cargill, and (2) Dr. C. A. Jordan, of Bangor. She died Sept. 12, 1861, aged fifty-seven.

James Gilmore, who drew lots Nos. 19 and 41, settled on the former about 1784, and resided there until his death, Nov. 28, 1809. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution; and his father, Colonel James Gilmore, commanded the eighth New Hampshire regiment. Robert Gilmore, the grandfather of Colonel Gilmore,

was born near Coleraine, in Ireland, and emigrated early to Londonderry.¹ The children of Lieutenant Gilmore, as disclosed by the town records, were :—

Nancy,	born	May 15, 1791.
Nathaniel,	„	Feb. 10, 1794.
Anna,	„	May 5, 1797.
Martin,	„	Aug. 2, 1799.
Betsey,	„	Feb. 19, 1803.

John Gilmore, a brother of the foregoing, was of Windham, N. H., and owned five shares in the proprietary, drawing lots Nos. 8, 14, 15, 25, and 33.

His son, John, came here in 1784. He was a deacon of the First Church, and died in that part of the town included in Searsport, April 16, 1845, aged eighty-four.

According to the town records, the children of John Gilmore, last named, and Margaret, his wife, were as follows :—

Nancy,	born	Nov. 1, 1788.
Samuel,	„	Jan. 20, 1791.
James,	„	April 21, 1793.
John,	„	Feb. 12, 1795.
Polly,	„	April 1, 1797, died April 4, 1800.
Peggy,	„	Dec. 20, 1798.
Jonathan,	„	Sept. 3, 1801.
Robert,	„	April 2, 1804, died April 7, 1804.

Joseph Gregg was from Londonderry, and was probably a son of Captain James Gregg, one of the original settlers there in 1719. He drew lot No. 49, in the First Division, which he conveyed to Samuel Ayers, Dec. 6, 1774, for £57. He never resided here.

David Hemphill, of Newburyport, drew lot No. 47. He is not known to have ever been here.

Samuel Houston, whose father of the same name was an original proprietor of Londonderry, drew lots Nos. 6 and 13, upon the latter of which he settled in 1771, living at first in a log hut. He resided here until his death, which occurred Feb. 8, 1819, aged ninety-three, excepting during two years of the Revolution, when the town was unoccupied. His house and barn were burned by the British during his absence. He was the second town clerk, a member of

¹ Parker's History of Londonderry, 273.

the first Committee of Safety, elected in 1776, and the captain of the first militia company organized here. He married (1) Isabel Dickey, of Londonderry, and (2) Esther Rogers, daughter of Major Robert Rogers, an officer in the French war. The children by his first wife were :—

1. Samuel, Jr., born in Londonderry, in 1753. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army, the week after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was a member of Washington's Life Guard. A full account of his military services is given in another chapter. After peace was declared, he returned here. He died Jan. 9, 1835, aged eighty-one. He married Sarah Boyce, who died March 18, 1839, aged seventy-eight.

2. Isabel, who died young.

Children by his second wife. She died Nov. 8, 1794.

3. James, born 1760, died in the army.

4. David, born 1762, drowned, April 21, 1777.

5. Jane, born in Bristol, 1764. She married and died there.

6. Robert, born Dec. 20, 1766, died May 3, 1824, aged fifty-nine. He was a well-known land surveyor. He married Hannah, daughter of John Mitchell. She died September, 1824, aged sixty-one.

7. John, born 1768, married 1810 Miss Susanna M. Fletcher. He died without children.

8. William, born 1770.

9. Thomas, born 1772, married 1804 Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, of Prospect. He died Sept. 25, 1841, aged seventy. His second wife, Sarah, survived him until Dec. 8, 1856, when she died, aged eighty-eight.

10. Martha, born 1772, married Benjamin Nesmith, in 1796.

11. Joseph, born April 25, 1775, died April 18, 1857, aged eighty-two. He married Hannah Brown, who died Nov. 18, 1834, aged fifty-nine.

Children of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah Houston.

1. Martha, born June 3, 1788, died unmarried.

2. Robert, born Oct. 9, 1789, went to Canada, where he died.

3. Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1791.

4. James, born Dec. 10, 1793. Master of a vessel. He died in New York.

5. Sally, born Oct. 23, 1796, married Zenas Thissell, of Corinth, where she died.

6. Jenny, born Sept. 17, 1798, married Benjamin Houston, of Searsport.

7. Alexander, born Aug. 22, 1799, died in Searsport.

8. William, born Aug. 19, 1801.

9. Caroline, married John Blanchard, and lives at East Corinth.

Alexander Little, described as of Boston, never resided here. He drew lot No. 36, on which a portion of the business part of the city is built. A vote of the town, April 30, 1778, instructs the selectmen to write to him at Boston about taxes. Soon after the Revolution, he conveyed the lot to Benjamin and Edwin Stetson, of Scituate, Mass., for \$1,400. After a few months, they became dissatisfied, and in 1796 sold to John Durham.

Samuel Marsh, the original proprietor of lot No. 40, was a non-resident. He was probably a son of Ephraim Marsh, an early settler of Londonderry. He drew lot No. 40, which he afterwards conveyed to James Dunlap. The latter conveyed it to Owen Callahan, June 23, 1794, for £130. Callahan conveyed to Robert White.

Nathaniel Martin, who drew lot No. 48, was from Londonderry. It does not appear that he paid for his share, or to whom it succeeded.

James McGregore, the original owner of lots' Nos. 5 and 22, and James McGregore, Jr., his son, who drew No. 18, were descendants of Rev. James McGregore, the first minister of Londonderry. They were among the number who declined settling here, by reason of an alleged insufficiency in the bond. Who were their immediate grantees is unknown. In 1801, Elizabeth McGregore conveyed to John Hunter, for £90, "one-fourth of one right, and four-sevenths of four rights, which were willed to me by my uncle James McGregore."

James McLaughlin drew lot No. 46, with Mathew Chambers. He belonged in Pembroke, N. H., and did not reside here. They sold to Benjamin Nesmith, who died in 1800, and left the lot by will to Thomas Nesmith, his youngest son.

William McLaughlin, of Londonderry, came here in 1770, with the first settlers, and occupied lot No. 3, which he had drawn. He

was chosen town warden in 1777. He died here March 27, 1797, aged ninety.

Robert McIlvain was from Windham. He probably disposed of his interest soon after the deed was given, as no mention of his name occurs in the subsequent records of the proprietary.

James Miller, of Londonderry, was among the settlers who arrived in May, 1770. He drew lot No. 38, on which he built the house afterwards owned by the Rev. William Frothingham. Lot No. 37 was voted to him as "a qualification of his home lot," and for his share in the second division.

Alexander Miller, his father, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, where the son was born, in 1712. Alexander settled in Saco or Kennebunk. He was lost at sea in 1740, on his passage from Falmouth to Boston. The family then removed to Londonderry.¹

James Miller died here Jan. 11, 1794, aged eighty-two years. He was twice married. By his second wife, who was Mary, daughter of Randall Alexander, of Londonderry, and who died here Oct. 25, 1798, aged seventy-seven years, he had five children, viz. :—

1. James (2d), born 1757, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Nesmith. In 1824, he removed to Pine Township, now Perrysville, Pa., where he died in 1839, aged eighty-two years. His wife survived him until 1842.

Their children were :

James (3d), born Jan. 3, 1796.

Jonathan Nesmith, born July 11, 1798.

Elizabeth, born May 18, 1800, married — Rees.

Benjamin, born April 27, 1802.

Mary Larman, born July 11, 1804. She married Captain Benjamin Crooks, son of Dr. William Crooks, formerly a physician here, and now resides, a widow, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

David Houston, born Nov. 18, 1807.

Thomas Nesmith.

2. David, married Mary Boyes. He lived in Northport, on the Griffin farm, so called, where he died Aug. 11, 1843, aged eighty-four. His wife died June 21, 1827, aged seventy-one.

¹ Hist. and G. Record of First Settlers of Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, 16.

Their children were :—

Samuel B., who died unmarried, May 27, 1842, aged fifty-one.

James (4th), who married Sophia, daughter of Joseph Miller, of Belfast, where he resided and died July 6, 1872, aged eighty-four, without children. His wife died May 1, 1861.

Mary, who died unmarried, March 25, 1834, aged forty-eight.

Jane, who married James McGregor in 1816, and died in June, 1829.

Margaret, born April 22, 1795, married John Hodgdon. She died May 12, 1860.

Hannah, born 1797, married James Nutt, of Manchester, N. H. She died in Belfast, Sept. 7, 1867, aged seventy.

Sarah, born 1799, married Robert Miller Griffin, of Northport, where she died Nov. 5, 1846, aged forty-seven.

3. Robert, born in 1761, was never married. He built the house at the corner of Miller and High Streets, where he died May 23, 1827, aged sixty-six.

4. Hannah, born March 21, 1763, married William Griffin, of Prospect, and had a large family. They removed to Copley, Ohio, where she died May 2, 1816.

5. Jennet, or Jenny, born in 1767, married Captain John Lymburner, of Belfast. She died Aug. 3, 1825, aged fifty-eight, leaving two children, viz. :—

Robert, born March 6, 1801, who died June 18, 1873, aged seventy-two.

Jennet, born March 29, 1799, who married Samuel Locke, and died Aug. 12, 1869, aged seventy.

John Mitchell John Mitchell, of whom an account is given in another chapter, drew lots Nos. 1, 12, 21, 27, 35, and 51. The latter he exchanged for a "pitched lot," near the Narrows. He settled on lot No. 27, at the mouth of Goose River, where his house stood, and where he resided until 1779, when the town was abandoned. He did not return after peace was declared. In 1792, he conveyed lot No. 35 to Jonathan White, for £103 12s. After his death, in 1801, Robert Mitchell, his son, became the owner of the other lots, which he conveyed to Jonathan Elwell, except a portion of No. 27, which Thomas Reed purchased. Mitchell married Elizabeth Wilson, of

Londonderry. They had ten children, — five¹ sons and five daughters, viz. : —

1. John was a master of a vessel, and sailed out of Boston, where he resided, except during the few years when he lived here. He died of small-pox, in Martinico, about 1782. He married Elizabeth Cochran, sister of John Cochran (Boston John).. Their daughter Margaret married Captain Robert Patterson, third, the father of Mrs. William G. Crosby.

2. George was a midshipman in the navy, and died on Long Island, N. Y.

3. Samuel was a lieutenant² in the Colonial service, and died at White Plains, N. Y.

4. Robert was the only one of the five sons who returned here. He went early into the Revolution, and was for a long time confined in prison in Europe. He resided here several years, and finally went to New Orleans, where he died.

5. Joshua died in the service.

6. Anna married — McCurdy, an oil manufacturer, of Hartford, Conn., where she died.

7. Mary married William Patterson, second, one of the first settlers. They were the first couple married here. She died Oct. 26, 1838, aged ninety-two.

8. Elizabeth married Col. William White, of Chester, N. H.

9. Eleanor married Col. Jonathan Wilson, and died here Feb. 12, 1846.

10. Hannah married Robert Houston. She died here, Sept. —, 1824, aged sixty-one.

John Moor, son of Samuel Moor, one of the first Londonderry proprietors, drew lot No. 2. He was never here to reside.

John Morrison was the grandson of John Morrison who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Londonderry, a few years after its first settlement. He drew lot No. 43, which his son John occupied in May, 1770. The latter was drowned the following December, while returning from the Penobscot River in a boat.

Joseph Morrison, a brother or cousin of the last-named John Morrison, drew lot No. 11, which he never occupied. He con-

¹ Benjamin Houston. Mr. White says *six* sons, but gives the names of only five.

² Mr. White says he was a seaman.

veyed it to William Thom, of Windham, N. H., and James Gilmore, Oct. 11, 1773, for £57 6s.

Robert Patterson, who drew lots Nos. 4, 32, and 37, resided in Saco, where he was a prominent man, and where he died in 1797, aged eighty-four. He never lived here, but purchased the shares for his four sons, — Robert, James, Nathaniel, and William. James and Nathaniel were among the first settlers in 1770. The others came soon after. Lot No. 37, now comprising one of the most valuable portions of our city, being wet and rocky, was exchanged for a “pitched lot,” on the eastern side of the river.

Robert, Jr., resided on the eastern side, near what is now called Garrison Hill. He died, Oct. 9, 1829, aged eighty-seven.

They had twelve children, as follows : —

1. William, born Nov. 16, 1775.
2. Elizabeth, „ Feb. 18, 1778.
3. Andrew, „ July 3, 1780.
4. Martha, „ Nov. 23, 1782, died Oct. 5, 1789.
5. John, „ Nov. 15, 1784.
6. Sally, „ Jan. 26, 1786.
7. Elisha, „ Aug. 17, 1789.
8. Robert (5th), „ Feb. 21, 1792, now living on the east side.
9. Martha, „ Feb. 7, 1794.
10. George, „ April 24, 1796, now living on the east side.¹
11. Jenny, „ June 9, 1798, died July 9, 1802.
12. Jenny (2d), „ April 11, 1804.

James, the second son, born in 1744, resided where Robert Patterson, fifth, now lives. He married Jane, or Jenny, daughter of Martin Jameson, of Pepperrelboro', now Saco. He died Feb. 18, 1824, aged eighty; and his widow, Dec. 14, 1838, aged eighty-nine. Their children were : —

1. Jane, or Jenny, born Aug. 25, 1774, married Jonathan White. She died Oct. 25, 1857. Martin P. White, and Harriet, widow of William Greeley, and Jonathan White, of Rockland, are their children.

2. Robert, fourth, born July 20, 1776, built the house which stood where that of Charles B. Hazeltine was erected. He was

¹ Since the above was written, George Patterson has died.

lost at sea, in December, 1830, aged fifty-four. He married Margaret, daughter of John Mitchell, Jr., who died Sept. 24, 1872, aged ninety-four.

3. Martin Jameson, born Jan. 30, 1779; died unmarried, in Martinico, Aug. 17, 1802, aged twenty-three.

4. Susanna, born July 23, 1781, married Robert White, of Belfast. She died April 11, 1867, aged eighty-five. James P., John W., William B., and George F. White are their sons.

5. Mary, born March 31, 1784, married Captain William Furber, in 1806. The late James P. Furber was their son. She died March —, 1847, aged sixty-three.

6. Margaret, born Aug. 6, 1786, died Aug. 10, 1788.

7. James, born Aug. 6, 1786, married Nancy Furber, who is still living, in 1809. He died March 10, 1816, aged twenty-nine.

Nathaniel, the third son, born in 1745, resided on lot No. 32, on the eastern side of the river. He married Hannah Jameson, sister of the wife of his brother James. He died Nov. 12, 1825, aged seventy-nine. His widow died May 26, 1843, aged ninety-nine. They had six children, viz.: —

1. Robert, born June 9, 1771. He died in Salem, Me., March 19, 1847, aged seventy-six. He was father of the late judge Nathaniel Patterson and John T. Patterson, and also of Alfred Patterson.

2. Starrett, born April 4, 1774, was lost at sea, Dec. 9, 1802.

3. Martin, born April 17, 1777.

4. Sally, born Aug. 30, 1779, married Abner McKeen.

5. Hannah, born April 18, 1782, married Isaac Senter.

6. Nathaniel, born Oct. 30, 1785. He died in 1834, aged forty-nine. Cyrus Patterson is his son.

William, the fourth son (called second, to distinguish him from another settler of the same name, but who was no relation), was born in Pepperrelboro', April 5, 1746. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Mitchell; and they were the first couple married here. After the Revolution, he built the two-story house on the east side of the river, now occupied by his son David, where he lived until his death, May 16, 1828, aged seventy-nine. She died Oct. 26, 1838, aged ninety-two. Their children were: —

1. William, born April 1, 1773.

2. Jenny, " April 5, 1775.

3. Robert (3d), born June 14, 1776, married Joanna Smith, 1803.

He died May 12, 1859, aged eighty-three.

4. John M., „ May 26, 1779, died May 29, 1857, aged seventy-nine.

5. Elizabeth, „ Oct. 18, 1782, married William Presby, 1806.

6. Polly, „ Nov. 25, 1786.

7. Anna, „ Oct. 23, 1788.

8. Hannah, „ July 24, 1791.

9. David, „ Sept. 5, 1794.

Mathew Reid came here from Londonderry, with other settlers, in the spring of 1770. He owned and occupied lot No. 31 until Nov. 16, 1772, when he sold to John Durham for £90.

John Steele was from Londonderry, and drew lots Nos. 7, 23, and 45. His son and representative, Thomas Steele, came here in May, 1770, and settled upon No. 23. He was drowned the following December. John Steele died here while on a visit, June 14, 1795, aged eighty-four. His son Robert, who married Margaret Ramsey, of Londonderry, built a house on the east side of the river, in 1790. He died Oct. 25, 1802, leaving one son, Robert, born Sept. 7, 1798, who resides on the old farm, in the house built by him in 1833.

Alexander Stewart, of Windham, N. H., drew lot No. 28, but never occupied it. Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, purchased his right.

John Tuft, of Windham, the proprietor of lots Nos. 16 and 52, probably came here in 1773, as he was chosen a selectman the following year. He was elected the first representative to the General Court, in 1776, but did not take his seat. He died March 3, 1802, aged seventy-eight, being at the time a deacon of the First Church. According to the town records, he had two children by Mary, his wife: viz., Jonathan, born March 24, 1776; and Susanna, born April 11, 1778.

Alexander Wilson, of Windham, drew lot No. 30, but is not known to have ever resided here.

The names of Brown, Cochran, Davidson, Durham, Gilmore, Houston, Miller, Patterson, Steele, and Tuft are the only names of the proprietors which have survived here. Those of the others are extinct.

After obtaining their deed, the proprietors entered upon plans of settlement and public improvement with great vigor. Measures were adopted for procuring a minister of the gospel, for clearing highways, and for erecting mills. The plantation was first called Belfast on the proprietors' records, under date of Dec. 12, 1769. After the first inhabitants arrived, proprietary meetings continued to be held at Londonderry. The first one held here was on June 25, 1771.

As no division of the land, excepting for harbor lots, had been made, the matter was considered during the second year of settlement; and a committee was appointed to make the apportionment. It was subsequently voted that forty-two second division lots be upon the southerly side of the harbor, and the remaining nine in other portions of the township. The division took place in 1778, under the survey of Mitchell, who received "forty-three shillings, lawful money," for each day he was employed. These lots were not drawn, however, until Oct. 31, 1785. The following is a statement of the drawing, certified by James Patterson, proprietors' clerk, in the place of Mitchell, who did not return here after the Revolution. The owner of first division lot No. 1 became entitled to second division lot No. 37, and so on.

First Division.	Second Division.	First Division.	Second Division.	First Division.	Second Division.
1	37	19	22	36	29
2	42	20	14	37	12
3	6	21	3	38	4
4	43	22	7	39	21
5	41	23	25	40	20
6	55	24	30	41	33
7	44	25	24	42	38
8	47	26		43	10
9	51	27	50	44	43
10	32	28	9	45	16
11	42	29	46	46	13
12	8	30	48	47	
13	28	31	34	48	1
14	26	32	19	49	23
15	27	33	15	50	5
16	17	34		51	2
17	40	35	18	52	51
18	11				

A vote passed in May, 1786, confirmed several lots to the eccentric Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, Mass., notoriously

known as "Lord Dexter," who had acquired the rights of several non-resident proprietors. At the same time, the third and fourth division lots were drawn as follows :—

First Division.	Third and Fourth Divisions.	First Division.	Third and Fourth Divisions.	First Division.	Third and Fourth Divisions.
1	84, 15	18	97, 100	36	78, 79
2	67, 68	19	72, 13	37	99, 58
3	24, 38	20	66, 65	38	95, 57
4	20, 32	21	19, 18	39	94, 56
5	75, 76	22	51, 69	40	92, 29
6	61, 62	23	9, 10	41	80, 81
7	73, 3	24	87, 47	42	44, 57
8	7, 2	25	77, 4	43	39, 40
9	83, 14	27	96, 64	44	17, 23
10	42, 43	28	21, 11	45	88, 48
11	93, 53	29	71, 25	46	90, 50
12	8, 35	30	98, 56	47	22, 34
13	82, 86	31	85, 45	48	60, 26
14	7, 16	32	27, 28	49	41, 46
15	89, 49	33	91, 52	50	102, 59
16	54, 55	34	5, 6	51	33, 12
17	30, 31	35	101, 63	52	70, 14

In 1793, some of the proprietors ascertained that, by an error in the original survey, they were excluded from about two thousand acres of land which their deed was intended to cover. A new survey made by Alexander Clark, in 1794, of which the Waldo heirs were notified, established the correctness of this position, as appears by the following extract from Mr. Clark's field-book :—

BELFAST, October y^e 6th, 1794.

John Cochran & Alex^r Clark being apointed at a Leagal Meeting held by the proprietors of Belfast to Divide A Tract of Land into Lots of 50 Acres Each, being A Tract Containing 2262 Acres Among 51 Proprietors. After deducting 153 Acres for a School and Minester Land there Remains 2509 Acres to be Divided Among the Aforesaid Number of Propriators. Said Land, Part of which lays on the west End of S^d Belfast, which is 4 Miles & $\frac{1}{2}$ & 48 Rods Long and 145 Rods in Width, the other Part Lays on the North Side of the Town, and is 7 Miles $\frac{3}{4}$ Long and 90 Rods in width. Said Tract of Land was Discovered to Belong to S^d Town in the year 1793, it being A mistake made by

Mr. Chadack the first Surveyor, as may be seen by Examining the Western Line of Said Belfast, as it was Found not to Agree with the Transcrip of the Town.

As owner of the unsold lands belonging to the Waldo Patent, General Knox did not acknowledge the correctness of this position, as appears from the following letter :—

TO A COMMITTEE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF BELFAST.

GENTLEMEN,—It has long been understood by me that certain proprietors of Belfast, in the year 1793, under pretence of perambulating the boundaries of the said Town, as surveyed by Chadwick in the year 1769, and deeded on the 29th Aug^t of the same year by the heirs of Brigadier Gen^l Waldo to Moses Barnett and others, did alter and extend the boundaries of said Town, so as to embrace upwards of 2800 acres of my land. This encroachment, if true, can neither be for the honor nor interest of the proprietors of Belfast, nor can it be submitted to by me without the most strict investigation. If the proprietors according to their deed have a legal right to the quantity embraced by their survey by Clark in 1793, they will undoubtedly hold it. But if they have no legal right, they will involve themselves in difficulty and expense in usurping my lands.

In order to prevent any evil consequences to either the proprietors or myself, let us rationally examine the grounds of difference. I propose, therefore, that three experienced surveyors of integrity and upright character be mutually chosen by us, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty, who shall reinstall the boundaries of the surveys of Chadwick, on which the deed of 1769 was founded.

I hope a proposition so safe will be received and consented to by the proprietors. If, however, no agreement should be made before the first day of Aug^t next, such legal steps shall be taken on my part as the case may require. But I think in all cases, where an amicable agreement can be had, the expences of the law ought to be avoided. I am, Gentlemen, with Esteem,

Your humble servant,

H. KNOX.

To Messrs. JAMES PATTERSON,)
TOLFORD DURHAM,) *A Committee of the Proprietors*
JOHN DURHAM,) *of Belfast.*¹

¹ Draft of letter among the Knox Papers in Library of the New England Historic-Genaealogical Society, copied by permission of the Directors.

In 1806, the disagreement seems to have been again agitated; and Robert Houston made the following report of the disputed territory : —

(ROBERT HOUSTON TO GENERAL KNOX.)

BELFAST, Jan. 8, 1806.

SIR, — The following is a statement of 2800 acres of lands in the rear of the Town of Belfast, That part opposite the Northeast Angle of Belfast, good soil, hard wood, to wit: Beach, Birch, Maple, & some Ash, Some Pines interspersed as far Westwardly as Goose River. West of Goose River, the land is Not so good for farms, the growth mostly blackwood, & some small Quantity of Pines interspersed to the Northwest Angle of said Belfast.

On the westwardly line of said Belfast near Pasagasawahkeag River, some good Land, with some tolerable good Pine timber. Adjoining on the Southwest part of said Belfast, on the westwardly line of said Town, Mostly good land, Mostly hard wood thereon, and some mixture of spruce, Hemlock, Fir, & Larch Timber.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of Esteem,

Your Humble serv^t

ROBERT HOUSTON.¹

(GENERAL KNOX'S LETTER TO THE PROPRIETORS OF BELFAST.)

THOMASTON, 10th Sept., 1806.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TOWN OF BELFAST.

GENTLEMEN, — It has been suggested to me that in running out the line of Belfast, in the year 1795 or 1794, that your Surveyor deviated from your original Survey of 1769.

I persuade myself that you want only your just quantity, and no more. I am perfectly willing that you should have that quantity.

In order that every thing be conducted in an amicable manner, I propose that you appoint one experienced Surveyor, & that I shall appoint another, both of whom, together with faithful and disinterested Chainmen should be specially sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. If you accede to this proposition, I

¹ Letter in Lib. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.

should propose this to be executed the next Month, and I will pay the expence.

Please to let me know your decision as soon as possible.

I am, Gentlemen, with Esteem,

Your humble Servant,

H. KNOX.

MR. W^m PATTERSON, and the other proprietors of Belfast.

At a special meeting of the proprietors, held October 1, "to see what they will do with regard to a letter from General Knox, respecting the boundary lines," it was voted "to send John Cochran and Tolford Durham to General Knox, to make a fair representation of said lines."¹ They performed their mission at once, as appears from the following instructions from General Knox to James Malcom, his surveyor.

(TO JAMES MALCOM.)

OCTOBER 10, 1806.

A dispute exists between the proprietors of Belfast, which they are willing should be adjusted by a re-survey, so as to conform to Joseph Chadwick's original survey. This has been agreed between me and a committee of the said proprietors, Messrs Durham and Cochran, on the 8th inst. In order to this, the lines at Belfast may be resurveyed from little river westerly, until the distance shall be obtained mentioned in the deed: thence north 22° west, until the distance shall be obtained as mentioned in the deed, and the quarry of stones found, thence the back line north, 68° east, the distance mentioned.

The accurate survey of this Belfast is a matter of great moment to me, and I request Mr. Lewis and his chainman may be employed on this occasion. Notice must be previously given to the proprietors, through their committee, Messrs. Durham and Cochran. You will observe that the little river line afterwards differs materially from the Belfast measure.²

On the 27th of October, the proprietors voted "to send Alexander Clark as a surveyor, with Mr. Lewis, General Knox's surveyor, to perambulate the lines of the town." The death of General Knox, which occurred two days before, postponed further action in the premises. In 1811, the following deposition of

¹ Proprietors' records.

² Original paper in Lib. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.

Richard Stimson relative to the dispute was taken, and two years afterwards legislative enactment established the bounds in conformity to Clark's plan, including the disputed territory, as stated in Chapter I.

I, Richard Stimson, of lawful age, testify and say that some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight I was a sworn chainman to Joseph Chadwick, who was appointed to run out the Town of Belfast from the original proprietors, Flucker, Winslow, and others. The same fall, in company with said Chadwick, we ran out the shore from Half-way creek to Little River, and thence took some considerable time to examine the land, when, it being late, we made no further survey that year.

In the summer following, we proceeded to run the outlines of said Town, and made a corner at the outlett of the first of the half-way creek ponds, and run westerly till we struck the head of the Tide in Belfast River, when the committee of the purchasers discovering a good tract of Timber land, we made an offsett at right angles to the Northward — this deponent cannot say how far — and then proceeded westerly on the same course, and made the Northwest boundary of said Town. We then proceeded at right angles, and made the southwesterly corner of said town, which was a white burch tree. From thence we run our line out to Little River, and in running this last line we crossed the Georges Road, not more than one hundred and fifty rods from the Southwest corner. We never run out the northerly line of said Town, easterly, from said offsett. About five or six years after this, I saw said southwest corner, and have frequently since (perhaps seven or eight times) seen it. This deponent further says that he was in company with Messrs. Peters and Malcom last fall, when the said Peters was running out the lines of said Town, and was with them at said white burch tree, and has no doubt that this is the same tree which the said Chadwick marked for the Southwest corner of said Town. This deponent further says that at the same time he was with the said Peters and Malcom at the yellow burch Tree called the Dinsmore corner, and is sure that this Tree was never marked by Chadwick for a corner. This deponent further says that he run said Georges Road out in the year seventeen hundred and sixty four, in company with said Chadwick, at the request of the proprietors of the Waldo Patent.

Ques. By the Defend^r. Atty. Which is the larger of the half-way Creek ponds?

Ans. I cannot exactly tell. At the time said Chadwick run out said Town, the upper Pond was flowed by a Beaver's Dam, and I should judge that the upper pond was then the largest; but since it has fallen away, there appears to be little or no difference.

Ques. By the Plffs. Atty. What was the Northwest corner?

Ans. A Rock Maple tree, westerly of a quarry of stones.

Ques. By same. Did you run the line from the Northwest corner to the Southwest corner?

Ans. Yes, we run and marked it all the way.

Ques. By the Defts. Atty. In running from the northwest to the Southwest corner of said Town, did you cross the Georges Road?

Ans. No, we did not.

RICHARD ^{his}
+ STIMSON.
_{mark.}

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HANCOCK, ss. Town of Prospect, this eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1811, personally appeared before us, the subscribers, two Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Hancock aforesaid, *quorum unus*, the aforesaid deponent, and after being carefully examined and duly cautioned to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth made oath that the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed is true. Taken by Jonathan Wilson and others to be preserved in perpetual remembrance of the thing. And we duly notified all persons living within twenty miles of this place of caption we knew to be interested in the property to which the said deposition relates, and Phineas Ashmun, William Crosby, Jonathan Wilson, Tolford Durham, and John Cochran attended.

Fees, \$2.68.

BOHAN P. FIELD, *Justice of the Quorum.*

WM. MOODY, *Justice of the Peace.*

HANCOCK, ss. Rec^d April 16, 1811, & Recorded in Book No. 30, page 124, and examined by B. Hall, Reg^r

A second drawing of fourth division lots is thus certified under date of Nov. 6, 1794: —

First Division.	Fourth Division.	First Division.	Fourth Division.	First Division.	Fourth Division.
1	41	27	13	52	31
2	5	28			
3	35	29	21		
4	24	30	23		
5	14	31	47		
6	54	32	20		
7	37	33	53		
8	42	34	16		
9	48	35	29		
10	22	36	40		
11	46	37			
12		38	9		
13	4	39	10		
14	49	40	43		
15	27	41	26		
16	21	42	51		
17	30	43			
18	17	44	39		
19	15	45	3		
20	34	46	28		
21	6	47			
22	18	48	36		
23	38	49	19		
24	1	50	25		
25	8	51	33		

In 1798, doubts having arisen as to the legality of certain antecedent proceedings of the proprietary, a meeting called by General George Ulmer, Justice of the Peace, was held on the 7th of March. Thirty-five and one-half shares were represented, and a vote was passed confirming the location and drawing of all the different division lots. Under a new organization, John Cochran, 2d, succeeded James Patterson as clerk. Parcels of undivided land continued to be sold from time to time. About one hundred acres remained in 1818, and were sold at auction, April 9, for \$235.36. Six years later, the condition of the treasury warranted a dividend of three dollars to the proprietor of each original right.

The last meeting of the proprietors was held Feb. 24, 1838, at the house of John Cochran. As Mr. Cochran had become aged and feeble, Benjamin Houston was chosen clerk in his place, and the last record is in Houston's handwriting.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Richard Stimson. — Sawmill on Wescott Stream. — Persons temporarily here in 1769. — Permanent Settlement the Next Year. — James Miller, John Davidson, and others arrive from Londonderry. — Saturday Cove. — Miller's Log Cabin. — Davidson's Narrative. — He lands near Moose Point. — Builds a Camp. — Settlers in 1770. — Site of the Village predicted. — John Brown and Family. — Manners and Customs of the First Settlers. — Food. — Clothing. — Further Accessions. — Samuel Houston. — Des Barres' Chart of Belfast Bay. — Copy. — Heads of Families in 1779.

A TITLE to the land having been secured and the harbor lots drawn, preparations for settlement were immediately entered upon. Mr. White, in his history, quotes from a statement made by Dr. Abbot that, "previous to executing the deed of Belfast, the grantors had employed Richard Stimson to survey and make a suitable location for a road from Georges River in Thomaston to Fort Point in Prospect; and Stimson, having rendered the service, was to be entitled to one hundred acres of land on any part of the route he should select. The work was performed; and Stimson made choice of a plat on the west and adjoining to the 'Half-way Creek,' which is the line between Belfast and Prospect. Here Stimson and his family had arrived before the Belfast proprietors had come into possession; and, by Chadwick's survey, Stimson's location is within the town, and he may therefore be called the first settler, although not connected with the proprietors."¹ The description in the deed of the township commences on the bay at Half-way Creek; and lot No. 1, in the first division, by Chadwick's survey, has the shore "on the southwest side of Richard Stimson's land" as a point of departure. A few years before her death, Mrs. Tolford Durham stated that Stimson first settled at Mount Ephraim, and did not occupy his subsequent place of residence until several of the inhabitants of Belfast had arrived. This position is sustained by other concurrent witnesses.² Mr. White also says that John Mitchell built a saw-

¹ White's History. p. 35.

² Locke's Sketches.

mill on the Wescott Brook, before a house had been erected in town. Probably this was during the summer of 1769; for a vote passed at Londonderry, under date of July 20, provides an allowance for "the men that is on the premises this year." A tradition exists in the Miller family that James Miller and his sons were here at that time, and partially completed a log cabin on the Frothingham lot. No evidence exists of any permanent settlement until the spring of 1770.¹

"We moved our families in 1770 and 1771," is the language of a petition addressed to the General Court by the first settlers. About the middle of May, 1770, James Miller and three other proprietors, with their families, left Londonderry for their new home in the wilderness. John Davidson and John Morrison, and perhaps others, accompanied them. The party consisted of about thirty. Removing their goods to Haverhill by land, a gondola floated them down the Merrimac to Newburyport, where they embarked in a vessel, crowded and uncomfortable. After a long passage, they joyfully hailed the evening's close which ended their weary week, upon reaching a harbor in Penobscot Bay which was at first supposed to be their destination. But Belfast proved to be six miles beyond; and the name of "Saturday Cove," then given to the harbor which they entered, is still retained. Miller's lot was No. 37; and on the shore below the Frothingham house he first landed, with his wife, two sons, and a daughter. This was May 20th. "If I ever felt to cry in my life," said his son James, years afterwards, "it was when we were first set ashore in Belfast; for there was no cleared land nor house to be seen except the spot and cabin before us." This cabin was between Union Street and the bank of the river. It was constructed of large logs, matched and fitted snugly together; the interstices were filled in with clay and moss. Holes were cut through for windows and a door, and split and hewn logs composed the floor. Miller had intended to bring boards for a covering from Londonderry; but the bad state of the roads from there to Haverhill, at that season of the year, prevented. Hemlock bark stretched upon poles constituted the roof during the first summer. This was not impervious to water; and during a rain storm the children took

¹ The late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in his *History of the Irish Settlers in North America*, which was published in 1855, makes a strange blunder when he says, "In the year 1723 the Irish settlement of Belfast, in Maine, was established by a few families."

refuge under the table, while their parents were sheltered in the corner of the stone chimney. The log hut was occupied only a year, its place being supplied by a frame-house of one story. The latter was demolished in 1814. Until a short time since, its location was distinctly marked by a mound of stones. A half century ago, on the anniversary of the landing, the descendants of Miller repaired to the site of this house, and to the spot where his debarkation took place, and duly celebrated the event.

The lots of Davidson and Morrison were within the limits of the present town of Searsport, that of the former being afterwards occupied by Hugh Ross. "The most of those belonging to Belfast," says Davidson's Narrative,¹ "went ashore before Morrison and myself, for their land lay westerly of ours. When our turn came to go ashore, two of the hands took our effects into the boat, and brought us around to the eastward of Moose Point, to the south end of our lots, the sun being then but an hour and a half high, at night, and the tide being far out. Our stores were hurried to the beach, and the men and boat soon left us. Judge of our situation, — the roaring sea on one hand, and the howling wilderness on the other. But we had no time to lose. The tide was coming in, and by great effort we removed our goods above high-water mark before dark. Then the consideration was how we were to pass the night. I proposed to strike a fire, and camp with our baggage. Said Morrison, 'We will not stay here, for the Indians will kill us before morning. I mean to see Mathew Reid before I sleep,' who was four miles distant. So we left our effects, and set out; and I stopped over night with Mr. John Barnet, in going two miles. Next morning, we returned to our stores, and found them all safe.

"As Morrison's lot joined mine, we concluded to build one camp for us both. The first day we put up the walls, and the next day put on the roof, and covered it over with spruce bark, so as to be tolerably comfortable. The height of the camp from the ground to the ridge-pole was about six and a half feet. We then commenced our labor of clearing the land; first, about the camp. My principal work, this season, was to cut cordwood, and prepare the ground for future crops. As I had no oxen, I had to change my

¹ This was written in 1832, after completing his eighty-second year. It is entitled, "A Narrative of the Trials and Sufferings of John Davidson and his Family, in the Time of the Revolutionary War." The original MS., containing forty-nine pages, is in the possession of his grandson, John Q. A. Davidson.

work for ox-work; and in this way I succeeded in getting to the landing about fifty cords, a pretty large load for a vessel. But the place was new, the coasters unacquainted with the harbor, and I could find no market for the wood until it was spoiled. And, as the easiest way to clear the landing to make room for green wood, I burned it up, although the loss seemed great, as much as twenty-five dollars or more."

White's History enumerates Mitchell, Miller, Chambers, William McLaughlin, William Patterson, and John Cochran, of the original proprietors, and James Patterson, Nathaniel Patterson, John Morrison, and Thomas Steele, the representatives of others, who, in 1770, "began to open the forest preparatory to husbandry." He omitted to include Davidson, Reid, and Barnet, the two latter of whom were already here when Miller and others arrived. Barnet's father drew lot No. 20, afterwards occupied by Clark and Gilmore; and it was here that the son resided. The lot of Mathew Reid, No. 31, lay near the east end of the lower bridge. John Durham became the owner in 1772, and Reid probably returned to Londonderry.

Mitchell supposed that the principal settlement would be on the eastern side of the harbor; and although he owned lot No. 35, which now includes a portion of the populous part of the city, he selected as his residence the beautiful and commanding situation on the point near the mouth of Goose River. He said to Miller, "The village will be on the east side." "No," was the reply, "it will be on the west side;"¹ a prediction which was fully sustained. The stone foundations of his house were visible until 1866, when Hiram E. Peirce used them in constructing a dam.

William McLaughlin and William Patterson settled on lot No. 3, in what is now Searsport; Cochran, on No. 42; Chambers, on No. 46. The two last lots were afterwards purchased by Judge Read. Thomas Steele occupied No. 21, which his father drew; James and Nathaniel Patterson, No. 32, above the present east bridge.

Davidson did not pass the first winter here. Morrison and Steele were accidentally drowned in December, 1770. This left at the close of the year the following settlers: on the western side, Cochran, Chambers, and Miller; on the eastern, Reid, Mitchell, Barnet, the three Pattersons, and McLaughlin: ten, in all.

¹ Locke's Sketches.

Other persons arrived the next spring, but their number and names are not accurately known. John Brown worked here two seasons before bringing his family, who arrived June 25, 1773, in Captain Moody's sloop. He was engaged in clearing land, a labor which Davidson resumed on his return. Davidson sowed two bushels of winter rye, which produced over twenty-fold. The third year, his brother James made a visit to him; and, with the aid of a yoke of oxen, the two got out a house-frame, which they raised and partially covered that season. The next year, the cellar and a well were dug.

Early in the third year of the settlement, when a petition for incorporation was made, "the number of inhabitants amounted to only fifty, of every age and sex."¹ Accessions must have taken place during that season; for at the first town meeting, held Nov. 11, 1773, eleven persons were chosen to fill different municipal offices. Among them are not included Chambers, Davidson, Reid, Cochran, and McLaughlin, who were first settlers. Probably many of the pioneers did not at first bring their families. Those of Benjamin Nesmith and probably of others arrived in June, 1773. Log huts, erected during the summer, awaited them.² Samuel Houston came two years before, and lived at first in a cabin which his two eldest sons, who preceded him, had built.³ It stood about forty rods from the shore, in front of what was afterwards the house of Joseph Houston. In December, 1774, Davidson brought his young wife to the settlement. Their farm stock consisted of two cows, a yoke of oxen, and seven sheep. "Our house not being finished," says his narrative, "we were obliged to move into the log camp; but, although the weather was cold, I persevered in making the house fit to live in, and built a chimney and oven of stone, there being no bricks in that vicinity. In the course of the winter, we moved into the house, and found the stone oven to do very well." Hay for the cattle was cut and stacked during the summer on the meadows above Goose River, and in the winter hauled for use. Miller and his sons were accustomed to bring hay from Belmont on a hand-sled, when the snow became sufficiently crusted to bear their weight. On one occasion, Miller set fire to a meadow of decaying grass. He was surrounded by the flames,

¹ Mr. White says "twenty-five families," but I prefer to follow the exact language of a petition signed by nearly all the inhabitants in 1784.

² Mrs. Jane (Brown) Durham.

³ Locke's note-book.

and only saved his life by reaching a brook, where he laid down flat in the water.¹

The first settlers were, of course, strangers to the luxuries of living. For several years, they depended for the means of subsistence almost exclusively upon their crops, and upon fishing and hunting. The rich newly burnt land produced a plentiful supply of cereals and potatoes. Moose, deer, and even bears were abundant, and the river furnished salmon, shad, and alewives. Groceries could not be obtained nearer than truck-house at Fort Pownall. Barley-broth and samp, the latter composed of corn broken in a mortar, boiled, and eaten with milk, were favorite articles of food. All their clothing was home-made; the wool being carded, spun, and woven by themselves. The first carding-machine used on the Penobscot was at Bucksport, after the Revolution. Several of the proprietors were practical weavers; and linen, prepared from flax raised here, took the place of cotton cloth. They also made tow cloth, as it was called, which men and children wore during the summer. In winter, the usual dress was frocking, made of wool, blue and white striped. Boots were unknown. Their place was supplied by cowhide shoes, with knit leggings. Bear-skins frequently were used instead of blankets. All the cooking and warming were done by the aid of fire on the brick hearth, or in the brick oven. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for long winter nights, and fire was kindled by flint and steel. The tinder-box was an important feature in every household. There were no carpets, sofas, or mattresses. Feather beds and pillows were luxuries regarded as heirlooms, the subject of bequest by will. Crockery, glass, and tin ware had not come into general use. A few pieces of china were reserved for particular occasions, but culinary and eating vessels were of iron, wood, and pewter. Pewter platters and bowls glistened in a row on the dresser of every kitchen or living-room. The houses had no paint, and several were without windows. John Robinson brought here a sash containing a few small diamond-shaped panes of glass: the whole was destroyed during the first year of his residence, by a vagrant hog in an attempt for shelter. He substituted a thin sheepskin, through which a dim light found its way.

All the early inhabitants of Belfast were in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. Their lands were paid for, and they were therefore exempt from the demands of mortgagees or adverse claimants.

¹ Locke's note-book.

Yet a glance at the inventories of the estates of some of the most prominent men shows how limited were their domestic conveniences and manner of life.

Thomas Clark, who died after the town was reorganized, left real estate valued at \$800. His personal effects consisted of one coat, appraised at thirty-six shillings; one waistcoat and breeches, four shillings; one chest, at six shillings and eight pence; one axe, at two shillings; and an iron ladle, at six pence: the whole equal to twenty dollars of our currency. The household furniture of Nathaniel French, who owned at the time of his death four hundred and twenty-five acres of eligible land, valued at \$1,120, comprised two chests of drawers, valued at \$7.00; nine chairs, at \$4.50; warming-pan, \$1.00; two trammels, \$1.00; shovel and tongs, \$4.00; table, \$1.00; linen wheel, \$1.00; two wooden wheels, \$2.00; three beds, \$25.00; bedclothes, \$16.66; pewter and earthen ware, \$7.67: in all, \$73.83. His wearing apparel was appraised at \$17.00. John Cochran (1st), who died in 1799, owned first division lots No. 49 and 50, besides timber lands at the Head of the Tide, the whole valued at \$3,073. His furniture, valued at \$79.83, appears to have been "one case drawers, desk, chest, two tables, three beds and bedding, twelve chairs, one loom, two spinning-wheels, two pots, and sundry small articles." Benjamin Nesmith, who was one of the largest tax-payers, by his will, dated July 6, 1799, bequeathed specifically to his wife "one feather bed, bedstead and bedding, also all the pewter and pots." To his daughter Mary, he bequeathed "one feather bed, bedstead and bedding, one square table, one tea-table, one good chair, one good chest, one iron pot, one dish-kettle, one tea-kettle, a fire-shovel and tongs, one good milch cow, two sheep, one case of knives and forks, and also the sum of fourteen dollars in cash, which is to be laid out to her to buy a silk gown and trimmings for the same."¹ No inventory of the estate of any person who died here previous to 1800 enumerates a single carpet, mirror, clock, book, picture, or article of ornament or luxury, excepting the silk gown last mentioned. Notwithstanding this, the people were regarded as wealthy by their less fortunate neighbors on the Penobscot.²

As is fully stated in another chapter, a petition addressed by

¹ Registry of Probate, Hancock County.

² In one of the interior towns, a man was called "very rich" who could afford to have pork with his beans every day in the year.



the proprietors to the General Court, dated May 16, 1774, represented that the purchasers of the township entered into a bond with the grantors to make an immediate settlement, but that one half declined so doing, "because of said bond not being authenticated." The petition, which purports to have been drawn in Belfast, contains nineteen names, among them those of David Hemphill, William Nickels, and James Murray, who are not known as actual settlers. At this time, the Revolutionary troubles had commenced. Boston harbor was closed to trade, and the unsettled condition of the whole country did not invite attention to wild lands. During the following five years, the town received no permanent increase from abroad. A map of Belfast Bay, comprised in a series of copper-plate charts of the coast and harbors of New England, and published by Act of Parliament, in 1776, by Joseph F. W. Des Barres, designates only fifteen houses here. Probably there were others, which were not visible from the water. On the foregoing page is a reduced copy of this map.¹ It contains several inaccuracies. Goose River is only indicated by a rivulet, while its name is applied to Little River. The error in the etymology of Passagassawakeag is apparent.

In August, 1779, when the town was abandoned through fear of the British, it contained "eighteen families and one hundred and nine persons, most of them women and young children." The heads of these families were John Brown, Alexander Clark, John Cochran, John Davidson, John Durham, Tolford Durham, Samuel Houston, William McLaughlin, John Mitchell, James Miller, James Morrow, Benjamin Nesmith, Nathaniel Patterson, Robert Patterson, William Patterson, William Patterson, 2d, Selon Stephenson, and John Tuft. All, except Cochran, Miller, and Nesmith, resided on the east side of the river.

¹ From the original numbered 20, in the Boston Athenæum. It is stated by officers of the Coast Survey that the English must have been fully twenty years in making their surveys for these maps of the coast of Maine. They are quite minute, and valuable as showing the location of houses and lands. — *Wheeler's History of Castine*, 37.

CHAPTER IX.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Petition for Incorporation. — The Plantation made a Town. — Name left Blank. — Suggested by James Miller. — Description of Belfast, Ireland. — Warrant for Organization. — First Town Meeting. — Officers. — Log Town-House. — Petition for Taxing Non-Residents. — Record of First Marriage. — Taxation. — First Highways laid out. — Warning out of Town. — Votes about the Sabbath. — Yoking Swine. — Dispute in Town Meeting. — Organization suspended by Revolution. — Petition for Authority to resume it. — Resolve of General Court. — Municipal Powers restored. Exemption from Taxation. — First Town Meeting on Western Side. — Meeting-Houses built. — Division of Town proposed. — Fish Weir at Fish Cove. — Commons on Lot No. Twenty-six. — Pounds. — Taxes first assessed in Federal Currency. — Common given by Varnum and Badger. — Common on Church Street. — Town-House. — Paupers sold at Auction. — Pound on Northport Road. — Bell. — Last Town Meeting on East Side. — Project of Annexing Waldo Plantation. — Town Clock. — Citizens' Watch. — Surplus Revenue. — Town divided, and Searsport incorporated. — City Charter granted and accepted.

AS was stated in a previous chapter, several of the original proprietors did not become settlers. Upon the actual residents, therefore, fell all the expenses of the proprietary; and they had no power to enforce an equalization of the burthen from absentees. The unfairness of their position in this respect induced the inhabitants to take early measures for an act of incorporation, and the enjoyment of town privileges. A movement in the direction was first made Aug. 24, 1772, when, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, it was voted "That in Case all the Proprietors of the land in Belfast, so Caled, Bind themselves according to what Land they own in Said Place for the Space of five years to pay their Proporshnable part of all taxes that the Inhabitants Shall judge needful from time to time to assist in order to Defray all publick Charges for the Carying on the Settlement in Said place, also that in Case any of Said Proprietors neglect or Refuse to pay their Proporshnable part of Said tax Seasonably; then the Inhabitants may Sel So much of their Land as will pay their partes and Other Charges arising by Said Sale, then it is Concluded not to be Incorporated at present. And in Case all the Proprietors Doth not Bind themselves as above, it is

To His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson
General Governor & Commander in Chief
his majestys Province of the Massachusetts
The Honourable His majestys Council &
Representatives in General Assembly from
The Subscribers Humbly Shew
That your Petitioners Purchased from the
said Heirs a tract of Land near Six miles
Situate on the Westerly Side of Pembroke Bay
Beginning at the Westerly Bounds of the Town
Frankfort from thence Westerly toward
called Passages creek to Little River from
said River as far as Salt Water flows thence
said River to a Black Birch tree computed
Seven Chains from thence South Sixty Eight
two Hundred & twenty three Chains to a Burr
thence North twenty two Degrees West three
Seventy two Chains to a Rock maple tree over
from a quarry of Stones from thence North
Degrees East Six hundred & two Chains to the
Line of said Frankfort from thence
Seven Chains to the Largest of Halfway Creek
thence Down said Creek to the Bounds first mentioned
Whereas the Vendors could not convey jurisdiction
Veritas have no Legal Power to Vote aye or no
for any Publick use & many of the Vendors be
Settled on the Premises & Scarcely able in the
Circumstances to perform their own Settlements
Greatly Being Destitute of the Gospel School m^{rs}
and Whereas the Vendors Did not Oblige the
Settle the Premises Sundry of them are now
and should the Premises be Incorporated into
from the Poor Residents must suffer all the in
convenience of Being the first Settlers & pay all the
the Publick uses & services and the new Residents
the advantage of Lumber from their Lands & the
Value of Lands increasing every Day at the late
by

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Voted that Col. Mathew Thornton,¹ of Londonderry, Shall be Employed to Draw a Petition to the general Court in Massachusetts Bay, in Order to have an Act of Said Court to Oblige the Proprietors to pay as above, and when that act is Obtained to be Incorporated."

"Voted, John Gillmore to Imploy Coll. Thornton for the Business."²

It appears that the non-residents refused their assent to this equitable proposition, and Jan. 14, 1773, the resident members of the proprietary passed the following vote:—

"Voted, that a Petition be Sent to the general Court for Incorporation.

"2ly. Voted, the Petition to be Sent to Londonderry, to see if the people there Consarned will Sign it.

"3ly. Voted, that John Gillmore Cary the Pitition.

"4ly. Voted, that two men go from Londonderry to Cary the Pitition to Boston to the General Court.

"5ly. Voted, that John Gillmore and James Patterson be the Committee.

"7ly. Voted, three Shillings Each Day for their time in going to Boston from Lon^d with the Petition, and Six Shillings for the journey of their Horses."³

At the regular session of the General Court, in June, the following petition was presented:—

To His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Captain General, Governor, & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c., The Honorable His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened.

The Subscribers Humbly Shew: that your Petitioners Purchased from the Heirs of Brigadeer Waldo a tract of Land Near Six miles Square, situate on the Westerly Side of Penobscot Bay, bounded —

Beginning at the Westerly Bounds of the township of Frankfort; from thence, Westerly Round the Harbour Called Passagesewakeg to Little River, from thence up Said River as far as Salt Water flows; thence Crossing Said River to a Black Burch

¹ Judge Thornton, a prominent citizen of New Hampshire. He held a colonel's commission during the Revolution, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

² Proprietors' records.

³ Ibid.

tree, Computed to be Thirty Seven Chains, from thence South Sixty eight Degrees West, Two hundred & twenty three Chains to a Burch tree, from thence, North, twenty two Degrees West, Three Hundred & Seventy two Chains to a rock maple tree, one rod westerly from a quarry of Stones; from thence, North, Sixty Eight Degrees East, Six hundred & two Chains to the westerly Line of said Frankfort, from thence, South, thirty-seven Chains to the Largest of Halfway Creek Ponds, from thence, Down said Creek to the Bounds first mentioned; and Whereas, the Vendors Could not Convey jurisdiction, the Vendees have no Legal Power to Vote, Assess or Levey taxes for any Publick use, & many of the Vendees being now Settled on the Premises & Scarcely able in Point of Circumstances to perform their own Settlements, Suffer Greatly, Being Destitute of the Gospell, Schools, mills, Bridges, &c, and Whereas the Vendors did not Oblige the Vendees to Settle the Premises, Sundry of them are non-Residents, and should the Premises be incorporated in common form, the Poor Residents must Suffer all the inconveniences of Being the first Settlers, & pay all the taxes for the Publick uses aforesaid; and the Non-Residents have the Advantage of Lumber from their Lands, & the Value of Lands increasing Every Day at the Expense & by the Labour of the Residents :

Therefore, your Petitioners Humbly Pray your Excellency & Honors to Incorporate the Premises into a township by the name of Belfast, & Grant them all the Privileges & Invest them with all the Legal Authority necessary to enable the Said Purchasers to Hold Legal Meetings & to Chuse all necessary Officers, the Votes to be numbered according to the Interest of Each Purchaser Present at said Meetings, to Vote, assess and Levey taxes from time to time, to Expedite said Settlement, from all the Purchasers of said Premises. Whither Resident or non Resident according to their Interest in said Premises numbering as aforesaid, & in Case any Purchaser neglect or Refuse to Pay any tax Voted as afores^d for the Space of Sixty Days next after the Day said Vote was recorded, a Committee Chosen as afores^d be Impowered to sell at Public Vendue; giving thirty days Notice Before Said Sale, as much of said Purchassers Land as will Pay Said Tax or taxes & all Incidental Charges, Returning the Overplush, if any, to the Purchaser. Every meeting to be Notified by the Clerk of said town in the most Publick Place in said Belfast fifteen days before said meeting, giving an Explicit account in writing under

his hand of time & Place, & of what is to be acted at Said meeting, & that whatsoever tax the Residents are obliged to Pay be assessed & Levied in manner as aforesaid for ten years Next after the Date of Said Incorporation & after that Period to be assessed, Levied and Paid as other towns assess and Pay their Taxes, — and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Will Ever Pray, &c.¹

JAMES MILLER,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
NATHANIEL PATTERSON,
JOHN GILMORE,
JAMES PATTERSON,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN STEELE,
SAMUEL MORRISON,
Mos. BARNETT,
JOHN BROWN,
JOHN MOOR,
JOHN TUFFT,
JOHN DURHAM,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
RICHARD STIMSON,
EPHRAIM STIMSON,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, IUR,

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
SAMUEL HOUSTON,
SAMUEL HOUSTON, JR.²
JAMES MACGREGORE, JUN.²
DAVID GILMORE,
DAVID HEMPHILL,
JOHN DURHAM, JUNIOR,
JOHN BARNET,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALEX.² WILSON,
SAMUEL MARSH,
JOSEPH GREGG,
JOHN TUFFT,
ALEXANDER LITTLE,
JOHN COCHRAN,
JAMES GILMORE.

The petition is indorsed as follows : —

“Petition from Belfast, June 8, 1773.

Cap. McCobb, Mr. BAILEY & WILSON.

Leave to bring in a Bill.”

Only a portion of the powers which the petitioners desired was granted. A bill in the ordinary form for incorporating towns passed as follows : —

In the thirteenth year of the Reign of King George the Third.

AN ACT FOR INCORPORATING A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND ON THE
WESTERLY SIDE OF PENOBSCOT BAY INTO A TOWN BY THE NAME
OF ——. ²

Whereas the Inhabitants of a Certain Tract of Land on the
Westerly side of Penobscot Bay, in the County of Lincoln, are

¹ Original petition in Secretary's office, Boston, Vol. 118, Towns, p. 726.

² It is said that a custom prevailed under the Provincial Government, to leave the name of the town blank, in an act of incorporation, the blank to be supplied by the Governor. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. 26, 450.

desirous of being incorporated into and invested with the Powers and Privileges of a Town, therefore :

Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, that the Tract of Land aforesaid (here follows description by metes and bounds as in petition) be and hereby is erected into a Town by the name of ———

And that the Inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the Powers, Priviledges, and Immunities which the Inhabitants of the Towns within this Province respectively do or by Law ought to enjoy.

And be it further enacted, that Thomas Goldthwait,¹ Esq., be and he hereby is impowered to issue his Warrant, directed to some principal Inhabitant in said Town, to notify and warn the Inhabitants in said Town qualified by Law to vote in Town Affairs to meet at such Time and Place as shall be therein set forth, to choose all Officers as shall be necessary to manage the affairs of said Town, at which said First Meeting all the then present male inhabitants that shall be arrived at the age of twenty one years shall be admitted to vote.

In the House of Representatives.

Read the first time, June 14, 1773.

June 15, Read a Second Time.

June 21, Read a Third time & passed to be Engrossed.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, *Sp^r*

In Council, June 21, 1773. Read a first and a second Time, & passed in Concurrence to be Engrossed.

THOS. FLUCKER, *Sec'y*.²

Although in the original Act, the name was left blank, yet that of BELFAST,³ according to the prayer of the petitioners, was adopted, and appears in the printed copy. It was suggested by James Miller, who, as has been before stated, originated in the city of that name in Ireland. One tradition is that many of the settlers preferred Londonderry, but Miller was strenuous for its present appellation, and that the dispute terminated by tossing a penny.

¹ The commander of Fort Pownall, and the first justice of the peace on the Penobscot.

² Massachusetts Records, Towns, Vol. 118, p. 728.

³ In 1874 there were six other towns named Belfast in the United States; viz., in Arkansas, Iowa, Maryland, New York, Ohio, and Virginia.

Belfast, the chief manufacturing and commercial town of Ireland, and the capital of Ulster, is situated at the mouth of the Lagan, which flows into Belfast Lough, an arm of the sea. It is built on an alluvial deposit and reclaimed land, the greater portion of which is not more than six feet above high-water mark. The etymology of the name and the origin of the town are equally uncertain, and there is not a single monument of antiquarian interest upon which to found a conjecture. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, Belfast is described as "a town and fortress," but it was in reality a mere fishing village. In 1612, it consisted of about one hundred and twenty houses, mostly built of mud and covered with thatch; while the castle, a two-storied building, was roofed with shingles. Two years after the rebellion of 1641, a rampart was raised round the town, pierced by four gates on the land side.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Belfast had become known as a place of considerable trade, and was then regarded as a handsome, thriving, and well-peopled town, with many new houses and good shops. During the civil commotions which so long afflicted the country, it suffered less than most other places; and it soon afterwards attained the rank of the "greatest town for trade in the north of Ireland." In 1757, the inhabitants numbered over eight thousand. Shipbuilding, cotton, and linen manufactures, added to immigration from the rural districts, have rapidly increased the population, which in 1874 was estimated at two hundred thousand. Like most modern towns which have risen through commerce and manufactures, Belfast cannot boast of many architectural beauties. The Exchange, theatre, and town hall are among the public buildings most worthy of notice. Out of seventy-nine places of public worship, six are Roman Catholic. There are two colleges; and altogether, in proportion to its extent, no town in the kingdom is better supplied with educational appliances than Belfast. The municipality is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. Two members of parliament are returned by the borough.¹ "Other Irish towns," says Macaulay, "may present a more picturesque form to the eye; but Belfast is the only large Irish town in which the traveller is not disgusted by the loathsome aspect and odor of long lines of human dens, far inferior in comfort and cleanliness to the dwellings which in

¹ Encyclopedia Britannica, III. 511, Ninth Ed.

happier countries are provided for cattle. No other large Irish town is so well cleaned, so well paved, so brilliantly lighted.”¹

In conformity to the foregoing act, Colonel Goldthwait issued the following warrant:—

To Mr. John Mitchell, of Belfast, Gentleman,

GREETING.

Whereas the great and general court, at their session, began and held at Boston, upon Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of May last, passed an act for incorporating a certain tract of land, lying on the westerly side of Penobscot Bay, into a town by the name of Belfast, in the county of Lincoln; and the said general court having empowered me, the subscriber, to issue a warrant directed to some principal inhabitant in said town, to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth; to choose such officers as may be necessary to manage the affairs of said town. At which first meeting all the then male inhabitants that became at the age of twenty one years, shall be admitted to vote.

These are therefore in his Majesty's name to require you, the said John Mitchell, to notify the said inhabitants of Belfast to meet at your dwelling-house in said town, on Thursday the eleventh day of November, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Then and there to choose a town clerk, selectmen, and all other town officers according to law. And make return of this warrant, with your doings, as soon after the same is carried into execution as may be.

Given under my hand and seal, at Frankfort,² October, 1773.

THOMAS GOLDTHWAIT.

The dwelling-house of Mitchell³ was situated near the mouth of Goose River, at the south end of lot numbered twenty-seven in the first division. At the appointed time and place, the cor-

¹ Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III. 557.

² Frankfort plantation then embraced the present town of that name, the greater part of Hampden, Winterport, Prospect, Stockton, and Searsport, as far as Half-way Creek.

³ Its location is now distinctly visible. In 1866, Hiram E. Peirce, the present owner of the land, removed most of the foundation stones for his new dam at the mouth of Goose River.

poration was organized ¹ by the choice of Colonel Goldthwait for moderator; John Mitchell, town clerk; John Brown, Benjamin Nesmith, James Patterson, selectmen and assessors; John Barnet, treasurer; John Durham, Jr., Alexander Clark, James Miller, surveyors of highways; William Patterson, the elder, constable; and John Durham, Sen., and James Morrow, wardens.

No other business was transacted.

A century ago, as at present, town meetings for municipal purposes were held early in the spring, when the inhabitants were more at leisure than at a later period of the year. The second meeting in Belfast assembled on Tuesday, March 8, 1774, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place where the first one was convened. Nothing was done except to elect the customary town officers.

As has been before remarked, lot No. 26, in the first division, the same now occupied by Ambrose Strout, was set apart by the proprietors, in 1769, for the first settled minister, with a reservation of ten acres at the south end, to be used for a grave-yard, training-field, and other public purposes. On this spot, or in the language of the town records, "at the Commons on the South end of No. 26," all the town meetings from April, 1774, until the erection of the meeting-house on the eastern side of the river, in 1792, were held. It is not known what the accommodations at first were, or whether the voters assembled in the open air. In March, 1777, it was voted "to build a Logg House on the Common No. 26, to Hold Meetings in, and the Selectmen to oversee the Business." ²

At a special meeting called on the 26th of April, 1774, the inhabitants voted "to send a Petition to the General Court to

¹ Nathan F. Houston has an account rendered by Mitchell, and in his handwriting, for services connected with the organization, as follows:—

The Town of Belfast to John Mitchell Dr.

1773, in Octbr to going to fort Pownal in order to get a warrant from Coll. Thomas Goldthwait for the first town meeting	£0 3 0
To warning the town meeting one day	0 3 0
Novr ye 10th. To one day of myself and Boat going for said Goldthwait	0 6 4
Novr ye 12th. To one day of myself and Boat Carying said Goldthwait Home	0 6 4
To recording said meeting	0 2 0

² Town records. The building probably stood between the present road and the old grave-yard.

have the non-inhabitants Land taxed; that as wages to a man to Carry said Petition to the General Court is three shillings per Day, he finding Vitles and Drink for himself, and John Tufft to Carry said Petition." The following is a copy of the petition : —

To his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq. . Capt. Genneral Governor & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of The Massachusetts Bay in New England, and To the Honourable y^e Council and house of Representatives Conven^d at Boston.

Whereas a Certain number of People Purchased a certain Tract of Land of the Hiers of Brigadier Waldo, Said Land Lying on the Westerly Side of Penobscut Bay, and is Incorporated into a Town by the Name of Belfast, and whereas said Purchasers Entered into an Obbligatory Bond To make an Immediate Settlement upon the said Land, and S^d Bond Not Being Authentick, the one half of said Purchasers Declines Settlement, which renders us the Inhabitants unable to Carry on in the Form of a Town, Being neither in a capacity To maintain a Gospel Minister, To Build a meeting house, To have the Priveledge of Schools, neither to Repair Roads, and to Build Bridges, &c And Therefore we think Our Circumstances in a Worse Condition than they were Before our Incorporation; and Whereas a Party of The Non Residenters Insisted Upon the Incorporation of Said Town, and wanted us the Inhabitants to Sign with Them, which we Refused to Do Untill they Came to an Aggreement to have the Land Taxed, which they Assented too, and then We the Inhabitants Signed with Them. And Now we are Incorporated in the Common Form, which Renders it Disaggreeable to the Inhabitants, and Contrary to the Prayer of our former Petition, which gives us Reason to Think that our Circumstances and Abillities Relating to the Settlement of the Place was not Rightly Represented. Therefore, We Your Humble Petitioners Beg that your Excellency & Honnours Would Be pleased to Consider the Difficulties of our Case at present, and Further Beg if it might please your Excellency & Honnours for to pass an Act For to Tax all the Unsettled Lands in said Town, and To Invest us Who are the Inhabitants of said Town with Full Power and Authoritie to Sell as much of the Delinquent's Land at Publick Vendue as shall Pay Thier Taxes In equal Proportion to Defray all Necessary Charges from Time to time. And if your Excellency & Honnours Would Think it Proper to Lay a Tax upon the

Land By the Acre, we have thought that Twopence pr. Acre Lawfull, is as Little as we Think will Do yearly, For Some Term of Years, or as Long as your Honnours would Think Proper.

And we Who are your Humble Petitioners who are in Duty Bound will Ever Pray.

BELFAST, May y^e 16th 1774.

JAMES GILMORE.	TOLFORD DURHAM.
JOHN TUFFT.	JOHN DURHAM.
DAVID HEMPHILL.	NATHANIEL PATTERSON.
BENJ ^r NESMITH.	WILLIAM PATTERSON.
JOHN BROWN.	DAVID GILMORE.
JOHN BARNETT.	JOHN DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM NICKLES.	SAM ^l HOUSTON.
JAMES PATTERSON.	ALEX ^d CLARK.
JAMES MURRAY.	WILLIAM PATTERSON. ¹
JAMES MILLER.	

In due time John Tuft reached the General Court, and the following action was had upon the memorial :—

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 11th 1774.

Resolved: that the Petitioners notify the Proprietors of the Lands in the Town of Belfast with a Copy of this Petition By Inserting the Substance thereof in Two of the Boston newspapers Three weeks Successively, and also by serving the Clerk of Said Propriaty with a Copy of Sd. Petition, & this order, forty Days before the next Siting of the General Court, that they Shew Cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the next Sitting thereof, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.²

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, *Spk^r*.

In Council, June 14th 1774. Read and Concurred.

JN^r COTTON, *D. Sec'y.*³

The proceedings of the General Court do not show any subsequent action upon this matter.

At the town meeting last mentioned, John Tuft was instructed "to procure a Book to Record the transactions of the town meetings in, and that the Town pay said Tuft Two dollars for said Book."⁴

¹ Documents in office of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 118, p. 821.

² Journal of Mass. House of Rep.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The first volume of records contains three hundred and fifty pages. It embraces all the municipal proceedings from the organization of the town to Jan. 29, 1807.

The first official act of the town clerk concerning marriages appears as follows : —

BELFAST, Sept. y^e 28th 1774.

This Certifies that the Intention of marriage Between Mr. John Barnett and Mrs. Issabel Durham was Lawfully Published By
me, JOHN MITCHELL, *Town Clerk*.

Mr. John Barnett and Mrs. Issabel Durham, Both of Belfast, were joined in marriage, Sept. 27, 1774, By me,
DANIEL LITTLE.¹

In 1775, the first taxes were raised ; viz., thirty pounds in cash for highways, and fifteen pounds for preaching. Deacon Tuft was appointed “to Indavor to procure a minister.” Four surveyors of highways were chosen this year, three of whom resided on the eastern side of the river. It was also voted to lay out a road from the eastern line of the town, at Half-way Creek, to the saw-mill erected by Mitchell on the Wescott stream, and on the western side from Little River to Sandy Beach, or the “town landing,” as it has been since called, near the foot of Main Street.²

Under an old colonial law, which was afterwards incorporated into the statutes of Massachusetts, no person could become a citizen of any town, unless he had obtained the public approbation, at a meeting of the inhabitants regularly assembled, or the approbation of the selectmen. Towns were authorized to warn all obnoxious persons, or those who were likely to become paupers, to depart ; and, upon refusal, to eject them, the costs and charges arising thereby “to be paid and defrayed by those who received and entertained such persons in their houses.”³ The first instance of warning out in Belfast appears from the following record : —

It is well preserved, although somewhat discolored, probably by exposure to the weather upon the sudden flight of the inhabitants after the defeat of the Penobscot expedition during the Revolution.

¹ This was undoubtedly the first marriage, although White's History, p. 35, says that “William Patterson, 2d, and Mary Mitchell were the first to be joined in marriage.” Rev. Daniel Little, who solemnized it, was a minister at Kennebunk. He was accustomed to make frequent missionary tours to the eastern settlements, and as early as 1772 gathered a church at Bluehill.

² Town records.

³ Colonial Laws, 1700 : revised in 1736 and in 1794.

BELFAST, June 10th 1775.

This is to Certify that we the Subscribers have Warned Joseph Dow to withdraw from this town forthwith, for we would not accept him as a Town Inhabitant.

To Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, *Town Clerk*.

BENJ. NESMITH,
JOHN BROWN,
JAMES PATTERSON, } *Selectmen.*

After the Revolution, resort was frequently had to this remedy, as late even as 1798.¹ The law was soon after repealed.

Although the powers and duties of towns were as distinctly defined by the provincial laws as at the present day, the early inhabitants assumed to themselves a control over the manners and customs of the community, which was unauthorized by any statute or precedent. Among the votes passed in 1775 was one "that, if any person makes unnessaserry vizets on the Sabbeth, they shall be Look^d on with Contempt, untill they make acknowledgment to the Public."² The record of 1776 informs us that "ten pounds were appropriated for preaching this year," and also "that swine are to go with sufficient yoakes, and without Rings." At the same meeting, it was voted "to send to S^t Georges to trye to Have their Minister one Sabath to Preach and Baptize Children."³ If any person absented himself from public worship, when any was held, he was liable to be fined. Tithing-men, who were chosen annually, were required to enforce all the regulations

¹ A copy of the process for this summary banishment is preserved on the records: COUNTY OF HANCOCK. To SOLON STEPHENSON, Constable of the Town of Belfast, in sd County, Greeting:

You are in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Directed to warn and Give notice unto Thomas Gurdon & wife, of Belfast, in the County of Hancock, Laborers, who have lately come into this Town for the purpose of Abiding therein, not having obtained the Town's Consent: therefore that he and she Depart the Linets thereof with there Children within fifteen days, and of this Precept with your doings thereon you are to make Return into the Office of the Clerk of the Town within Twenty days next Coming, that such further Proceedings may be had in the Premises as the law directs.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Belfast, aforesaid, this eighteenth day of September, 1790.

JOHN COCHRAN,
ROBERT STEELE, } *Selectmen.*
JONAS WILSON,

² Town records.

³ Ibid.

for observing the Sabbath. Generally, all the public proceedings were conducted with perfect unanimity. The location of highways occasionally interrupted this harmony, as has been the case at later periods of the town's history. At a town meeting in October, 1775, "the Inhabitents after viewing where the Highway was laid out by the Committee, and where William Patterson and George Mitchell wanted to have the Highway Cross their Lotts,¹ it was put to Vote by the Moderator where the Inhabitents would have the Highway Cross said Patterson's, and Mitchell's land, and when the vote was Passed, it was a Tay, for there was Equal Voters on Each Side Declared by the Moderator to the Clerk, and then the Clerk asked the moderator if he would adjourn the meeting or Dissolve it; the moderator answered he would Do neither. Then the Clerk asked the moderator what he Should Do when he recorded what was transacted at said meeting; the moderator answered you may Do as you Plese."²

In June, 1779, a British force took possession of Maja-Bagaduce, now Castine, which they held until the close of the Revolution. And although, as will appear in another chapter, nearly all the people of Belfast subscribed to the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, as a condition of safety, yet after the defeat of the ill-fated Penobscot expedition, in August of that year, they abandoned their homes, and sought an asylum beyond the reach of the enemy. The municipal organization was therefore suspended until after peace.

In 1784, doubts having arisen as to the legality of resuming municipal government without additional legislative authority, the following petition was signed by several of the inhabitants:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Belfast, in the County of Lincoln & in the Commonwealth of y^e Massachusetts, Humbly sheweth that upon the Enemy's taking Post at Machabagaduce, That we were under a Necessety to leave our Places and move off, and is now Begun to Return, and as we have held no annull Town meeting since y^e year 1779, and is at Present but a small party, not more than Fourteen Families, & thinks we are Divested

¹ First Division lots, No. 21 and 22, on the east side of the river.

² Town records. Deacon John Tuft was moderator.

of Power to Hold Town Meetings according to Law, Therefore we Pray your Honnours to take us under consideration, and give us Directions How to Proceed in Regard to the same, so that we may Hold Town Meetings as Formerly. And as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray.

N. B. We would Acquaint your Honours that we Did not Rec^d your orders to give in a vellouation of our Estate Real and Personal with the Number of our People until y^e 9 of Nov^r

BELFAST, y^e 18 Nov^r 1784.

JOHN COCHRAN.	WILLIAM PATTERSON.
BENJAMIN NESMITH.	JOHN BROWN.
SAMUEL HOUSTON.	JOHN GILMORE.
ROBERT PATTERSON.	TOLFORD DURHAM.
JAMES PATTERSON.	JOHN DURHAM.
NATHANIEL PATTERSON.	JAMES MILLER.

This petition was favorably considered, and on the twenty-fourth day of February the following resolve passed both branches : —

Resolve on the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, authorizing Jon. Buck, Esq., to issue his warrant for the purposes mentioned.

Whereas, it appears to this Court that, from the events of the late war, the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, in the County of Lincoln, were obliged to abandon their dwellings, and for a number of years seek refuge in the western parts of this Commonwealth, & by that means have been deprived of the legal method of calling town meetings for transacting the public business of the same town, —

Therefore, *Resolved*, that *Jon. Buck, Esq.*, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant of the said town, requiring him to call a meeting of the said inhabitants, in order to their chusing such officers, as by law towns in the said Commonwealth are empowered to chuse in the month of *March*, annually : which officers, so chosen, shall respectively hold and exercise their offices until *March* meeting, *one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six*, or until others may be chosen in their stead, as by law directed.

In accordance with this resolve, Mr. Buck issued his warrant to John Tuft, as follows : —

LINCOLN. To JOHN TUFT, Esq^r, of Belfast:—

Pursuant to the foregoing Resolve, I Do hereby Require you to call a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Belfast, qualified to Vote According to Law, to meet at some convenient Place in S^d Town of Belfast, on the Last Tuesday in March Currant, at Ten of the Clock, forenoon, to chuse such officers as by Law they are Intitled to chuse, and to act on such other matters as by Law they are Impowered to do.

Given under my hand and seal, at Penobscot, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

JONATHAN BUCK,¹ *Justice of the Peace.*

The inhabitants were duly notified by Deacon Tuft to assemble at the Commons at the time indicated in the foregoing warrant, when the customary town officers were elected; and, after an intermission of nearly six years, the corporation was restored to its original powers. From this date the records are uninterrupted.

After the reconstruction of the town, the matter of taxation again became agitated, and a second petition upon the subject was presented:—

The Petition of the Inhabitation of the Town of Belfast to the Honorable the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts humbly Sheweth:—

That we the Long Distressed Inhabitation of Belfast beg leave to Informe this Honorable Court that it is but two Years Since a number of the Inhabitation Returned to this Town, and Some but one year: Our ordinary Houses gone to Destruction; our fences entirely ruened; our Land grown over to brush. Numbers of these Fammelies have neither ox or Cow to this Day, and Some have been oblig^d to Carry out a Sloop load of wood on their Shoulders to Purchase y^e Necessary Comforts of Life. And Such is our Circumstances at this time that wee have no Commodity for a Market but Cordwood; and that will not fetch money at any price. There is some in this Town that can assure this Honorable Court that they have not had two Dollars of their

¹ Colonel Buck was one of the first settlers of Bucksport, which was originally called Buckstown in his honor. During the Revolution, his buildings were burnt by the British. After Goldthwait joined the enemy, the Provincial Congress appointed him commander at Fort Pownall. He died in 1826.

own for two years past. Wee are not pleading from any unwillingness to pay Taxes: for we are Intirely willing to do all that we can to pay the Public Charges; but as there is no Currency among us, we beg that this Honorable Court would take these our Distressed Circumstances into their most Serious Consideration, and Spare us from Public taxes for some time, as your Wisdom Shall See fit, and our Distressing circumstances Call for; This Honorable Court Granting a Gracious hearing to this our Humble Petition. Your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall ever Pray.

BELFAST, July 12, 1786.

JOHN TUFFT.	JOHN COCHRAN.
SOLON STEPHENSON.	JOHN BROWN.
JOHN DURHAM.	SAMUEL HOUSTON.
TOLFORD DURHAM.	ROBERT PATTERSON.
SAMUEL Mc KEEN.	WILLIAM PATTERSON. ¹
JAMES PATTERSON.	

This petition met with the following response from the General Court : —

NOVEMBER 11, 1786.

On petition of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, shewing that during the late war they were obliged from their exposed situation to the enemy to desert their possessions, and suffered great loss in their interest, whereby they are rendered unable to pay the public taxes assessed on them, and praying for a remission of the said taxes :

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be so far granted that the said town of Belfast be and hereby is discharged of all the public taxes assessed on the said town, except the tax issued in March last ; and the Treasurer of this Commonwealth is directed to govern himself accordingly.

In a few years, the truth of James Miller's prediction, which he made to John Mitchell at the time of the first settlement, in 1770, that the village would be on the western side of the river, began to be realized. The earliest recognition of the claims of this section appears by the record of 1791, when it was voted that future warrants for town meetings "be posted on the other side of the river as well as this." In 1792, the growing importance of the western portion was more distinctly acknowledged by a vote "that Meetings shall be held on both Sides of the River according

¹ Original petition in Secretary's office, Boston.

to their Taxes, and to Build two Meeting-houses, one on each side, at the Expense of the Inhabitants of Each Side Seperately.”¹ The contentions which attended the introduction of this measure, as well as that of the first ministry, occupy so large a space in the history of the town that an account of them must be reserved for a chapter devoted to ecclesiastical matters.

Both meeting-houses were erected in the summer of 1792. The last town meeting at “the Commons, on the south end of lot No. 26,” was held on the 26th of June; and the first ever held on the western side was in the new meeting-house, on the 20th of September of that year.

In 1794, when the population could not have exceeded four hundred persons, a project to separate the eastern and western portions of the town by the river, and to form two distinct towns, was quite strenuously agitated; but, at a meeting called for its consideration, it was negatived.

In 1798, it was voted “to have no regulation of the width of sledges.”

For several years after the Commons ceased to be publicly used, the lot was rented to the highest bidder. In 1795, William Houston bid it off for seven dollars and a half. The next year, Jacob Eames paid ten dollars. The fish-weir, or fishing privilege at Fish Cove, near the mouth of Wescott stream, which was reserved in the division of the town for the use of all the inhabitants, continued to be disposed of in the same manner, at the annual meetings, until 1824, when it was conveyed by a vote of the inhabitants, to Robert Miller, in part payment for the common on Church Street.

No provision for pounds seems to have been made until 1798, when it was voted to build one on each side of the river, where “found most commodious by the Selectmen.”

The town continued to increase in wealth and population after its reorganization, and at the commencement of the present century contained six hundred and seventy-one inhabitants. In 1800, the taxes were first raised in Federal currency, instead of in pounds and shillings. The sum of two hundred dollars was voted for schools, two hundred dollars for incidentals, and two hundred and thirty dollars for the ministry. Eight hundred dollars in labor was appropriated for highway taxes.

¹ Town records.

In 1802, Moses Varnum¹ and James Badger, both citizens of Belfast, gave "to the inhabitants and their posterity for ever, to be used as a *Common or Market*," the triangular piece of land at the foot of Main Street, bounded westerly by Common Street, and long known as "Puddle Dock," or "Dock Square." This lot adjoined the town landing, and, comprising a portion of what was long known as "Sandy Beach," constituted the principal place of business until about 1803, when stores and shops began to be erected at Nesmith's and Hopkins's Corners. No formal public acceptance of the gift appears to have been made, and the town records contain but few references to it. In 1810, the inhabitants voted that "William Crosby, William Moody, and George Watson, Esqs., be a committee to make report concerning the title of the town to the common on Sandy Beach." Their report, if ever made, is not to be found of record or on file. In 1816, a vote was passed "not to sell the Common." Eight years afterwards, the selectmen were authorized to lease it. In 1829, the surveyor of highways for the village district was instructed "to cause the common or beach to be cleared of timber, lumber, &c., and also cause a blacksmith's shop erected thereon by Captain Hutson Bishop to be removed." In 1835, the selectmen were again empowered "to rent the common or the beach for the ensuing year, and apply the proceeds of such rent to the filling up and improving the common."² From that time up to the disposition

¹ Varnum was a trader, and had a store and house fronting the "Common." He was the principal proprietor of lot thirty-five, and through him are derived titles to some of the most valuable real estate in our city. Soon after making this conveyance, he removed to Oxford County, where he died. Badger owned only a small portion of the lot.

² The original deed is lost. A description of the lot, taken from the Hancock Registry, is as follows: "Beginning at a stake four feet westwardly of the south-west corner of said Varnum's house or store in which he now lives, four feet in front of the same, running south, fifty-five degrees east, fourteen rods and nineteen links, to a stake and stones; thence south, six degrees east, to the north-westwardly corner of said Badger's dwelling-house, one rod and thirteen links; thence, south, eighty-two degrees west, twenty-six rods and sixteen links, to Market Street, so called, at a stake and stones; thence, north, two degrees west, four rods and fifteen links, to a stake four feet southwardly of the south-westwardly corner of Nathan Smith's house; thence, north, fifty-eight degrees east, sixteen rods and ten links, to the bound first mentioned." A petition relative to the Common, without date, signed by Thomas Bartlett and forty others, is among the town papers. It is as follows: "We, the subscribers, are satisfy'd that it was not the intention of the *Donors* of the Town's common, at the foot of the village, that the same should be encumbered as it now is and for a long time past has been, and that the town has no other right than that of a free passage over it, and that the inhabitants who have built and have their house and store lots adjoining it have a just right to complain of said incumbrances. They therefore pray you, gentlemen, to cause the same to be cleared."

of the premises for railroad purposes, the municipal authorities ceased to exercise any control over the land, which indeed remained both *common* and *unclean*. But in 1865, by vote of the aldermen, a surveyor ran the lines anew, and "put stone bounds at five different points."

The last vote upon the admission of inhabitants was in 1803, when one Laughlin McDonald became a citizen.

In 1807, the town sustained serious embarrassment by the defalcation of Abel Baker, who had been for several years collector of taxes. He embezzled what was then regarded a large sum of public money, and absconded. Robert Miller was one of the sureties on his official bond. Judgment was recovered against the parties liable,¹ and by a levy upon the real estate of Miller the town acquired a lot of land adjoining the garden of Judge Crosby, where the custom-house now stands. When the erection of a new meeting-house was determined upon in 1818, it was voted to sell and convey this lot to the First Parish, "provided said Parish will purchase of Robert Miller one hundred and twenty-six rods of land in a suitable location, and will erect a meeting-house thereon, and will appropriate one-fourth part of the galleries of said house to the use of the town on Sabbath days, and will permit the inhabitants of the town to build a town-house thereon in such a situation as not to incommode said meeting-house, of which the Parish are to judge, and will further permit said inhabitants to erect such other buildings thereon as the town and Parish shall mutually determine to erect, and shall lay open the residue of said lot to be enjoyed in common by said town and Parish as a Town Common."² The Parish voted to accept the land upon these conditions; and on the 7th of April, 1818, by some arrangement which does not appear of record, Miller received a release from the town of the land covered by their levy, and by his deed of warrantee conveyed to the Parish, without reservation or restriction, the lot now enclosed for the meeting-house, containing one hundred and twenty-six rods, having a frontage of nine rods on Church Street and a depth of fourteen rods.

In 1823, a voluntary subscription of three hundred dollars secured the conveyance to the town, from William Avery and Philip Morrill, of the land in front of the present school-houses, measuring ten rods and fourteen links on Church Street and five

¹ The amount recovered against Miller was \$1,763.03.

² This arrangement was suggested by George Watson.

rods on Miller Street. The same year, the town purchased thirty-two rods, where the high school-house stands, for \$300; and in 1828 the lot where the select school-house was built, containing forty-one rods, was conveyed to school district No. 5, for a like sum. A strip in the rear of these buildings and of the meeting-house, measuring two rods and twenty links on Miller Street and twenty-one rods and nine links on Court Street, was also conveyed to the district, with the proviso that no house, out-house, or other building should ever be erected on the premises. A similar condition is contained in the deed from Avery and Morrill. Spring Street, first called Charter Street, was not extended through the Common until 1837. As has been before stated, for over fifty years the inhabitants were destitute of any hall large enough for public occasions. The meeting-houses, and sometimes the academy, were used. But these buildings were inconveniently located, and not adapted to the wants of a rapidly growing town. The matter appears to have been agitated, and the want appreciated, at every annual town meeting from 1817 to 1823, without decisive action. In the latter year, Philip Morrill and William Avery were chosen a committee to investigate it, and to communicate the result to the town. Accordingly, they made the following report: ¹ —

1823, June 30.

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of "seeing on what terms the Town can be accommodated with a convenient building for holding its public meetings, and also to estimate the probable cost of procuring a site, and erecting a suitable edifice for that purpose," have attended to the business assigned them, and herewith submit the result of their doings.

The first question that presented itself to the Committee was on what terms can the Town be accommodated with a convenient building for holding its meetings? One building only was offered likely to answer the purpose, and on such terms as to meet the approbation of the Town; viz., the Conference House.² A Committee appointed by the proprietors of that building have stated that they will accommodate the Town the remainder of the year 1823, for the sum of twenty dollars, it being understood that the

¹ Town records.

² The Conference House was situated just above the house of Hon. R. C. Johnson. It was occupied by the Congregational Society for public worship from 1822 until the completion of the North Church, ten years afterwards. It was subsequently removed to Front Street, then to Farrow's Wharf, and perished in the fire which consumed the Belfast Foundry, June 24, 1851.

Town is to pay damage for breaking and cutting seats, and all other damages the house may sustain by the holding of any town meeting. And this Committee give it as their opinion, not being authorized to contract beyond the present year, that the Town may be accommodated a number of years for the annual sum of Forty dollars.

The question of procuring a site and building a town-house next presents itself; and your Committee have thought proper to avail themselves of the labors of Committees heretofore performed, and whose reports are filed in the Clerk's office. And to use the language of a report dated April 23, 1821, "It is a favorite idea of the people of the Town at some future time to procure the session of the courts in this place. But this idea will hardly be realized, unless the Town at its own expense shall provide some suitable place for holding the courts, and your Committee are of opinion that a town-house could be constructed in an economical manner well suited to both purposes." This "favorite idea of the people" seems to have become more and more the people's favorite since the making of that report; and it is deemed, by all reflecting men, an important object to be attained by the Town. Two pieces of land only have been offered for a site: the first by John S. Kimball, Esq., situate on Bridge Street, adjoining the land of Colonel D. Lane, and nearly opposite the house of Nathaniel Holden, containing half an acre, for the sum of three hundred dollars, payable at the pleasure of the Town within three years, with interest. This proposal your Committee submit without remark. The other offer was by Captain Robert Miller, of thirty-two rods of land situated on Spring Street, and directly above the parcel of land purchased by subscription for a town common, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and to receive the Town's right to the fish-weir in part pay, at the sum of one hundred dollars, and to give a credit, with interest, of three years for the remaining two hundred dollars. This proposal your Committee recommend to the acceptance of the Town. Perhaps it would be well briefly to state the reasons which influenced your Committee to this advice.

In deciding a question so important to the Town as the location of a building to serve the double purpose of a town-hall and court-house, and which is to remain a durable monument of the taste, foresight, and judgment of its founders, we could not but look beyond the present time, and, while consulting present convenience and economy, endeavor to secure the favorable decision of pos-

terity in a building which shall be a lasting ornament and honor to the Town.

Another reason, which should have its full weight with your Committee and with the Town, is the expression of the opinion of a large portion of our fellow-townsmen in favor of the site selected, by their subscription of the sum of four hundred dollars as a present to the Town in land for a common, as an inducement to the Town to procure the site.

It appears by the report from which we have made an extract, that the plan reported by that committee for a town-house was sixty feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and one story high, with posts fifteen feet long, and the expense of such a building was estimated at \$950. A second report, made on the ninth day of September, 1822, recommends a building fifty-six feet long, forty feet wide, and one story high, and estimates the cost, without finishing the inside, at \$1,000. Neither of these plans meet the approbation of your Committee. The very trifling difference in the cost of building, whether it be fifteen or twenty feet high, and in a town like this, where a public and commodious hall is much wanted, and can be rented for at least fifty dollars a year, induces us to recommend to the Town that when it does build, to build by all means two stories high, and we would recommend the following dimensions, viz., sixty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-one feet high; and allowing the former estimates, of which we avail ourselves, to be correct, this building can be erected and finished, all but the inside, for \$1,250, and the upper story can be finished, so as to command the rent of \$50 per annum, for the sum of \$250, making the whole expense of the building \$1,500, and leaving the basement story unfinished. Your Committee are authorized to state that, should the Town purchase the site of Captain Robert Miller, and build the house in 1824, the sum of \$500 will be loaned to the Town at six per cent, redeemable at any period within three years at the pleasure of the Town. Your Committee would recommend that an agent be appointed to close the bargain with Captain Miller. All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP MORRILL, } Committee.
WILLIAM AVERY, }

Upon the foregoing report, it was voted "to accept so much thereof as embraces Captain Robert Miller's proposition;" and "to build next year the town-house, according to the plan submitted to-day, and that it be built of brick, with suitable underpinning."

Voted, "that Philip Morrill be the town's agent to make in the name of the town, and to receive, all necessary conveyances as embraced in the foregoing votes."

At the following spring meeting, the building committee were authorized to increase the proposed height of the building, and voted "to accommodate the Masonic Society by permitting the upper story or garret of the town-house to be finished for their use." The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars¹ was appropriated for the new edifice, which was completed the next year. The first town-meeting was held in the town-hall March 28, 1825. It was voted, in case the proposed county should be established at the next session of the Legislature, "to furnish and prepare the town-house for the use of the courts, at the expense of the town, and that the treasurer is authorized to convey to said county so much of said building as may be required, so long as the same is used for the purpose, and also the right to erect fire-proof apartments in the basement." As stated in the chapter on Law and the Courts, this was done two years afterwards, six hundred dollars having been voted for finishing the second story. The lower story being at the disposal of the county for the public offices, no effort to finish the interior was made; and in its rough condition the room was used for town meetings, until they were superseded by the city organization in 1853.

The practice of selling paupers at auction to the lowest bidder obtained in Belfast for many years. It was the custom to dispose of each one separately, like a slave; and the sum received was proportioned to the ability of the unfortunate person to labor. In 1813, the overseers of the poor were instructed "to dispose of the paupers who may become chargeable on the best and cheapest terms possible, till the next annual meeting, and then in said meeting to dispose of said paupers at auction to such as will keep them for the least sum per week." Thus, the question was who would take old Samuel Long for the smallest sum. There was a little work yet left in his aged bones; and, in the language of the record, "he was put up, and struck off to Andrew Ward for one dollar and fifty cents per week." Families were divided, precisely as in a slave mart. At the same meeting, it was "voted to sell Mrs. Bagley's two children at auction." Accordingly, they were put up; and the girl was struck off to Samuel Butman at four shillings per week. The boy was struck off to Nathaniel

¹ The whole cost was \$3,474.41. *Town papers.*

Eells at five shillings and ninepence per week. Samuel Long proved more profitable than was anticipated; for in 1818 his price declined to "eight shillings and ninepence per week, except physic."¹

Although in 1803 two pounds were built, at an expense of sixteen dollars each, the interests of the western side soon required additional facilities for securing stray beasts; and in 1812 a lot of land forty feet square, on the Northport road, at the corner of Allyn Street, was purchased for the purpose, of John Huse, for the consideration of fifty-four dollars. During the same year, James Curtis, of Camden, contracted for the erection of a stone pound on the lot, "forty feet square, measuring from the outside of the walls at the foundation; the foundation to be five feet thick at base, two and a half feet at the top, and eight feet high; the top of the wall to have cap-pieces of sound pine timber, fifteen inches wide at bottom, framed at the corners; the gate to be strong and suitable, of timber, with a double bolted padlock; the builder to receive one hundred and fifty dollars."² This pound was demolished in 1853, having been used over forty years.

At the spring meeting in 1820, fifty dollars were voted for ringing the new meeting-house bell, which had been purchased the previous season. With the exception of one or two years, a similar appropriation has since been annually made. In 1819, the town refused "to raise any money for purchasing a bell."

Until 1823, town meetings were held alternately on each side of the river. "The annual meeting here on the 9th," says the "Hancock Gazette" of Sept. 11, 1822, "was thinly attended, owing to its being held in the east meeting-house." The vote was fifty less than at the preceding gubernatorial election. So rapidly had the village increased, that all future meetings were held on the western side: in the Conference House in 1823; in the academy, the following year; and in the town-hall from 1826 to 1853.³

The annexation of a portion of Belfast to Waldo Plantation, or of Waldo to Belfast, was for many years a favorite project with the people at the northern section of the town. In 1827, Robert B. Cochran and others petitioned the Legislature to constitute a part of Belfast, including the Head of the Tide and the whole of Waldo, into a separate town.⁴ Belfast remonstrated, and the

¹ Town records.

² Original contract.

³ Town records. Warrants were posted at both meeting-houses until 1823.

⁴ Belfast Gazette, Nov. 8, 1826.

petitioners had leave to withdraw. During the following December, John Angier, John Wilson, William Crosby, Peter Rowe, and Alfred Johnson, Jr., were chosen a committee of conference with the authorities of Waldo upon the subject of annexing it. Nothing resulted from the conference, and the project of the previous year was again unsuccessfully introduced before the Legislature, upon the application of Thomas Cunningham and one hundred and eight others.¹ It was revived in 1845. Belfast appointed Alfred Johnson, N. M. Lowney, Hiram O. Alden, James P. White, Charles Moore, Salathiel Nickerson, and Edwin C. Kimball to investigate the matter. It is believed that these gentlemen advised the erection of Waldo into a town by itself, which was done by the Legislature of that year.²

At the request of Arvida Hayford and others, the town voted in 1836 to purchase a town clock, to be placed in the tower of the Unitarian Church, under the direction of the selectmen.³ Messrs. Timothy Chase and P. P. Quimby were employed to manufacture it, and on the third day of October of that year it was put into operation. The works were built at the Head of the Tide, at a machine-shop, where the foundery now stands. The front dial was made when the church was finished.

In January, 1837, a citizens' watch was established in the village, and maintained during the winter. Each patrol consisted of five men and a captain, who served for a single night during the season.

It was the aim and pride of General Jackson, upon retiring from the Presidency, to leave the nation free from debt. Not only were his wishes accomplished, but during the last year of his second term, which expired in 1837, a surplus of public money had accumulated in the United States Treasury. The disposition

¹ Waldo Democrat.

² Waldo was originally called "Three Mile Square," until Oct. 2, 1820, when, at a meeting of the inhabitants, the present name was adopted. It was first settled in 1806, by Jonathan Thurston, of Belfast, who made a clearing where Hall Clements resides. The tract, then containing six thousand acres, was set off that year, on an execution in favor of Sarah Waldo, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Waldo, of Portland, and appraised at \$8,000 by Robert Houston, James Nesmith, and Daniel Clary, of Belfast. It was surveyed into lots in 1809, and was organized for plantation purposes in 1821. In 1824, five thousand acres from Swanville were annexed to it. A gore of about one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Knox, became a part of the plantation in 1836. *Coolidge and Mansfield's N. E.*, 334.

³ The first town clock introduced into Maine was placed on the First Parish Church, Portland, in 1801. *Willis's History of Portland*, 654.

of this excess became an important question of discussion, which Congress terminated by the State Deposit Act of 1836, providing that the surplus above five millions should be apportioned among the different States, to be refunded whenever called for.¹ The Legislature of Maine passed an act accepting the share to which Maine was entitled. On the 5th of March, 1837, the governor approved a bill authorizing it to be deposited with the several towns in proportion to their population, on condition that it should be returned, if required by Congress, within sixty days after notice. Selectmen were authorized to cause a new census to be taken of all the inhabitants belonging to their respective towns on the 1st of March, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, who had not resided in the State four years.² Isaac Allard was selected to take the census of Belfast. He found the whole number to be 3,908. The town voted, on the 17th of April, to distribute its share *per capita*, according to the census. Under this arrangement, each person received \$3.33. The distribution commenced on the 19th of June. At the same meeting, it was voted that William Salmond be appointed the agent of the town, to demand and receive from the Treasurer of State the share of the surplus revenue. A bond of twenty thousand dollars was required, that he would distribute the money according to the vote of the town. June 12, 1837, the town voted to accept a proposition made by the Waldo Bank, to cash the check of Asa Redington, State Treasurer, given to William Salmond for \$5,225.52, being a share of the surplus, by paying one-fourth part in specie and the remainder in bills current in Belfast and Boston. It was also voted "that the expenses of taking the census and distributing the surplus revenue, and incidental expenses of the same, be paid out of the fund."³ But three instalments were received. The financial reverses of 1837 prevented any further "surplus revenue" from accumulating in the national treasury.

As the village of West Prospect increased, measures were taken for a new municipal organization. In 1820, E. K. Smart and one hundred and sixty-two others petitioned the Legislature to divide the town of Prospect, and incorporate a new town, to be called Maineport. Mark Blaisdell, Philip Gilkey, Shepherd Blanchard, Benjamin Young, and others, at the same time asked

¹ Benton's Thirty Years' View.

² Acts and Resolves of Maine.

³ Town records. For taking the census, and expenses, Mr. Allard received \$57.80. For distributing the money, Mr. Salmond's compensation was two hundred dollars.

“that the section of Belfast in which they reside, commencing on the bay, at the west line of Joseph Houston’s shore lot, and thence running northerly to Swanville line, may be set off and annexed to said Maineport.”¹ The measure did not succeed. It was revived in 1844; and at a special meeting, held January 22, Thomas Marshall, R. C. Johnson, Peter Rowe, James M’Crillis, and B. F. Blackstone were chosen a committee “to remonstrate against the division of the town.” Charles Gordon was chosen a special agent to go to Augusta for the same purpose.² A reference to the next Legislature was ordered; and in January, 1845, the committee on division of towns introduced a bill to incorporate Searsport. Mr. Bean, the representative from Belfast, moved an amendment, striking out the territory which was proposed to be taken from his town. A debate followed, which was participated in by Phineas Barnes of Portland, Judge Allen of Alfred, and Mr. Bean. The latter stated that a majority of the inhabitants in two of the school districts, which fell within the limits of the contemplated town, were opposed to the change. The bill finally passed both branches, and took effect February 13.³ By its provisions, “all that part of Belfast lying easterly of the western line of school district number twelve, and of the western lines of lots numbered two, eleven, and twenty-three, in school district number eighteen, and lots numbered twenty-three, thirty-three, and fifty-two in the northern or border division of half lots, according to the plan of Alexander Clark and Robert Houston,” was set off,⁴ as is stated in the first chapter of this work.

The inhabitants of Searsport were holden to pay all arrearages of taxes which had been legally assessed upon them by the two towns of which it formed a part, to pay their share of the debt due from Belfast, and to receive all debts and taxes due to said town, in proportion that the last valuation of that part of Belfast included in Searsport bore to the valuation of Belfast. Searsport was also holden to contribute towards the support of paupers in the same proportion. The entire public property owned by Belfast was to be retained by that town.

In 1850, the number of voters in town was nearly a thousand. At annual meetings much confusion prevailed, and important matters were voted upon without consideration or understanding of their merits or demerits. When party politics ruled most power-

¹ Republican Journal, Oct. 28, 1829.

³ Waldo Signal, Feb. 13, 1845.

² Town records.

⁴ Acts and Resolves of Maine, 1845.

fully, roads and bridges, which the public interest did not require, were granted to reward or to please partisans. The police system was defective, and more strenuous measures than could be afforded under a town government were required to suppress disorders and punish offenders. A strong practical exhibition of the necessity of a city charter was given at the spring meeting this year, which was disorderly and almost riotous. An article which was then for the first time submitted to the people, "to see if the town would apply for a city charter," was decided in the affirmative by a large majority. Messrs. Ralph C. Johnson, Hugh J. Anderson, William G. Crosby, James P. White, and Thomas Marshall were chosen a committee "to make an examination of the town accounts, and ascertain the actual expenses of the town for five years last past, and to make all necessary inquiries as to the city governments in this State, and to draw a city charter, and petition the Legislature to enact the same, and to make a full report of all the information required to the town in September next."¹ The committee reported on the 25th of November a charter which had been enacted as prepared by them, and also the information desired at the previous meeting. One paragraph of their report is as follows: "From the limited inquiries which your committee have been able to make as to the city governments in this State, they come to the conclusion that the expenses of a city government are not necessarily higher than a town organization. Either may be managed with economy or expensively, yet it is believed that a city government has generally a tendency to run into a more expensive system, and a more efficient government." It was voted to accept this report, and that the selectmen be directed to procure eight hundred copies printed, and of the city charter accompanying it, for public distribution.²

The charter was approved by the governor Aug. 17, 1850. It was to be void, unless accepted within two years from the date of its passage; but not more than one vote on its acceptance could be called in the same year. In the spring of 1852, a large petition was presented to the selectmen, asking them to call a meeting to act upon the question. A meeting was accordingly held on the 3d of April in that year, when the vote stood: for acceptance, three hundred and fourteen; opposition, two hun-

¹ Town records.

² Printed Report.

dred and seventy-eight.¹ The result was celebrated by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

On the 25th of the following December, a town meeting was held, to consider the expediency of asking the Legislature to revoke the city charter. The meeting was fully attended, and resulted in a marked and decided expression of dissent to any such proceeding.²

¹ Town records.

² State Signal, Dec. 30, 1852.

CHAPTER X.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY: CONCLUDED.

Belfast as a City. — Division into Wards. — First Charter Election. — The New Government. — Organization of Departments. — Economy. — Liabilities. — Government Rooms. — Salaries. — Corporation Seal. — Street Signs. — Police Court. — School Districts renumbered. — Project for City Building. — Highway Taxes. — Old System resumed. — City Farm. — Paupers. — Land Bill. — Chief of Police. — Ordinance concerning Snow-slides. — Taxing Dogs. — Charter and Ordinances printed. — Watch. — Lock-up. — Street Lamps. — City Marshal.

BY the city charter, the selectmen were required to divide the town into five wards, and to issue warrants for meetings therein, to choose the necessary officers; such meetings to be held on the second Monday of March, 1853. This duty was duly performed on the third day of February preceeding. The ward boundaries were established as follows: —

SOUTH WARD, No. 1. Embraces all the territory lying in the city of Belfast, southwardly of a point in the bed of the river directly opposite the centre line of Miller Street; thence westerly to and by the central line of said Miller Street to the “Stanley Road,” so called; thence by the centre of said road to the road leading to Hall’s Corner, in Belmont; thence by the centre of said road to the Belmont town line.

Ward room at Belfast Academy.

CENTRAL WARD, No. 2. Embraces all the territory on the westerly side of the river in said city, which is not included in the south ward, lying southwardly of a point at the extreme easterly line between J. Haraden & Sons and Reuben Sibley’s Wharf (called Main Wharf); thence westwardly on said line to and by the centre of Main Street; thence by the centre of said street to the centre of the Augusta road leading by the cemetery; thence by the centre of said Augusta road to Belmont town line.

Ward room at school-house, formerly town-hall.

MIDDLE WARD, No. 3. Embraces all the territory in said city included within the following limits, to wit: beginning at the

northerly corner of Central Ward No. 2; thence north-westerly by the channel of the river to the upper toll-bridge; thence westwardly to the shore, to the centre of the road; thence westerly by the centre of the road over the McMullin Hill, to Waldo Avenue; thence north-westerly by the centre of said avenue to the road leading to and by the residence of the late S. W. Miller; thence westerly by the centre line of said road to the house of Ephraim A. Pitcher, by the house of Oliver Bean to the Augusta road, and from thence easterly by the centre of said road to Maine Street, and from thence to the place of beginning.

Ward room, vestry of the Congregational Church.

NORTH WARD, No. 4. Embraces all the territory lying between the north-westerly line of Middle Ward No. 3, and the following described boundary, to wit: beginning at the north-westerly corner of Middle Ward 3, in the channel of the river at the upper bridge; thence north-westerly by the channel of the river, to the "Fish Cove," so called, to the line between school districts No. 3 and No. 20; thence on said dividing line to Waldo town line; and thence westwardly and southwardly on the town line of Waldo and Belmont to the Augusta road.

Ward room, school-house in district No. 7, at Head of Tide.

EAST WARD, No. 5. All the territory in said city on the east side of the river, not included in either the other described wards.

Ward room, school-house, district No. 14.¹

The first charter election took place on the 14th of March. A general wish on the part of all the citizens, that the new municipal organization might be rightly started, induced an abandonment of all party issues and prejudices, and a union in supporting the men best qualified to fill the respective stations. The vote was not a large one, in consequence of there being no strict party contest. Hon. Ralph C. Johnson was chosen mayor almost unanimously, and without any regular opposition.² The office of Judge

¹ Town records. The boundaries of some of the wards have since been changed. See page 153.

² Rep. Journal, March 18, 1853. The following is a list of the officers elected, with the votes given for each: —

WARD 1.	BALLOTING.
Robert White, warden; J. W. Frederick, Clerk; Rowland Carlton, Alderman; Joseph Williamson, A. N. Noyes, Councilmen; William Salmond, Constable.	Whole number of votes 147
	<i>Warden.</i>
	Robert White Unanimous.
	<i>Clerk.</i>
	J. W. Frederick Unanimous.

of the Police Court was not then elective ; and Joseph Williamson. Jr., was appointed to the position by Governor Crosby.

The new city government was formally inaugurated on Monday forenoon, March 21, at Peirce's Hall, in the presence of a large number of persons. After a prayer by the Rev. Edward F. Cutter of the North Church, the oaths of office were administered by the Judge of the Police Court to the Mayor, Aldermen,

<i>Mayor.</i>	
R. C. Johnson	126
Scattering	18
<i>Alderman.</i>	
Rowland Carlton	141
Scattering	6
<i>Councilmen.</i>	
J. Williamson	140
A. N. Noyes	79
W. T. Colburn	68
Scattering	5
<i>Constable.</i>	
Wm. Salmond	140
Scattering	6

WARD 2.

H. W. Cunningham, Warden ; J. H. Spring, Clerk ; S. S. Lewis, Alderman ; S. Edwards, A. T. Palmer, Councilmen ; T. Marden, Constable.

BALLOTING.

Whole number of votes	196
<i>Warden.</i>	
H. W. Cunningham	98
H. G. O. Washburn	61
<i>Clerk.</i>	
J. H. Spring	88
W. M. Woods	71
<i>Mayor.</i>	
R. C. Johnson	159
Scattering	21
<i>Alderman.</i>	
S. S. Lewis	102
P. R. Hazeltine	83
Scattering	11
<i>Councilmen.</i>	
Samuel Edwards	117
A. T. Palmer	108
S. Sleeper	88
Freeman Tufts	60
Scattering	16

<i>Constable.</i>	
Thomas Marden	112
J. B. Redman	83

WARD 3.

Calvin Hervey, Warden ; James Staples, Clerk ; Thomas Marshall, Alderman ; W. H. Conner, Councilman ; John Wales, Constable. No choice of one Councilman.

BALLOTING.

Whole number of votes	163
<i>Warden.</i>	
C. Hervey	67
John Peirce	64
<i>Clerk.</i>	
James Staples	72
Scattering	69
<i>Mayor.</i>	
R. C. Johnson	103
<i>Alderman.</i>	
Thos. Marshall	84
Ab'm Libby	52
David Pierce	25
<i>Councilmen.</i>	
Wm. H. Conner ¹	107
Geo. McDonald	60
N. Abbot	57
Isaac Allard	53
S. Nickerson	41
<i>Constable.</i>	
John Wales	106
Geo. G. Taylor	54

WARD 4.

B. F. Blackstone, Warden ; W. E. Mitchell, Clerk ; E. K. Maddocks, Alderman ; Franklin Brier, Councilman. No choice of one Councilman ; no choice of Constable.

BALLOTING.

Whole number of votes	99
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¹ George McDonald was subsequently chosen.

Councilmen, and Constables. Daniel Haraden, Chairman of the old Board of Selectmen, then announced that the affairs of the city were vested in its new officers ; and the Mayor elect proceeded to pronounce his inaugural address, which occupied fifteen minutes in its delivery.

The organization¹ was completed by the subsequent choice of Joseph Williamson as President of the Common Council, John H.

<i>Warden.</i>	
B. F. Blackstone	61
C. Moore	22
Scattering	5
<i>Clerk.</i>	
W. E. Mitchell	Unanimous.
<i>Mayor.</i>	
R. C. Johnson	60
Scattering	32
<i>Alderman.</i>	
E. K. Maddocks	56
Jas. Gammans	42
<i>Councilmen.</i>	
F. Brier	53
G. M. Armor	45
M. W. Ferguson	45
S. E. Banks	40
Scattering	7
<i>Constable.</i>	
No choice.	

WARD 5.
Nehemiah Smart, Warden ; William N. Durham, Clerk ; William Rust, Alderman ;

George Woods, E. Morrill, Councilmen ; Joseph H. Kaler, Constable.

BALLOTING.	
Whole number of votes	83
<i>Warden.</i>	
Nehemiah Smart	Unanimous.
<i>Clerk.</i>	
Wm. N. Durham	Unanimous.
<i>Mayor.</i>	
R. C. Johnson	42
Scattering	15
<i>Alderman.</i>	
Wm. Rust	46
M. H. Young	32
Scattering	5
<i>Councilmen.</i>	
Geo. Woods	57
Elijah Morrill	51
<i>Constable.</i>	
Jos. H. Kaler	39
W. B. Stinson	29
Scattering	4

¹ "It is a pleasing circumstance attending the change in our municipal organization that a majority of the aldermen elect are of that portliness of form and bearing which time out of mind has invariably been characteristic of the city fathers, in all well-regulated and well-governed communities. That an alderman should be a sizable and apparently well-fed personage, is a wise maxim, and one which should never be lost sight of. From its practical observation here, on Monday, we augur a most tranquil and happy state of things for our young city. That the human character is generally influenced by the size of the body, is well known. A lean, hungry, and diminutive man is usually of an uneasy, restless disposition, as his mind, not having sufficient space wherein to work, keeps continually fretting and tossing about. On the other hand, stout and well-built men, "such as sleep o' nights," are enemies to anxiety and whatever is opposed to ease and honest enjoyment. Loving repose and tranquillity, they are disposed to have the public as tranquil and orderly as themselves. 'Whoever hears,' says a distinguished writer, 'of plump, well-conditioned men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs? No, no: it is your meagre, lean men who are continually worrying society, and setting the whole community by the ears.' We hope our citizens will never forget this, and have no doubt they will be so clearly convinced of its truth before the municipal year expires that hereafter weight of body will constitute as important a prerequisite in the selection of city magistrates as weight of character." — *Republican Journal*, March 25, 1853.

Quimby as Clerk, and, in convention, by the election of Joseph Wheeler as City Clerk. And thus closed the inaugural ceremonies of the new city, "which occurred," in the language of a local newspaper,¹ "on one of the brightest and most genial days of the year."

Under the new form of government, our municipal affairs were naturally divided into appropriate departments. An account of them is therefore more fully given in the chapters relating to such departments.

A close adherence to the principles of economy seems to have actuated all the members of the new organization. The liabilities of the new city were less than one thousand dollars, and an universal determination to keep even that small sum extinguished was manifested. How incredible would our present indebtedness of over seven hundred times that amount have appeared to the rigid officials of 1853! Our total taxes during the first year were \$16,827.74. In 1874, they had increased to \$86,091.92.

The first rooms occupied by the Aldermen and Council also accommodated the Police Court. They were at No. 4 Phœnix Row, and furnished at an annual rent of thirty dollars. The earliest ordinance passed fixed the salary of the City Physician at twenty dollars; of the Solicitor, a like sum; of the Treasurer, thirty dollars; and of the Clerk, fifty dollars. Police and sanitary regulations, provisions for perfect accountability in expenses, and laws to prevent injurious acts and practices, were adopted, resulting in better order and stricter economy than had before obtained.

A seal, bearing the name of the city and date of its incorporation, was established by order of the municipal authorities, June 3, 1855.

July 3, 1855, an order directing signs to be placed at the corners of the principal streets was passed.

In 1856, a change in the State Constitution required the election of Judge of the Police Court by the people; and Joseph Williamson was chosen March 12, for a term of four years, receiving seven hundred and seventy-five votes out of seven hundred and seventy-six thrown.

Nov. 6, 1857, an ordinance for renumbering the school districts in geographical order from the south limit of the city to Searsport line was passed. There were then fifteen districts, besides the Central District.

¹ Belfast Signal, March 24, 1853.

Measures to secure the erection of a building for city purposes, to accommodate all the departments, with engine-rooms, armories, and a public hall, received the attention of the city council in 1857, but resulted in nothing definite.

Under a provision of the charter, authorizing general meetings of the citizens to be held to consult upon public affairs, a public meeting took place March 5, 1859, at which it was voted to return to the old system of working out highway taxes, and also that the city authorities be instructed to purchase a farm for the town paupers. But at a more formal meeting, held June 13, the latter measure was rejected by a vote of two hundred and twenty-two against it, to one hundred and fifty-one in its favor. A contract was thereupon made with Harrison Hayford to keep the poor for five years, at an annual compensation of fourteen hundred dollars, which contract was renewed in 1864, for an additional five years. Since 1869, Mr. Hayford has received twenty-two hundred dollars a year.

A vote on the Aroostook land bill, June 6, 1859, gave a majority of one hundred and fifty against the act.

The office of Chief of Police was established April 5, 1858.

By an order of the Aldermen, Oct. 3, 1859, the watering-trough, which had occupied a position at the head of Main Street since 1844, was removed to the corner of Franklin Street.

An ordinance, approved Dec. 7, 1859, provided "that the owners of all buildings with slate or metallic roofs, situated upon Main Street between the house known as the 'Peck House' and the shore, and upon High Street between Bridge and Spring Streets, and all on Church Street occupied as stores, be and hereby are required to place upon the roofs fronting the aforesaid streets, suitable guards for the effectual protection of persons and property against injury from the sliding of snow and ice from the aforesaid roofs." This was repealed March 3, 1862.

In 1863, a vote was passed by the citizens to tax dogs, by two hundred and sixty-four in favor to ninety-five in opposition. An ordinance provided that no dog should run at large without a collar containing in plain letters the name of his owner and the number of his license, and every dog found without such collar was liable to be destroyed.

July 6, 1863, a vote authorized the publication of two hundred copies of the charter and ordinances, and rules and orders of the

city council, which was done in a pamphlet of forty-three pages. A similar pamphlet was published in 1854.

In view of apprehended rebel raids, and disturbances by soldiers and persons drawn here on account of enrolments, a citizens' watch was established July 25, 1863, and maintained until November 10. One hundred citizens enrolled themselves, five of whom constituted the watch, headed by a police officer or constable. The territory patrolled extended from Condon Street to the east bridge. A similar watch was kept during the winter of 1864-65. Three hundred and sixty-seven men were designated under the provisions of the statute. Each watch consisted of eight men, under the charge of Fred. D. Aldus as captain, who was succeeded after a month's service by Charles E. Greenlaw. The watch-house was in the court-house, where a lock-up with cells for offenders was constructed, and placed under the charge of the Chief of Police.

On the 4th of March, 1868, the boundaries of the wards were re-established by the following ordinance : —

CITY OF BELFAST.

An Ordinance establishing and defining the Boundaries of the Wards of the City of Belfast.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Belfast, in City Council assembled, as follows : —

SEC. 1. That so much of the territory of the City of Belfast as lies south of the following described bounds, to wit: beginning at a point in the bed of the river directly opposite the centre line of said Pearl Street in a direct course to the lane leading south from Miller Street and formerly known as the "Pillsbury Lane;" thence north by the centre line of said lane to the centre of Miller Street; thence westwardly by the centre line of said Miller Street to the "Stanley Road," so called; thence southwardly by the centre line of said "Stanley Road" to the road leading to "Hall's Corner," Belmont, and by the centre of said road to the Belmont town line, shall be, and is hereby, established and designated as South Ward No. One.

SEC. 2. That so much of the territory of the City of Belfast as lies between the northern boundary of South Ward No. One and the following described bounds, to wit: beginning at the extreme easterly line of the Haraden and Sibley Wharf, called "Main

Wharf;" thence westerly to and by the centre of Main Street to the centre of the Augusta road leading by the cemetery; and thence by the centre of said Augusta road to the Belmont town line, shall be, and is hereby, established and designated as Central Ward No. Two.

SEC. 3. That so much of the territory of the City of Belfast as is contained within the following described bounds, to wit: beginning at the northerly corner of Central Ward No. Two; thence northwardly by the channel of the river to the "Nicker-son Narrows," at the former location of the upper toll-bridge; thence west to the shore and to the road leading to the Point; thence westwardly by the centre of said Point road to the road leading over the "McMullin Hill," and by the centre of said road, over said hill, to Waldo Avenue; thence northwardly by the centre of said avenue to the road leading by the residence of Wales L. Miller; thence westwardly by the centre of said road to and by the house of Alden Newbitt, and to the Augusta road; thence eastwardly by the north line of Central Ward No. Two, to the place of beginning, shall be, and is hereby, established and designated as Middle Ward No. Three.

SEC. 4. That so much of the territory of the City of Belfast as lies between the north boundaries of Wards Two and Three and the following described bounds, to wit: beginning at the Nicker-son Narrows, at the north-westwardly corner of Middle Ward No. Three; thence north-westwardly by the channel of the river to the "Fish Cove," so called, to the line between school districts Nos. 10 and 11; thence by said dividing line to the Waldo town line; and thence westwardly and southwardly on the town line of Waldo, Morrill, and Belmont to the Augusta road, shall be, and is hereby, established and designated as North Ward No. Four.

SEC. 5. That all the territory of the City of Belfast lying on the east side of the river, and not included in either the other described wards, shall be, and is hereby, established and designated as East Ward No. Five.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its final passage; and all ordinances and regulations establishing bounds of the several wards of this city, heretofore adopted and inconsistent with this, are hereby repealed.

The first street lamps authorized by the city were lighted on the evening of July 16, 1868. They were six in number, and were

located at the corner of High and Miller Streets, of Church and Miller Streets, of High and Main Streets, in front of Hayford Hall, and at the north end of Phoenix Row.

In May, 1869, the office of Chief of Police was abolished, and that of City Marshal substituted.

CHAPTER XI.

BELFAST DURING THE REVOLUTION.

**Patriotism of the Scotch-Irish. — Belfast takes a Bold Stand for Liberty. — Committees of Inspection and Safety. — New Government recognized. — Petition to Congress. — Fort Pownall dismantled. — Penobscot Indians friendly to America. — Arrival of British Prisoners. — Privations of the Inhabitants. — British Cruisers. — Want of Ammunition. — Interview with Colonel Goldthwait. — Powder and Ball supplied. — Scarcity of Provisions. — Letter of John Durham, Jr. — Samuel Houston, Jr. — James Cargill. — Enrolment of Militia. — Penalties for avoiding Service. — Declaration of Independence. — Soldiers stationed for Defence of the Penobscot. — Loan by the General Court to Different Towns. — Resolve for Distribution of Powder. — Solon Stephenson chosen Censor. — Names on Belfast Quota. — New Constitution approved. — Apprehensions of an Indian and Tory Raid. — Nichols's House gar-
risoned. — Arrival of a British Fleet in the Bay.**

AMONG the most decided in resistance to the oppressive acts of British domination were the Scotch-Irish colonists. The encroachments upon the civil and religious rights of their fathers in the mother country prepared them to espouse, and steadily to maintain, the cause of American Independence.¹ Although dwelling within a few miles from Fort Pownall, whose officers were loyal to the Crown, the people of Belfast did not hesitate, at an early period of the Revolution, to take an open and bold stand in favor of Liberty. The war message from Lexington, which, in the language of Bancroft, "was never suffered to droop, till it had been borne north, and south, and east, and west, throughout the land," and "spread over the bays that receive the Saco and the Penobscot," soon breathed its inspiring word to our wilderness settlement. At the first town meeting after the important events of 1775, a committee of safety and inspection was chosen, consisting of John Tuft, John Brown, Solon Stephenson, James Patterson, and Samuel Houston. The new government of Massachusetts was promptly recognized; and after the destruction of Falmouth, in view of their defenceless condition, the inhabitants voted "to Send a Petition to the Congress by the first Oppertunity, and that

¹ Parker's Hist. Londonderry, 102.

Deacon John Tuft go to y^e Congress, if need Require, and that Mr. Solon Stephenson go, if said Tuft cannot." During this year, Fort Pownall was dismantled by Captain Mowatt, afterwards known as the destroyer of Falmouth, and the guns carried away in the sloop of war "Canseau," which he commanded. This measure interrupted the traffic with the Indians, who were inclined towards the American cause; and Captain Jonathan Buck, of Bucksport, was appointed provincial agent to take charge of the fort and its contents. Under his superintendence, a truck-house was re-established, which, by liberal presents, secured the goodwill of the whole Penobscot tribe during the war.

In the summer of 1775, relates John Davidson, "my neighbor Durham came to my house in great haste, out of breath, and frightened by seeing red coats and glistening guns, which he said were in his field, approaching the road from the shore. He said to my wife, 'Run, run!' She replied, 'Where shall I run to,—down cellar?' 'No,' was the reply, 'they will burn the house over your head. Run to the woods.' And she did so. As soon as the men came so near as to be recognized, I knew two of them; viz., Captain Shute, of Sandy Point, and a Mr. Black, his neighbor. There were twelve red-coats, British prisoners,¹ who were taken further east, and were on their way to Boston, head-quarters at the westward, having been escorted or guarded from one place to another by different individuals. They were brought here by Captain Shute, Mr. Black, and another man. John Durham, Jr., Samuel Mitchell, and myself, took them into a boat, and carried them to Camden. We three sat in the stern of the boat, with our guns in good order and loaded. No doubt the prisoners could have taken us, as they probably had each a knife, had they attempted it. Some of them appeared cross and ill-natured, but they made no attempts to go from us or to harm us. When we reached Camden, we delivered them to Minard,² to be sent on by another file of men to another place, and from that to another, and so on, until they should arrive at head-quarters."³

Next to Boston, the greatest sufferers during the first year of hostilities were the towns in eastern Maine. British cruisers in-

¹ They had been taken at Machias, and were delivered to General Washington, at Cambridge. The question as to the treatment to be accorded to these prisoners led to the memorable correspondence upon the subject between Washington and the British commander, Gage. *Drake's Life of Knox*, 19.

² Probably Major William Minot, a prominent citizen of Camden.

³ Davidson's Narrative.

festated the coast. There was little demand for wood or lumber ; and, unless provisions had been supplied from other parts of the country, many families must have perished from starvation. A memorial was sent to the Provincial Congress from the inhabitants on Penobscot Bay and River, setting forth their distress and their want of ammunition. A stock of the latter had been furnished to Goldthwait, before he was superseded at Fort Pownall, for distribution to the destitute people, who were in a state of anxiety on account of the Indians ; but he had already taken the side of the king, and withheld from the inhabitants what was intended for them. Two of the citizens of Belfast made application to him. "They were treated," says Davidson, "in a haughty and imperious manner, and sent away empty. We were short of provisions, partly from a want of powder, as in those days many depended upon hunting for subsistence. So we determined upon vigorous measures, and set out by water, with our guns in good order, and with the little ammunition left. Leaving our water crafts at Cape Jellison harbor, lest we should be discovered, we marched through the woods three miles to the fort. Mr. James Nichols¹ and myself were chosen to introduce the subject to Colonel Goldthwait. So we proceeded to the fort, and told the Colonel we had come once more to ask for some of the ammunition he had been intrusted with, for the defence of the inhabitants of Belfast, as they were suffering for want of it, and we had no other way of getting any. He was still obstinate, and would not say any thing like condescending to comply with our request. We told him we were determined to have it by force of arms, if we could not get it without. By this time our company was close in sight. We said : 'Here comes our assistance, and you may see them. We are determined not to be treated as the two men were who came to you on this business before. We want nothing more than our rights.' He cooled down, and asked us to invite the men to come in, when he gave each a pound of powder, and ball and flint. The next we heard of the Colonel, he had gathered up all and gone on board a British vessel out of the country. We heard nothing of him afterwards, so that what we received at that time was clear gain."

"I think it was the same summer, and probably a month after our visit to the fort, provisions being very scarce, those with large families had hard coming along with them, Mr. Nichols as much

¹ He lived in what is now Searsport, near Mr. Davidson.

as any one. Three vessels came into the harbor one afternoon, and Nichols bought two bags of Indian corn with butter which he brought from home. As it was night, and he eight miles away; he went ashore to Mr. Miller's, intending to go on board the next day, and take the corn. But in the morning the three vessels were captured by an American named James Cargill,¹ and Nichols entirely lost his corn and bags. Cargill came not weak-handed. We were few in number compared to him and his two hundred men. He then went to Fort Point, and burnt the fort to ashes. I saw Mr. Nichols soon after he had lost his corn; and, speaking of the manner in which he had been used by Cargill, he said, 'If he ever comes within the length of my arm off Sabbath day, I will blacken his eye for him.' But we neither saw or heard any thing more of Cargill until the next summer, when he came poor, and begging our assistance to clear him from what he had so unrighteously done when he was here before and burnt the fort. He and Mr. Houston then went to Mr. Clark's, where Nichols found him, and at the first salutation knocked him down, and blackened his eye, as he said he would do. I mention this circumstance to show the spirit of the times, and some of the trials the inhabitants endured." ²

¹ Colonel James Cargill, of Newcastle, commanded the eastern militia at this time. How long he retained his office is uncertain. *Eaton's Warren*, 160.

² The following letter, written by John Durham to his father, illustrates the privations occasioned by the war. I received the original from Joseph J. Durham, of Chelsea, Mass.

HONORED FATHER AND MOTHER, — I send you These few lines to let you know that I am well at present, blessed be God for it, and hope these lines will find you well. The times is grown harder, there is nothing to be bought without Giving [*illegible*] prices. I Cold not git Corn in Derry under fifteen Shilings a bushil, and the haling wold make it as it was in newbry, which is Twenty Shilings a bushil, and I did not bie any. for the Congress has Rated Corn at 8 shilings a bushel, and if thay can make the acts take Place, it is the opinion of every body that things will be Cheaper, and in the Country it is as bad as in the town, for They will not sell theyr goods at any rate. I have Sold the Land you had in new Chester for three hundred and fifty dolers, and taken a note for the money and given an obligation for the deed and sent it down to you, and I have sent the obligation down for you to draw a deed by, and you must get the deed up as Quick as Possable. Joshua Tolford said he would lave the money with Hemphill if the deed was not Com.

And I have sent one hundred and on Quarter of rice, and you may let the rest of your Children have sum of it, 6 pounds powder for you and Tolford, 1 ax, 1 pound of powder, 5 [*illegible*] two almanacks, four paprs needles, 10 ros of [pins?]

mis Patterson have three ros and devide [*illegible*] between you and Tolford, and there is but little to be got nowadays by hard work, and I have a mind to try my luck at Privateering one short Cruse, and I hope to git home in four months, and I wold have you try if you Can git John Barnet to help you to make up the fences in the

Among those from Belfast who entered the Revolutionary service at this period was Samuel Houston, Jr., son of Samuel Houston, one of the proprietors. In June, 1775, being then twenty-two years old, he left here for Londonderry, and was at Newburyport when the news of the battle of Bunker Hill was received. He immediately enlisted, and marched to Cambridge, where he joined the company of Captain George Reid, of Londonderry. This company contained many of his old neighbors and schoolmates, and was stationed on Winter Hill until the evacuation of Boston, in March, 1776. Orders being soon after given for the designation from each New England regiment of four men of steady habits and of uniform height to form a guard for General Washington, Houston was among those selected. In this corps,¹ which was attached to the person of the commander-in-chief, but never spared in battle, he continued several years, and participated in the principal campaigns. After peace, he returned to Belfast, and held several military and civil offices. Major Houston died Jan. 9, 1835, aged eighty-one. His remains rest in the east graveyard.

Early in 1776, the militia was reorganized; and Charles Cushing, of Pownalboro', was appointed to command the eastern regiment. All able-bodied males between sixteen and sixty years were enrolled. Any one drafted or detailed who refused to enter the service was liable to fine and imprisonment. The Declaration of Independence, which passed on the 4th of July, was printed and sent to all the ministers in the State, to be publicly read by them on the first Sabbath after its reception, and to be recorded by the town clerks in their respective town books.²

spring, and pay him in grain, and sow as much spring grain as posable. I intend to send fifteen dolers down to you and fifteen I intend to leave with hemphill to buy Corn if it gros Chaper. it is in me to write much more, but I leave you to God and your own prudence to Cary on the spring work as well as you can. and I trust in God I shall git home in a few months. I wold not have Joseph to be discouraged, for if he Cary's on well and I get home well, I will reward him well. So I ad no more, but remain your Dutiful son,

JOHN DURHAM.

NEWBURY PORT, february 24th, 1778.

Addressed, —

To Mr John Durham,

At Belfast.

¹ The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commonly called The Life Guard, was a distinct body of superior men, selected with special reference to their physical, moral, and intellectual character. To belong to it was considered a mark of peculiar distinction. *Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution*, I. 688.

² Davidson's Narrative.

³ Williamson, Hist. Maine, I. 445.

No record was made here, but the instrument met with the hearty approval of the inhabitants. For the defence of the Penobscot, the General Court stationed a party of thirty men, ten of whom were Indians, at Fort Pownall, under the command of Andrew Gilman. To supply immediate necessities, they loaned £1,200 to the towns between Camden and Machias, taking notes of their committees as security. A resolve passed this year is as follows : —

“Whereas, it appears that the inhabitants of Camden, Major Baggaduce, Fox Islands, and Belfast have not received their share of ammunition, and stand in need of a quantity for their defences : *Resolved*, that so much powder, balls, and flints, as will amount to one half £193 6s. 4d., at the rate following, viz., powder at 5s. per lb., balls at 6d., and flints at 5s. per 100, be distributed by James Minot to said towns.”¹

During the interval between the legal authority of the royal government, and the resumption of that of the Province in its own name, some authority had to be substituted ; and committees of safety and correspondence were continued in the various towns. “Without much regard to the *habeas corpus* and other personal rights and immunities, such committees undertook to inquire into the doings and designs of people in general, and to inspect, regulate, and in a measure control, all matters and transactions as the public good in their judgment might require.”² The committee for these purposes in Belfast, for 1776, was John Tuft, John Brown, Solon Stephenson, James Patterson, and Samuel Houston.

At a town meeting held on the fifteenth of July, 1777, for the purpose of choosing “a Person to lay before the Court a list of all that are Inimicably disposed against the United States that appear in this Town, agreeably to an act of the Great & Generall Court,” Solon Stephenson was selected a censor “for to Lay Before the Court the misconduct of any Person Either by word or action against the United States.”³ It is not known that his services were put in requisition. During this summer, in consequence of an attack by the British upon Machias, several companies of militia were ordered there for protection against future aggressions. In the “muster-roll of the detachment of Colonel Brewer’s regiment, under the command of Captain Gilman, from

¹ Records Mass. Gen. Court.

² Eaton’s Hist. Thomaston, I. 112.

³ Town records.

Aug. 18 to Sept. 17," appear the names of Tolford Durham, lieutenant, whose pay as allowed was £8 2s., and John Durham, David Gilmore, and James Miller, privates, £2 each, for one month's pay.¹ This was the full quota of Belfast.

In 1778, the inhabitants voted unanimously to approve and adopt the Constitution which the Massachusetts colony had prepared for acceptance. But the measure was rejected throughout the Province, and no organized government existed until two years later.

Although during the war, as has been before remarked, the Penobscot tribe had generally adhered to our cause, yet great apprehensions existed among the scattered and defenceless settlers. "In September, 1778," says Davidson, "a report was brought by two friendly Indians to our field-officers that Indians and Tories, commanded by the British, were coming down three rivers, viz., St. John, Penobscot, and Kennebec, in such numbers as to drive all before them who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George, and would be among us the next spring, by the time the leaves on the trees were as large as a man's thumb-nail.² If there was any ground for this report, the inhabitants of Belfast conjectured that there would be a fleet to meet them at the mouths of the rivers named, to co-operate with them, and to afford such supplies as they might need. The next spring (1779), a number of English vessels came into the harbor, and we became alarmed lest the Indians and Tories would be upon us. We were too weak to resist, and had no place to flee to. Under these circumstances, as the best we could do, four families of us got on board a small two-masted boat, thinking to go to Long Island, rather than to stay on the main-land to be massacred by the Indians and Tories. But the wind drove us back, and we went to Mr. Nichols's to garrison; for his house was made of larger trees, and would be a better defence against musket-balls. But we did not stay there many days, until we were informed that some men of Belfast had been with a flag of truce on board the fleet to inquire what they wished for; who received for answer that they wished to have what we could spare of provisions, for which they would pay the money, and further that we would be neutral, and not fight for or against them. This story pleased us so well, that

¹ Muster roll in Secretary's office, Boston.

² This report was sent from Canada, and is given in almost the same language as that used by Davidson, in Kidder's *Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia*, p. 264.

we returned to our homes, and collected our household articles from their places of concealment. And we began to think that all the news we had heard about Indians was *tory news*, and so we resumed our work in good spirits.”¹

¹ Davidson's Narrative. At the annual meeting this spring, it was voted to sell the town's powder at fifteen shillings per pound, and buy new.

CHAPTER XII.

BELFAST DURING THE REVOLUTION: CONTINUED.

British Forces occupy Bagaduce (Castine). — Object of the Investment. — Description of Bagaduce. — Troops landed. — Fort George commenced. — Proclamation of the British General. — Oath of Allegiance a Condition of Protection. — Form of Oath. — People of Belfast consult together. — No Plan determined. — Davidson and Stephenson leave. — Oath taken by Majority of Inhabitants. — Their Subsequent Acknowledgment and Excuse. — Mr. White's Account Incorrect. — Massachusetts prepares to dislodge the Invaders. — The Penobscot Expedition. — Formidable Fleet and Army fitted out. — Commanders. — Our Ships enter the Bay. — Attack the Enemy. — Brisk Cannonade on Both Sides. — Naval Engagement witnessed from Belfast. — Counter-Proclamation issued by General Lovell. — Durham and Others join the Americans. — Imperfection of the British Works. — Battery captured. — Obstinacy of Saltonstall. — Our Troops effect a Landing. — Severe Losses. — Enemy driven within their Fort. — Sir John Moore. — Trask's Rock. — Captain Hinckley. — Siege commenced. — Council of War. — Proposal for Storming rejected. — British ready to surrender. — Redoubt taken. — Fruitless Discussions. — Reinforcements sent for. — Our Men disheartened. — Saltonstall finally agrees to force the Harbor. — Determination reached too late. — Sir George Collier and a Superior British Force arrive. — Retreat ordered. — Our Fleet captured and destroyed. — Ships burned off Turtle Head. — Utter Rout of the Americans. — Immense Loss to the State. — Court of Inquiry. — Lovell and Wadsworth acquitted. — Saltonstall cashiered. — British hold Bagaduce until 1784. — Rochambeau offers to retake it. — Its Importance as a Military Station. — Selected as Capital of Proposed Province of New Ireland.

THE fleet which so alarmed the people of Belfast was the British force which invested Bagaduce, and caused the famous military operation against that place, known as the "Penobscot Expedition."

During the early part of the Revolution, and before Congress had taken any definite action towards maintaining a regular naval force, armed cruisers, emerging from the numerous harbors that indent the coast of Maine, became very formidable to the enemy. Not only was English commerce injured, but transports laden with supplies for the troops were frequently intercepted and captured. To check such annoyances, the British ministry determined to establish a military post in this quarter, which would command the eastern district of Massachusetts, prevent antici-

pated incursions into the neighboring Provinces, and furnish a secure refuge for the loyal inhabitants. An insufficient force for the protection of Nova Scotia prevented the execution of this plan until 1779. In June of that year, three sloops of war, commanded by Captain Henry Mowatt, the notorious destroyer of Falmouth, accompanied by several transports, containing seven hundred rank and file, the latter under charge of General Francis McLean, sailed from Halifax, with instructions, if joined by an expected squadron from New York, to occupy Casco Bay; otherwise, to take possession of Penobscot. After waiting several days off Fox Islands for the anticipated reinforcement, the fleet proceeded up the bay, and on the fourth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill came to anchor in the harbor of Maja-Bagaduce, opposite the site of the beautiful village of Castine, then a plantation of some twenty houses. Mowatt was well acquainted with the spot. Twenty years before, he had witnessed its formal occupation, in the name of the king, by Governor Pownall; and in 1775 he again visited the vicinity, and dismantled the fort at the mouth of Penobscot River.

The few inhabitants of Bagaduce were generally on the side of Independence. While Boston was besieged, they had incurred the displeasure of General Gage, by capturing five sloops which he had sent for wood, and by conveying their crews as prisoners of war to the American head-quarters at Cambridge. To punish them may have been one reason for investing their settlement.

With martial music, their arms and uniforms glittering in the rays of the summer sun, the troops made an imposing display as they landed at what is now the foot of Main Street. An eye-witness relates that they seemed frightened; hesitating, and looking from right and left, as if expecting to be fired upon from behind the trees.¹ No opposition, however, was offered; and they were soon encamped on the heights. At a short distance below, an opening in the sheet of forest marked the spot where, almost contemporary with their settlement at Plymouth, the Pilgrim Fathers had erected a trading-house. There, too, formerly stood the castle of D'Aulnay, whose career forms one of the most romantic episodes in our colonial history; and, on the margin of a neighboring brook, were still to be seen the ruins of Saint-Castin's fortress, and of the humble chapel of "Our Lady of Holy Hope,"

¹ Narrative of William Hutchings.

of which the corner-stone had been consecrated in 1648 by the pious Father Leo, of Paris, in the mission of Capuchins.

The peninsula of Bagaduce, or Castine, is situated about twenty miles from the outermost islands, on the east side of Penobscot Bay, and six miles from the mouth of Penobscot River. Unobstructed by any higher land, its bold outlines are prominent at a great distance, from all directions. On the south-easterly side, the river, or, more properly, the estuary, called Bagaduce, forms a confluence with the bay. Without great violence to its outlines, the shape of the peninsula may be represented by an isosceles triangle, the north-east point constituting its apex. The north-west side is connected with the main by a marsh about eighty rods in width, which is overflowed at high tide. The base, at the south-west, is formed by Penobscot Bay. Proceeding south-westwardly from the apex, as the land expands in width, it also increases in height, until it rises about two hundred feet above the level of the shore. The base, therefore, on the bay, is rugged and broken, presenting to the eye of an approaching spectator a bluff, precipitous appearance. The height of this triangle is about one mile and three-quarters, measuring the perpendicular from apex to base; and the base itself is about one mile in length. A ridge extends along the central line of the peninsula, having a gentle declivity towards the river and harbor. On the highest part of this ridge was the spot selected by the British for their fort.¹

General McLean immediately commenced fortifying the peninsula in the most impregnable manner. At the shore, he erected magazines for provisions and military stores, also two batteries, covered by his ships. On the heights were drawn the outlines of a regular fortress, called Fort George. Its area within the ramparts was to be rectangular, the length of each side being about two hundred and fifty feet, with bastions at each angle, intended for bomb-proof apartments. The plan contemplated walls of earth and stone, twenty feet high, exclusive of a deep ditch which environed them. A heavy growth of trees, principally spruce, covered the spot. This was removed by the neighboring inhabitants, many of whom, in response to a proclamation for that purpose from the British commander, thus obtained indemnity for past disloyalty, and protection in their future promised allegiance.

¹ MS. account of Castine, by Dr. William Ballard, U. S. N., who was stationed there after the War of 1812.

One of the first acts of the British general was to issue a proclamation requiring all the males resident in the vicinity to go on board the ships, and to take the oath of allegiance, or abide the consequences. The following is a copy of the oath : —

Oath imposed by General McLean on the Inhabitants of the Eastern Parts of Penobscot Bay.

Calling the most great and sacred God to the truth of my intentions, I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will bear true allegiance and be a dutiful subject of his most sacred Majesty King George 3d, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and of the Colonies of North America now falsely calling themselves the United States of America ; that, as a good and faithful subject, I will at all times demean myself to the best of my knowledge ; that, as such, I will not give any countenance or assistance, either by intelligence, provisions, or arms, or in any way whatever either by word or deed, to the rebellion now carrying on in his Majesty's colonies ; that I will give the most early intelligence in my power to the King's officers of any movement which a good and faithful subject ought not to conceal ; that I will never consent to the acknowledgment of the present illegal authority set up by persons styling themselves the Congress of the United States of North America, or of any other authority which may be set up, or may be attempted to be set up, other than that of his most sacred Majesty, King George the Third aforesaid.

All this I SWEAR in the presence of Almighty God, from whose justice the perjurer must expect the most severe vengeance, and from whom I expect to find help and strength only as I keep this oath.¹

This proclamation reached Belfast late one afternoon. "What the consequences of a refusal to take the oath would be," says Davidson, "I knew not. I felt resolved that every man in town should see the paper or hear it read before I slept. I started, and to every one I saw I made known the contents of the Proclamation, until I reached the Parsonage, about two miles from home. There I met two men from different sections, and after consultation we agreed to notify that night all the people of Belfast to meet at the Parsonage as soon as possible after breakfast the next morning, to conclude what was best to be done. We met at the

¹ General Lovell's dispatch to General Powell, President of the Board of War, Aug. 1, 1779, contained in volume entitled "Penobscot Expedition," No. 63, in Secretary's office, Boston.

time and place appointed to a man; but what to do we knew not. There was no road to travel on for thirty or forty miles, and we had some large families of women and children, and no means of carrying provisions. Nor could we get provisions on the way, for there were no inhabitants. And, besides, we had no money to purchase with. We continued there till about noon, and nothing was done or likely to be.

“Before we separated, I said, ‘I have a log canoe, and before I will take the oath of allegiance I will take my wife and three little children, and try to reach my friends in the west.’ Captain Solon Stephenson said, ‘If you go in that way, I will accompany you;’ and after a consultation we agreed to start Saturday, at night, and to get David Miller to assist Captain Stephenson’s son Caleb to drive our horned cattle.” They started at the time agreed upon, and by hard rowing reached Ducktrap the following morning, the cattle arriving at about the same time. They next proceeded to Camden; and thence, with their baggage and children carried on an ox-sled, at the rate of three miles a day, they came to Thomaston, whence a coasting vessel conveyed them, after many privations, to Newburyport. Mr. Davidson reached his father’s house in Windham on the 9th of July.¹

Mr. White states that “the inhabitants were then offered the privilege of British protection, if they would merit it by an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the British King. The proposition filled them with disgust. The spirit of freedom which had for so many generations warmed the blood of their ancestors was theirs by inheritance; and the proffer was rejected, and such intrepidity left them no choice. To the last man, they abandoned their homes, leaving their flocks in the pastures and the corn in the fields ready for harvest. Not one remained to tell a passing stranger the cause of the entire desolation that ensued.”²

This statement, excepting that the inhabitants subsequently abandoned their homes, cannot be received as truth. In a memorial to the General Court of Massachusetts, made by “the dispersed people of Belfast,” after peace was declared, which is given in another chapter, Davidson, John Tuft, William McLaughlin, Benjamin Nesmith, Alexander Clark, William Patterson, John Mitchell, John Cochran, Nathaniel Patterson, Robert Patterson, and William Patterson, 2d, comprising ten out of the eighteen

¹ Davidson’s Narrative.

² White’s History, 42.

heads of families then here, and all the town officers, except Samuel Houston, clerk, and John Brown and Solon Stephenson, of the committee of safety, acknowledged under their own signatures that they were among the foremost "whom the Commanders of that force compelled to submit to an oath of allegiance to their Master." An excuse for this course, so utterly at variance with the uncompromising patriotism which has been attributed to them, will be found in the memorial.

Intelligence of the invasion soon reached Boston, where it created deep excitement and indignation. Massachusetts, like ancient Sparta, who boasted that she had never seen the smoke of an enemy's camp, made it her boast that the enemy had never yet been able to maintain a foothold on her territory, and the united sentiment of government and people was to avenge, at any sacrifice, the violated sanctity of her soil. On their own responsibility, the General Court at once undertook an expedition to expel the intruders. Such was the general enthusiasm and confidence of success, that the authorities neither consulted any military experts nor requested the aid of any Continental troops in this important enterprise. Even the advice of Washington was not asked.

Directions were forthwith given to the Board of War to prepare for sea in six days all the public armed vessels; to charter or impress as many others of private property as were judged necessary, and to insure their owners against loss; to lay an embargo on all the ports; to allow seamen who enlisted the pay of men in the Governmental employ; and to take by force all needed outfits and munitions of war, wherever found, unless the same could be purchased at a fair appraisal. With a laudable spirit of patriotism, four large vessels were tendered by the merchants of Newburyport, and thirty shipmasters from that town offered their services. It was expected that a force of sixteen hundred men, supported by an adequate number of vessels of war, would be sufficient for the undertaking. As an inducement to engage in the service, all prizes were to enure to the captors, and not to the State. As the co-operation of the eastern militia was deemed advisable, Generals Thompson and Cushing, Brigadiers of Cumberland and Lincoln Counties, were ordered to detach six hundred men from their respective commands, for a campaign of two months. Every person on the line of the coast was imbued with the spirit of the occasion, and animated by encouraging prospects

of success. Volunteers, exceeding the number required, poured in from all quarters.

Great difficulty existed in the selection of competent leaders. The choice finally fell upon Dudley Saltonstall, of Connecticut, to command the fleet, and upon Solomon Lovell, of Weymouth, as general of the troops. The former was a man of good capacity and of some naval experience, but obstinate, and, as events subsequently proved, unequal to so important a position. Lovell had been a militia officer of high repute. "He was courageous and of the proper spirit," remarks one writer, "a true old Roman character, that would never flinch from danger; but he had not been accustomed to the command of an expedition in actual service." General Peleg Wadsworth, the grandfather of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was the second in command. He had been actively employed during the war, and at the time was Adjutant-General of Massachusetts. To Colonel Paul Revere, the active and influential Boston patriot, was assigned the command of the artillery. A detachment of one hundred men from his battalion accompanied him. John Murray, of Boothbay, a distinguished clergyman, joined one of the regiments as chaplain.

Preparations were made with so great promptitude that in one month the expedition was ready. The formidable appearance of this military movement, the first undertaken on so large a scale by any single colony, would have been creditable during the recent rebellion. Our fleet consisted of nineteen armed vessels, carrying three hundred and forty-four guns, and twenty-four transports. At its head was the beautiful frigate "Warren," which mounted thirty-two eighteen and twelve pounders. Townsend harbor was designated as the place of rendezvous, and here the eastern militia were to embark.

The instructions of the Council to the commanders indicate an entire expectation of success. It was only feared that a surrender would afford no opportunity for fighting. Commodore Saltonstall was especially enjoined "to captivate, kill, or destroy the enemy's whole force, both by sea and by land." "And as there is good reason to believe," continued the despatch, "that some of the principal men at Penobscot requested the enemy to take post there, every precaution is to be taken that none of them escape, but that they receive a just reward for their doings." If the British had evacuated the position, pursuit was to be given to any port in the Provinces except Halifax.

On the 21st of July, our forces had assembled at Townsend, where for several days they were detained by a head-wind. At three o'clock on the following Sunday afternoon, the whole fleet arrived off Bagaduce Point. Forming into three divisions, our ships advanced and engaged those of the enemy, which were stationed in line of battle, directly within the harbor. A brisk cannonade on both sides continued for two hours, when the former bore up and anchored outside. Our fire being random and irregular, the enemy's vessels suffered only in their rigging. A portion of our troops attempted to land; but, the wind being high, they were repulsed with some loss. Upon witnessing their retreat, the garrison gave three cheers, which were returned from the British ships. Our transports then came to anchor near the mouth of Penobscot River.

From the heights on the eastern side of the harbor, the population of Belfast witnessed the first engagement between the two forces. "I saw the American fleet when it came up the bay," said Mrs. Tolford Durham, "and the vessels attacking each other. The sound of the guns was distinctly heard." A counter-proclamation from General Lovell was soon received. It assured those who had responded to the demands of the British that the oath imposed was compulsory, illegal, and void, and that unless those who had taken it did not within forty-eight hours repair to the American head-quarters, and give proper evidence of a determination to adhere to the United States, they would be regarded as traitors, and punished accordingly. In this dilemma, Mitchell, Houston, and others obeyed the summons, and participated in the subsequent events of the expedition. "My husband carried over two boat-loads," said Mrs. Durham; and although not accredited to any regiment on the muster rolls, as lieutenant, he commanded the little detachment, all of whom were eager to become extricated from the false position into which they had been betrayed.

Rumors that a fleet and army were preparing at Boston reached the enemy about a week before. Little notice was at first given to the report; but Captain Mowatt, who had been many years on the eastern station, and was well acquainted with public sentiment, gave credence to the information, and ordered his three sloops of war into the best situation for defence. General McLean desisted from the purpose of constructing a regular fort, and prepared to complete his works in a more expeditious manner, and better suited to the emergency. At this time, the curtains, or

that part of the ramparts designed to connect the bastions, were not over four feet high, and two of the latter were unfinished. No platforms for bringing the guns into position were laid, and not a single gun-carriage had been mounted. The walls were so low, that a soldier said he could easily jump over them with a musket in each hand. Orders were at once issued for the inhabitants to assist in completing the defences, and a large number were employed in felling trees and raising an abatis around the fort. By constructing parapets composed of fascines, logs, barrels of earth, and any materials which were at hand, the fort was made to assume quite a formidable appearance. The whole force, including marines from the ships, were kept at work day and night.

For the first week, our operations consisted in engagements with the enemy's ships, and in the capture of a small battery on Nautilus Island, at the entrance of the harbor. In this battery, large siege guns were mounted, which obliged the British ships to move farther up the Bagaduce River. Their transports followed, and anchored within line. Lovell was anxious to enter the harbor at once, and attack the ships; and in this he was seconded by the masters of the armed vessels, who addressed a petition to Commodore Saltonstall upon the subject. "Strongly impressed with the importance of the expedition," says the memorial, "we respectfully represent that the most speedy exertions should be used to accomplish the design we came upon. We think delays in the present case are extremely dangerous, as our enemies are daily fortifying and strengthening themselves. We do not mean to advise, or to censure your past conduct, but intend only to express our desire to go immediately into the harbor, and attack the enemy's ships." Colonel Brewer, an intelligent patriot, who had been in the British fort only the day before our troops arrived, and knew the weakness of the situation, made a similar statement. "I told the Commodore," wrote Brewer, "that he could silence the vessels and a small battery, and in a half hour have every thing his own." All the answer he gave was: "You seem to be d—d knowing about this matter. I am not going to risk my shipping in that d—d hole." Captain Titus Salter, of the ship "Hampden," who ventured a similar suggestion to that of Colonel Brewer, was met by a threat that his fine vessel should be degraded into a bread ship. As Saltonstall would listen to no advice, General Lovell determined to take the responsibility of attacking the fort without his aid. On the morning of the 28th, before day-

light, he effected a landing on the western side of the peninsula, surmounting a precipice over two hundred feet high. A galling fire from the enemy above received our men, and our loss was over one hundred killed, among them several officers. Fifteen of the enemy were found dead on the field. A small battery which had been erected to oppose our progress was carried by assault. The whole force was driven into the fort with such precipitation that only a small number were taken prisoners. In the attack, the celebrated Sir John Moore, whose heroic death at Coruña has been immortalized by the beautiful verses of Wolfe, had his first military experience. One of his letters gives the following account: "After a sharp cannonade from the shipping on the woods, to the great surprise of General McLean and the garrison, the Americans effected a landing. I happened to be on picket that morning, under command of a captain of the 74th Regiment, who, after giving them one fire, instead of encouraging his men, who naturally had been a little startled by the cannonade, to do their duty, ordered them to retreat, leaving me and about twenty men to shift for ourselves. After standing for some time, I was obliged to retreat to the fort, having five or six of my men killed and several wounded. I was lucky to remain untouched." The second boat that reached the shore conveyed the late Honorable William Trask, of Gloucester, who was one of the last survivors of the conflict. He was then only fourteen years old, and a musician of one of the Massachusetts companies. The friendly rock at the foot of the bank, which sheltered him from the balls of the British muskets, as he played his fife during the forming of our troops on the beach, is still known as "Trask's rock." Another rock commemorates the brave Captain Hinckley of Georgetown, in our own State, who was killed upon its top, where he had stationed himself to rally his men. There is a stain upon it now, which superstition says was caused by his blood.

Our army advanced within cannon-shot of the fort, and threw up intrenchments, the lines of which can be traced at this day. At a council held directly after the battle, it was proposed by the land officers to carry the fort by storm; but the loss had been so great, Commodore Saltonstall declined the aid of his men for the purpose. Thus was the golden opportunity for a complete victory thrown away. The garrison would have been compelled to submit to any terms which we might have imposed. It is stated on reliable authority that General McLean stood with the pen-

nant halliards in his own hands, ready to strike the colors himself; saying that he had participated in nineteen battles, all of which had been successful, but that he expected to be beaten in the twentieth. He afterwards remarked to Colonel Brewer: "I believe the commanders were a pack of cowards. I was in no situation for defence. I only meant to give them one or two guns; and then surrendered, as I did not wish to throw away the lives of my men for nothing."

Additional guns and ammunition were now brought from the British ships, and dragged up the heights. This was a work of great difficulty, owing to the rocks and innumerable stumps of trees; but the alacrity of the troops surmounted every obstacle. A vigorous cannonade was soon commenced by us against the fort. This movement, added to the annoyance already received from our island battery, obliged the enemy to surrender a small redoubt near the shore, and to withdraw their ships a second time beyond the range of our guns. The attack on the redoubt was conducted by General Wadsworth, with a considerable loss. Thirty of the enemy were taken prisoners.

Meantime, General Lovell was burning with impatience to attack the fortress, and constantly urged the co-operation of the Commodore. Several days were wasted in a fruitless discussion of the matter. Lovell had already sent to Boston for reinforcements. An unabated fire was maintained on both sides, but without any decisive result. The enemy made good use of the time in strengthening their works, which had sustained but slight injury from our guns. They took fresh courage from news that a large squadron was on the way to their assistance. This information, communicated by prisoners, produced in our camp a disheartening and distrustful effect. Ammunition was beginning to fail; and by loss, desertion, and sickness, the whole effective force was reduced to only nine hundred and fifty men. There was no power to check the utter insubordination which prevailed. Many of the officers were remiss in duty, and the soldiers were so undisciplined that on the first alarm nearly one-quarter skulked into the woods and concealed themselves. The captains of several of the armed vessels reported that their men, who were volunteers, had become demoralized, and could be held for only a few days longer.

In this alarming aspect of affairs, another council of war was held, which resulted in a vote to continue the siege. General Lovell thought that if three hundred men were detailed from the

ships, the land in rear of the fort could be taken, and the present lines in front maintained. This would cut off communication between the land and naval forces of the enemy. But Colonel Revere argued that our numbers were insufficient to hazard a division, and to this view the General reluctantly assented.

On the 11th of August, Lovell made a final appeal to Commodore Saltonstall, in the following language: "I am once more obliged to request the most speedy service in your Department, and that a moment be no longer delayed to put in execution a combined attack by both sea and land forces. The destruction of the enemy's ships must be effected at any rate, although it might cost us half our own. . . . I mean not to determine on your mode of attack, but it appears to me so practicable, that any further delay must be infamous. . . . The alternative now remains to destroy the ships or raise the siege. We must determine instantly, or it may be productive of disgrace, and loss of ships and men. I feel for the honor of America, in an expedition which a nobler exertion had long before this crowned with success." Against the protest of the Commodore, Colonels Revere and McCobb, and other officers, who wished to abandon the peninsula, it was finally determined to force the harbor on the 13th, and take or destroy the ships of war, while Lovell should take a position in the rear, and endeavor to bring about a general action. "I would rather die," said the brave General, "than consent to raise the siege, or leave the Commodore any further excuse for not co-operating with me." He accordingly marched off at the head of a portion of his force, leaving the balance under Wadsworth to defend the main lines.

This determination arrived too late. In the afternoon of the 13th, while our ships were getting under weigh, a British fleet, consisting of seven men of war, appeared in the offing. A retreat was instantly ordered. Aided by a dark and foggy night, which prevented the enemy from advancing up the bay, our men effected an embarkation so successfully, that it was undiscovered. Early the next morning, they evacuated Nautilus Island, leaving their cannon spiked and dismounted. Signals were made for our captains to go on board the flag-ship, and in the interview which followed the Commodore informed them that all must shift for themselves. With the transports in advance, the whole fleet crowded on sail, and proceeded up Penobscot River, closely pursued by the enemy's reinforcement, which proved to be a squadron from New

York, commanded by Sir George Collier, carrying two hundred guns and fifteen hundred men. General Wadsworth, whose conduct in the whole course of the expedition merited unqualified approbation, conducted the retreat of the land forces with great skill, and labored incessantly to keep them together. At an early period of the siege, he had made preparation against the emergency of a retreat, by establishing fortifications at the narrows, where General Scott, seventy years afterwards, selected the site of Fort Knox. But Lovell, with pardonable boldness, objected to any step which might suggest even a suspicion that any defence was needed. Wadsworth determined even then to make a stand. "I had been up the river, a little distance," his despatch states, "to select a place for landing our cannon to check the enemy's progress, having given orders to that effect when we left Bagaduce. On returning, to my great surprise, I found many of the transports on fire, all deserted, and our troops scattered in the bush. It was now dusk, and the enemy's ships had anchored just below our little cluster of vessels. No pains were spared to rally the troops to save the stores and ordnance, but neither men nor officers were under the least control. With the utmost difficulty, only a small quantity of provisions was saved from the conflagration, in the midst of fire, smoke, and shot. By whose orders the transports were burned, is uncertain. General Lovell, it was said, had gone up river in the first ship." Not one of our vessels succeeded in escaping. Two of the largest endeavored to pass around Long Island, in the middle of the bay ; but they were soon intercepted, one being taken, and the other run ashore and blown up by her crew. All the others were burned. A few ascended as high as the mouth of the Kenduskeag, where within a few years their wrecks might have been seen at low tide. In the summer of 1871, a cannon belonging to one of the ships was raised in the harbor of Bangor. It was in a perfect state of preservation, and has been repeatedly used for firing salutes. Wadsworth led off five companies of militia in good order to a place of safety. The remainder, in detached parties, explored their way through a pathless wilderness to the Kennebec settlements, exhausted with famine and fatigue.

Only the day before the retreat, the Massachusetts Board of War, having heard that a British reinforcement was near Bagaduce, sent peremptory instructions to Saltonstall to attack the enemy's ships without delay. They also applied to General Gates

for permission for General Jackson's regiment, then in Rhode Island, to proceed to the aid of General Lovell, which was granted. On the 15th, seven vessels, conveying this well-disciplined corps, left Boston, on their way to the scene of action. Off Cape Ann, news of the defeat was received; and, as several British ships were supposed to be in pursuit, the regiment landed at Kittery. They thence proceeded to Falmouth. "It was extremely fortunate," wrote Dr. Thacher, "that we were detained two or three days on our passage by contrary winds: had there been no impediment to our voyage, we must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy."

Our loss of men in this famous expedition was never definitely ascertained. The British account gives it as four hundred and seventy-four, and states their own loss to be eighty-five. The cost to Massachusetts was immense. A petition to Congress for its reimbursement runs as follows: "The failure of the attempt planned by this State to dislodge the enemy from Penobscot hath involved the government in extreme difficulty. The calls for pay are great, and must be fulfilled, or the public faith and credit will be irreparably injured. We have therefore earnestly to request of Congress for this State to retain the six millions of dollars, the unlimited tax, to be used until the expenses of the expedition be liquidated." So much obloquy, however, attached to the matter, that Congress refused to pay the claims until after peace was declared.

On the return of our troops, an investigation of the conduct of the officers was demanded; and in September a committee, or Court of Inquiry appointed by the Legislature, commenced its session. After a thorough examination, the committee pronounced their opinion as follows: "That the principal reason of the failure was the want of proper spirit and energy on the part of the Commodore; that the destruction of the fleet was occasioned essentially because of his not exerting himself at all, in the time of the retreat, by opposing the enemy's foremost ships in pursuit;" "that General Lovell, throughout the expedition and retreat, acted with proper spirit and courage, and had he been furnished with all the men ordered for the service, or been properly supported by the Commodore, he would probably have reduced the enemy;" "that though a majority of the Commodore's naval council, being commanders of naval vessels, were against offensive measures, yet he repeatedly said 'it was matter of favor that he called any

council of them, and when he had taken their advice he should follow his own opinion,' and in that way discouraged all the measures on the part of the fleet; that the naval commanders behaved like experienced officers during the whole time;" and that "Brigadier Wadsworth, the second in command throughout the expedition, conducted with great activity, courage, coolness, and prudence." Upon this report, the Legislature adjudged "that Commodore Saltonstall be incompetent ever after to hold a commission in the service of the State, and that Generals Lovell and Wadsworth be honorably acquitted."

Such was the "Penobscot expedition," which, under a competent commander, would have redounded to the glory of those who inaugurated it, and terminated all the designs of the British in Maine. Thenceforth their forces held possession of Bagaduce until 1784. Fort George was completed according to the original plan, and held the whole eastern country in subjection. Its ruins still form an attractive object of interest to the visitor.

The project of a second attempt to retake Bagaduce is frequently mentioned in the Revolutionary correspondence between Washington and Congress. In 1781, Rochambeau offered a force for the purpose, at a time when the British fleet was concentrated in Chesapeake Bay. After all the arrangements had been put in train, the anticipated arrival of a superior force prevented them from being entered upon.

So important was the place regarded as a military position that, two years before the war closed, the British ministry determined to make it the seat of government of a colony, to be called New Ireland. It was then supposed that Penobscot River constituted the eastern boundary of Massachusetts. But the fact that certain townships west of the St. Croix had been previously confirmed to that Province caused the Attorney-General to entertain scruples of her charter rights, as she was still regarded as subject to the Crown. He refused concurrence, and no further action took place. The question of boundary, however, remained unsettled until after a declaration of peace. Under a different construction, the quiet village of Castine might have been to-day what Halifax is, the military capital of one of the dominions of Great Britain in America.

CHAPTER XIII.

BELFAST DURING THE REVOLUTION: CONCLUDED.

Dismay of the Inhabitants. — Arrival of Dispersed Troops. — General Wadsworth. — Concealment of Property. — No Safety but in Flight. — The Settlement abandoned by Night. — Mitchell, Houston, the Pattersons, John Brown, Clark, and Others. — Fugitives find Refuge at Clam Cove. — Miller and Durham permitted to return. — Dow's Exploit at Camden. — Affray at Belfast. — Sergeant Jenks taken Prisoner by the British. — Rescued by Richard Stimson. — Lieutenant Armstrong killed. — His Body disinterred. — Houston's House and Barn burned by the British. — Return of a Few Families in 1780. — Depredations of the Enemy. — Requisition on Belfast for Men and Clothing. — Wadsworth and Burton escape from Bagaduce. — Reach Belfast. — Kindly provided for by Miller. — His Sons conceal them in the Woods. — Declaration of Peace. — Appeal of the Dispersed Inhabitants to the General Court. — Their Excuse for taking the British Oath of Allegiance. — Their Hardships and Sufferings. — Resolves relieving them from Taxation.

THE defeat of the Americans filled with dismay the already perplexed people of Belfast. The bay was filled with retreating vessels, closely pursued by the enemy; and at night the flash of cannon, and the lurid light of the burning transports, which illumined even the deep shades of the forest, added new terrors to the tale of disaster. Scattered parties of our troops, some by boats and canoes, others who had found their way through the woods on foot, and all famished and fatigued, soon began to reach the little settlement. From these, the good offices of the inhabitants were not withheld; and food and clothing were cheerfully shared with the fugitives¹ by many who were soon to become fugitives themselves. The condition of the latter was indeed a critical one. So recent and complete had been their violation of the oath of allegiance that no hope of pardon or even of clemency could be entertained. Their only refuge from the vengeance of a triumphant and exasperated foe was in flight. General Wadsworth, who had escaped on foot, after landing on the western shore of Penobscot River,

¹ Papers relating to Penobscot Expedition, in Secretary's office, Boston, No. 557, After peace, Samuel Houston was allowed £6 2s. 9d., "his account for supplying the troops on their march after the defeat at Penobscot." John Mitchell was allowed £298 old currency.

ordered a company of men to make a stand at Belfast for the protection of the women and children, but in the confusion which prevailed his order was unheeded. So, with knapsack at his back, he marched for Camden, directing all whom he met to take the same course.¹ In Belfast, immediate preparations for departure were made. Some of the inhabitants hastily concealed their furniture in the woods, and the wells were used as a hiding-place for pewter platters and other domestic articles. The residents then numbered one hundred and nine, comprised in eighteen families. On the night after the destruction of our fleet, all embarked in gondolas and boats, and, following the shore, proceeded down the bay without interference from the British. Samuel Houston and the Pattersons availed themselves of an old bateau, which six years before brought the latter from Saco. John Brown and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Tolford Durham and child, Alexander Clark and wife, with John Barnet, his wife, and three children, set sail in a sloop. Mitchell put such of his effects as he was able to collect into a gondola, and with his family and such others as chose to share his fortunes floated away upon the evening tide.² The remainder escaped in various water-craft.

Just before the Bagaduce affair, General George Ulmer of the militia had erected a slight timber breast-work at Clam Cove, between Camden and what is now Rockland, and had there mounted a single eighteen pounder. After our defeat, this was looked upon by the friends of freedom on the Penobscot as the nearest place of refuge.³ Hither the exiles from Belfast directed their course, arriving in safety on the morning of the 15th of August. The larger portion were soon dispersed to more distant points. Mitchell crossed over the peninsula to Thomaston, and afterwards proceeded to New Hampshire. Houston went to Bristol, where his relatives resided. The Pattersons returned to Saco, and others to Londonderry. About half a dozen families remained at Camden. Among them were those of Brown, Tolford Durham, and Miller. The two former were quartered at the house of Isaiah Tollman, on the borders of Chickawakie Pond, for a year. They then returned to their homes in Belfast, having received assurance from the commander at Bagaduce that by preserving strict neutrality they should escape further molestation. A similar

¹ Papers, No. 135.

² White's History. Statement of Mrs. Durham.

³ Locke's History of Camden, 40.

amnesty had previously been granted to Miller, then an old man. As the settlers of Belfast had left corn and grain standing, Pelatiah Corthell was despatched from Clam Cove to gather a boat-load, which he brought away without molestation. In 1780, several depredations upon the people of Camden were committed by British privateers. Minot's saw-mill was burned, and his grist-mill set on fire ; "but a cripple by the name of Dow,¹ from Belfast, quenched it. As often as it was fired, Dow extinguished the flames, despite of their roughness to him and threats of personal violence, until at last they relinquished their efforts by saying, 'Well, we'll let it alone, as the d—d rebels will die if we burn their mill.' The persistence of Dow, due to the fact that much of the property of the Belfast exiles was stored in the building, was the means of its preservation."²

Soon after the evacuation of Belfast, a party of twelve men commanded by Sergeant Jenks (or Jenkins) ventured from Camden to drive away some of the cattle that had been abandoned, and which Richard Stimson, who had been left behind, probably with his father Ephraim Stimson, at Mount Ephraim, was to assist in finding. They made the deserted house of Samuel Houston in the eastern part of the town, on the spot where B. F. Houston now resides, their place of rendezvous, and passed the night there. In the morning, Jenks went to the shore to shoot wild fowl, and a dense fog prevailing, he was surprised and taken prisoner by three men named Armstrong, Cookson, and Turner, who had landed from Bagaduce on an expedition of plunder. The better to deceive the men remaining at the house, they marched him towards it with his musket on his shoulder. Supposing them to be friends, Stimson and others came out to meet them. A struggle at once ensued. Stimson, although a small-sized man, was brave and strong. Being summoned by Armstrong to surrender, he dropped his musket, and seizing Armstrong by the legs threw him upon the ground, calling to Jenks, "Blow him through." The latter immediately fired, the bullet going through Armstrong's brain, producing instant death. In the affray, Cookson stabbed Stimson in the arm with a bayonet. As soon as Jenks discharged his musket, he turned and struck Cookson down ; but

¹ If this was the Joseph Dow, whom in 1773 the people warned out of Belfast in town meeting, his valor on this occasion entitled him to be restored to the privileges of citizenship.

² Locke's Camden, 35.

the latter recovered himself, and with Turner escaped to their boat. The thick fog rendered pursuit useless. Stimson always imputed cowardice to the remainder of the party, as from the house they witnessed the affair, and rendered no assistance. A rough box was made, and the body of Armstrong interred in a spot near the scene of the tragedy, which is still pointed out. The next day a party from Bagaduce conveyed the remains thither for more decent burial, and burnt the house and barn of Houston.¹ In the latter, which was "a good new barn," quite an amount of grain and furniture belonging to the neighbors had been stored.² It was all consumed.

The few families who returned in 1780 found nearly every thing in ruins. Their cattle were gone, fences had been torn down, the houses stripped of windows and doors, and in several instances entirely destroyed. The concealed articles of household furniture remained undisturbed. A bed which Mrs. Durham hid under some logs had not been removed.

Although comparatively deserted, Belfast was not omitted in the requisition for men and clothing. Her quota in 1780 was one man to supply a deficiency of 4,240. The following year she was called upon for 388 pounds of beef, two shirts, two pairs shoes and stockings, and one blanket, "the latter to be large and well-fulled, the shirts linen, or cotton and linen, and well whitened, and the stockings to be white." It is presumed that no response was made to these requisitions.

In June, 1781, General Wadsworth and Major Benjamin Burton, of Warren, who had been confined at Fort George, Bagaduce, for several months, succeeded in making their escape. They reached the western shore of Penobscot River, and after wandering through the woods arrived at Tolford Durham's house in Belfast, weary and without food. "It was about noon when they came," said Mrs. Durham, "and I offered to prepare some dinner for them, but they would not wait. My husband at first

¹ Rev. Dr. Thurston's Centennial Address. Communication of A. F. Mathews, of Searsport. A romantic incident in this connection has been handed down. A beautiful sister of Stimson was compelled by the British to hold a lantern at the grave, it being dark before the disinterment was completed. Attracted by her appearance, one Turner, who was of the number, continued the acquaintance, and after the war closed married her. But Dr. Thurston says that the attraction commenced at Mount Ephraim, when Stimson's house there was attacked.

² Mrs. Durham. She further said that "the house was a log one, and hardly worth burning."

said he would take them across the river; but afterwards, through fear of the British, who were already in pursuit, concluded it would be unsafe, and so they paddled themselves over in his canoe. The General was a fine-looking man, and had a wounded arm." The fugitives were kindly received by James Miller, who did not dare to extend any hospitality at his house. His sons, James and Robert, then aged respectively twenty-four and nineteen, conducted them into the forest near the north line of lot No. 43, on the east side of the brook, where they built a rude camp of evergreens, and supplied food and blankets. After the search was over, being furnished by Miller with provisions and a pocket compass, they left their place of concealment, and finally reached the settlement at Thomaston.

Peace was declared, Sept. 23, 1783, although Bagaduce remained in the possession of the British until December. But few of the inhabitants of Belfast had returned, when the following petition, before referred to, was drawn:—

To the Hon. the Senate and the Hon. the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Generall Court assembled:—

The petition of the Subscribers, the dispersed Inhabitants of Belfast, at Penobscut River, Humbly Sheweth: That they with others their Associates, formerly inhabitants of Londonderry & Places adjacent in the State of New Hampshire, did in the year 1769 Purchase from the Heirs of Brigat Waldo, A tract of Land designed for a small Township at the Place first above mentioned: That the payment of the purchase exhausted them of the greatest part of their little all. That they were obliged in consequence thereof to begin the settlement in a State of poverty & weakness. Nevertheless they moved their Families to the place in the years 1770 & 1771, & there were obliged to encounter all the hardships of making A new Plantation, in a horrid and uncultivated wilderness, at a great distance from any place where they could be supplied with the necessaries of Life. Yet in the midst of all these hardships, from an earnest desire to enjoy the benefit of civil order, & especially to obtain the settlement of the Gospel, they did Petition the General Court to incorporate them as a town so early as the year 1773, only 3 years after their settlement on the Place, & when their number of inhabitants amounted to no more than 50 persons of every age and sex, Altho they were surrounded with settlements much stronger & more numerous than

theirs, which had continued for a number of years in an unorganized State, that so withdrawing themselves from the notice of Government, they might escape any share of the Public Taxations. Your Petitioners ever willing to do their part towards the support of Government, never went about to evade any requisition of their quota of the Publick Burthen : & by the blessing of God in their indefatigable Labors, they were beginning to surmount their Peculiar Difficulties, & hoped soon to arrive to A respectable situation among their neighbors, When the commencement of the late war Suddenly changed their brightest prospects into Clouds and darkness. Not to mention that the distresses to which the Eastern sea-coast was generally exposed from that time, fell with aggravation on their settlement in its infant state. 'Tis well known that your Petitioners were not behind the best friends of their Country in their exertions for its defence, so far as opportunity put it in their power to do any thing in its service : hence it was that at the fatal crisis when the Common enemy took part in their vicinity, they were among the foremost whom the Commanders of that force Compelled to submit to an oath of Allegiance to their Master. Yet as that oath was known to all to be compulsory — as Allegiance & protection were reciprocal — as that Protection ceased on the Part of the King of Britain as soon as General Lovell Arrived, & as the cause in favour of which that oath was exacted Appeared to your Petitioners such as they could not support, without sinning against God, They were fully convinced that such oath ought not to lay any bond on their Consciences to hinder their Contributing what they could for the Deliverance of their Country, Since no obligation could bind them to A Conduct which was sinful in itself. Therefore they readily obeyed the Proclamation of General Lovell, repaired with their arms to his Camp, and uniformly furnished him with every Assistance in their power, & by this means, when the Expedition came to its distressful Issue, Your Petitioners found themselves obliged to betake themselves to flight as early as the troops : & in the event it was found that they had evacuated the place but just time enough to escape that British vengeance which fell so severely on their habitations & all they left behind them. Their Crops were Lost in the Ground, & the greatest part of their Cattle, Furniture, & other moveable property fell into one common destruction ; their Families, 18 in Number, Consisting of 109 persons, most of whom were Women

and young Children, were fain to seek their way through the wilderness to Settlements far enough out of the enemy's reach : Since that time they have lived as Pilgrims in various places, & enduring distresses painfull to relate, but more Painfull to bear. Yet even in their exile they have not been Excused from their full Proportion in all the Taxes & Levies which have been laid on the Places where they have sojourned. It was not without the most sensible Joy that they beheld a dawn of Peace after so long and dark a night, & Saw their Country Established in her Liberty and Independence. And with no small eagerness have they Looked forward to the time when the Viperine nest at Penobscutt should be finally broken up. But now that a Mercifull Providence has at last Accomplished this happy deliverance, they find themselves in such broken and impoverished Circumstances that obtaining a meer subsistence with great difficulty where they reside, they are sadly destitute of the means necessary for reviving their former settlements anew. The Transporting of their Families, Building of Houses, and supporting themselves untill they can raise a first Crop, are a Task that calls for resources very different from any of which they can avail themselves.

In this extremity, they beg leave to look up to the General Court as the Fathers of the Commonwealth, & Pray for such help as your Honours shall see meet. Whilst your Petitioners find themselves Constrained thus to solicit the charity of the Government, It adds a sensible sting to their Afflictions, to be informed (as they have been within these few days) that your Honorable Court has thought proper to lay a considerable tax on their ruins. This, however, they cannot but think Arose from the Legislature's being uninformed of their true State. They have too much Confidence in the Goodness, the Wisdom, & the Justice of the Honourable Court to Suffer a doubt, that when it is known what the Inhabitants of Belfast have suffered, how they have been dispersed, their Fortunes ruined, their houses Carried off and Destroyed, which Causes A Great Desolation, & the whole Town without inhabitants, save a few, who have gone down to attempt to provide some Shelter for their Families — Your Honours will not only be intreated to Abate all Taxes heretofore Laid on that place, but to excuse it from Taxation for some Years to Come, untill its inhabitants begin to be able once more to live on the Premises, & also to Grant some such Assistance as your Wisdom may direct, to enable Your Petitioners to remove their Families, rebuild their

habitations, and subsist there, until they receive a Crop from the Labours of the ensuing spring.

These things are Humbly Submitted to the Honorable Court, Praying your Honours to take this distressed case into your candid consideration, & Grant such relief to your Petitioners in the Premises, as to your Honours in your wisdom & Generosity shall appear meet.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound Shall ever Pray.

JOHN TUFFT.

WILLIAM McLAUCHLEN.

BENJ. NESMITH.

ALEX^r CLARK.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

JOHN MITCHEL.

JOHN COCHRAN.

NATHANIEL PATTERSON.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

This petition was presented to the Senate on the twenty-third day of February, 1784, by William Lithgow, of Lincoln County, upon whose motion it was referred to a committee from both houses. On the 20th of March, the following resolve was approved by Governor Hancock : —

Resolve on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Belfast, directing the Treasurer to credit the said Town for Certain Taxes.

Whereas, it appears to this Court that the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, by reason of their situation being contiguous to the post occupied by the British forces at Penobscot during the late war, were under the absolute necessity to quit their habitations, and flee to some other towns and places more remote from the enemy for safety, leaving the greater part of their property to the enemy, and they are thereby become unable to pay public taxes for the present :

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioners be so far granted that the whole of the public taxes of every kind, already granted to be assessed on the said town, be and are hereby abated ; and that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to credit the said town accordingly, any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER XIV.

INHABITANTS FROM 1784 TO 1830.

Return of Inhabitants after the Revolution. — Families here at Close of 1784. — Non-resident Lands purchased by "Lord Timothy Dexter." — Condition of the Town in 1786. — Heads of Families in 1790. — Settlers Previous to 1800. — List of Tax-payers in 1800. — Judge Crosby's Account of his Visit here in 1801. — Large Increase of Population between 1800 and 1810. — Prominent Citizens who came before 1817. — Biographical Sketch of Hugh J. Anderson. — Portrait and Autograph. — Names of some of the Principal Citizens from 1817 to 1830.

FOR a few years after the Revolution, the increase of the town was comparatively small. Of the original inhabitants, Mitchell, Davidson, and Chambers did not return when peace took place. The others (excepting Morrison and Steele, who were drowned during the first winter of the settlement) resumed the lots which they owned, early in 1784. On the first of May in that year, a sloop, commanded by Captain Tuft, brought eight families from New Hampshire. The names of fourteen¹ families residing here that year are as follows: On the west side of the river, Benjamin Nesmith, on the Judge Read farm; John Robinson, on the lot next below; John Cochran, on lot No. 42; James Miller, on the Frothingham lot; and Samuel McKeen, near the present upper bridge. On the east side, William Patterson, 1st, and his father-in-law William McLaughlin, occupied lot No. 3, now in Searsport; John Durham, lot No. 9, and Samuel Houston, lot No. 13, in the same town; John Brown, the Gilmore lot, No. 18; Robert Steele, lot No. 23, where Robert Steele, his grandson, resides; James and William Patterson, 2d, the lot afterwards occupied by Robert Patterson. John Tuft lived a little remote from the former. Tolford Durham had a log house near the old ferry, above the east end of the present lower bridge; and Nathaniel Patterson lived on the "pitched lot," or No. 32, on the east side.

In 1786, the number of polls was twenty-seven. The valuation list of that year, as returned to the General Court, enumerates

¹ This is the number given by the petition of the inhabitants in November of that year.

eighteen dwelling-houses, nine barns, one mill, fifty-eight acres of tillage, seventy-five of English mowing, thirty-six of meadow, sixty-four of pasture, and eleven thousand of wood and unimproved land. There were eight horses then owned in town, twenty-seven oxen, nine head of neat cattle three years old, nine of two years old, twelve yearlings, thirty-six cows, forty-five sheep, and twenty-two swine. The money on hand disclosed as taxable was one pound and seven shillings.¹

In 1790, the number of inhabitants had increased to 245. There were forty-three heads of families, as follows :—

John Alexander. He came from Londonderry, and lived for several years near Little River, but removed to Greene Plantation before 1800. His son by the same name died here in 1874.

John Brown, one of the proprietors. (See biographical notice in Chap. VII.)

Abraham Clark came from Londonderry, soon after the Revolution. He lived on the place now occupied by Robert Rowe, near Harrison Hayford's. His father, Abraham Clark, 1st, died here in 1789; and Sarah, his mother, died in 1791. According to the town records, the children of Abraham, 2d, were: Thomas, born April 3, 1791; Holley, born May 19, 1798; and Joseph, born July 13, 1806. The latter died of lockjaw, May 8, 1810. Abraham, 2d, died previous to 1841, as the death of Anna, his widow, occurred in February of that year, aged eighty.

Alexander Clark. He was a grandson of Robert Clark, of the Scotch colony in Ireland, who settled in Londonderry about 1725. Alexander was one of the earliest inhabitants here. He was a selectman in 1777, and town-clerk from 1791 to 1800. He died in Brooks, Jan. 31, 1839, aged ninety-five. Hannah, his wife, died Dec. 28, 1820, aged seventy-eight.

Elisha Clark, brother of Abraham, above named, came here about 1786. He lived on the east side of the river, and died in 1828, aged eighty-three.

Ichabod Clark, brother of Abraham and Elisha, came here with them. He was the first tailor in town, having a shop on Main Street; but he resided on the east side. He removed to Northport, where he died. His children, born here, were Jacob, Abraham, Joseph, Nancy, Sally, and John.

¹ Vol. 162, Mass. Archives, p. 398.

Isaac Clark, brother of the foregoing, removed to Northport before 1800.

John Cochran, one of the proprietors. (See notice in Chap. VII.)

John Cochran, 2d. He came here from Wenham, Mass. He lived at the Head of the Tide, where he built saw-mills, and owned much real estate. He also owned lot No. 49, and two-thirds of lot No. 50, in the first division. He died Jan. 1, 1799, aged fifty-seven, leaving children by Agnes, or Annas, his wife, as follows: John (3d), Robert Boyd, Isaac, Andrew Park, Martha, Jenny, and Agnes, or Annas. His widow died Feb. 10, 1830, aged eighty-two.

William Crooks. (See Chap. XXVIII., on Physicians.)

Daniel Dolliff and *John Dolliff*, brothers, are said to have originated in Raymond, N.H., which was formerly included in Chester. They remained a few years, and removed to Greene Plantation. Daniel left before 1800. John was a tax-payer in 1810.

John Durham. (See Chap. VII. on Proprietary History.)

Tolford Durham. " " " " "

Jacob Eames, or Ames, a native of Wilmington, Mass., and a participant in the battle of Lexington, came here from Chester, N.H., in 1784, and settled on one of the lots now belonging to Searsport. After some years, he removed to the Narrows, or upper bridge, where he built a large two-story house. He afterwards became a resident of Swanville, where he died Nov. 7, 1851, aged ninety-seven. His children, born here, were as follows: by Jenny, his first wife, who died Feb. 28, 1792, John, born July 16, 1786; Samuel, born Nov. 25, 1788; Jenny, born March 22, 1790, and died Oct. 16, 1791; and Jenny, 2d, born Feb. 27, 1792. By Miriam, his second wife, he had Johanna and Drusilla, twins, born Feb. 24, 1803.

Nathaniel French was the son of Benjamin French, of Chester, N.H., and came here about 1788. He settled on the east side of the river, where he died July 1, 1797, aged fifty.

James Gilmore. (See Chap. VII. on Proprietary History.)

John Gilmore. " " " " "

Robert Houston, son of Samuel Houston, one of the proprietors, came here with him in 1771, being then eleven years old. He was a well-known land surveyor, and for many years was employed by General Knox. He died here May 3, 1824, aged fifty-nine. Hannah, his wife, who died Sept. 10, 1824, was a daughter

of John Mitchell. Their children were: James, born June 19, 1789; Elizabeth, born May 9, 1791; David, born Aug. 2, 1793, and died March 10, 1839, while a soldier in the Aroostook war; John M., born July 20, 1795, and died June 24, 1820; Benjamin, born Sept. 28, 1797, and died Jan. 6, 1860; Jane, born June 12, 1800; Joseph, born July 10, 1802, and died Oct. 22, 1839, at St. Augustine, Fla.; Robert Wilson, born Jan. 24, 1805; and Eleanor Maria, born Dec. 20, 1807.

Samuel Houston. (See Chap. VII. on Proprietary History.)

Samuel Houston, Jr. " " " " "

Ephraim McKeen. Came from Londonderry, and lived at the upper bridge. He died June 22, 1848, aged eighty-two. His children were: Nancy, born June 16, 1791, died Sept. 3, 1793; John, born March 10, 1793; Samuel, born Dec. 29, 1794, died Sept. 23, 1800; Isaac, born May 8, 1797; Nancy, born March 4, 1801; Benjamin F., born April 18, 1803, died Oct. 9, 1822; and Lucy Maria, born Nov. 5, 1808.

Samuel McKeen was from Amherst, N. H. His father, by the same name, went there from Londonderry. The son lived several years in Windham, N. H., where he was deacon of the church. He married Jane, daughter of Hugh Graham, of the latter town. She died in 1811. Deacon McKeen was an original member of the First Church. He lived at the upper bridge. Ephraim and Isaac McKeen were his sons.

Alexander McMullin. He lived on what is known as the "McMullin Hill," between nearly opposite the upper bridge and Waldo Avenue. He sometimes was called Doctor, although not a regular physician. Previous to 1805, he removed to Knox, and thence to Ohio.

James Miller. (See Chap. VII. on Proprietary History.)

Robert Mitchell. " " " "

John Mudgett. He was a transient man, and is supposed to have removed to Prospect.

Benjamin Nesmith. He came here from Londonderry soon after 1770, and settled on lot No. 46, which Mathew Chambers and James McLaughlin drew. He was a member of the first board of selectmen, and was one of the committee of inspection and correspondence in 1777. His children were James, Benjamin, Jonathan, Thomas, Jane, and Mary Larmond. He died Sept. 18, 1800, aged sixty-six years. James Nesmith, from whom "Nesmith's Corner" derived its name, was his nephew.

James Patterson. (See Chap. VII. on Proprietary History.)

Nathaniel Patterson. " " " "

Robert Patterson. " " " "

William Patterson, 2d, " " " "

William Patterson, 1st. He came from Londonderry with William McLaughlin, his father-in-law, in 1770, and settled on lot No. 3, on the east side of the river. He was not related to the other Pattersons, and in distinction from one of them who bore the same name was called "Long William." He probably died in May, 1810. Martha, his wife, died Aug. 8, 1808, aged fifty-nine years.

John Robinson was a native of Ireland, and came to this country as a soldier under Wolfe, during the French war. He settled at Londonderry, and enlisted in the Revolution. For his services, £105 in depreciated Massachusetts securities were paid him. This he exchanged with the eccentric "Lord Timothy Dexter," of Newburyport, for lot No. 47. Dexter made quite a fortunate speculation in purchasing the rights of several proprietors, which were not reclaimed after the town was abandoned during the Revolution. In 1784, when Robinson first arrived, he stayed a few days with James Miller, and then occupied an old hut on what is now the farm of Charles Read, about twenty-five rods from the shore. No road then existed, and he passed to and from Miller's on the beach. Robinson was a practical weaver. He raised flax, which his wife spun into thread. This he wove into linen cloth. He moved to Montville, and died there about 1808. George Robinson, who died here in 1858, was his son.

Winthrop Smith. He lived only temporarily in the town, and nothing further is known of him.

Robert Steele. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

Jerome Stephenson, a brother of Solon Stephenson, came the year after the Revolution. He was one of the selectmen in 1785. He settled on the east side of the river, where John H. Stephenson now resides. He died in 1820, aged eighty-two years.

Solon Stephenson came in 1774. He lived on the east side, where he died of a fever, in February, 1807, aged seventy-three years. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1777, '78, and '79, and was one of the few who refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. White's History refers to him as "a man memorable for his sincerity of heart, sound judgment, and constancy of purpose." His widow died in 1813, aged eighty-four years.

Richard Stimson was one of the earliest settlers. Dr. Herman Abbot claimed that he was a resident here before the arrival of the proprietors, in 1770 ; but this is doubtful. He lived on the west side of Half-way Creek, in what is now Searsport.

Henry True was here in 1785. In 1791, he received a commission as ensign in the militia. An entry in the town records states that he was drowned in Belfast River, June 8, 1803. Martha, his widow, died Aug. 9, 1823. Their children were : Samuel, born Oct. 14, 1785 ; Abigail, Aug. 24, 1787 ; Jenny, Dec. 17, 1789 ; Sally, Jan. 1, 1792 ; Joseph, Dec. 29, 1795 ; Fanny, Jan. 3, 1794 ; Charlotte, Nov. 29, 1797 ; and Martha, Jan. 14, 1800.

John Tuft. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

Lemuel Weeks, a shipmaster, came in August, 1790. He was the first justice of the peace commissioned here after the Revolution. The first house he occupied stood on the Miller lot, about where Union Street was afterwards located. He afterwards lived in a house on what is now Cross Street, where he died May 20, 1805. Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 12, 1790. She was a sister of John Cochran. Her first husband was John Mitchell, son of one of the proprietors of the same name. The children of Captain Weeks were : John, who died at sea ; Sarah, who married one White, and lived in Massachusetts ; and Betsey, who married Daniel Whittier, and, after his decease, Abraham Libby.

Jonathan Wilson came here in 1785, from Chester, N. H., when twenty-three years of age. He was the son of Robert Wilson, a prominent citizen of that town. Colonel Wilson was accidentally drowned in Eastport harbor, April 13, 1833, aged sixty-seven years. Eleanor, his widow, a daughter of John Mitchell, survived him until Feb. 12, 1846. Their children were as follows : Alice, born March 22, 1785, married Martin Patterson, and died Feb. 3, 1875 ; Jane, born June 9, 1788, married Benjamin Eells, and died Aug. 5, 1874 ; Nathaniel, born Dec. 26, 1790, and died Oct. 27, 1849 ; Elizabeth M., born Feb. 10, 1793, and died April 20, 1797 ; Nancy, born May 14, 1795, married Captain David Green, and now resides in San Francisco, being the last survivor ; John M., born May 29, 1797 ; Henry K., born Oct. 27, 1799 ; George W., born June 24, 1802 ; Caroline, born Sept. 6, 1804 ; and Jonathan Dayton, born July 1, 1807, and died Feb. 22, 1853.

A notice of Colonel Wilson appears in Chapter XXXIV.

Among those who came here between 1790 and 1800 were William West, from Kingston, ~~Mass.~~, who, on arriving in 1793,

"found but two framed houses in the village, and the ground still smoking from the ashes of the forest;" Thomas Reed, who came the same year; and Daniel Clary and Dr. John S. Osborn, a year after. Jonathan White came in 1795; James Shirley and William Griffin, in 1796. The latter was the father of the late Robert M. Griffin: he afterwards removed to Ohio. Captain Ephraim McFarland and Robert White were citizens here in 1797. Robert and Jonathan White were brothers, and occupied adjoining farms on Northport Avenue. Their father, Colonel William White, of Chester, N. H., was a son of Deacon William White, who came from Ireland to Londonderry, in 1725. Colonel White was twice married, and had sixteen children. The children by his first wife, whose name was Mary Mills, were Jane, Jonathan, Susannah, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and Ann. Susannah married Jonathan Quimby, of Belfast. Mary, Elizabeth, and Ann settled and died in Montville. By his second wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of John Mitchell, he had William, John, Thomas, Sarah, James, David M., Olive, Lavinia, and Benjamin.¹ William and James settled here. John resided in Montville. Benjamin, who lives in Ballard Vale, Mass., is the last survivor.

In 1800, the whole number of voters was 148. As nearly as can be ascertained, ninety-two resided upon the west side of the river, and fifty-six upon the east side. The following are their names:—

Ames, Jacob

Badger, James
Banton, William
Basford, Jonathan
Bean, Jeremiah
Brown, John
Brown, John, Jr.,
Bussell, Benjamin
Bussell, Samuel

Clark, Abraham
Clark, Alexander
Clark, Elisha
Clark, Ichabod
Clary, Daniel
Cochran, George
Cochran, John
Cochran, John, 2d

Cochran, John, 3d
Cochran, Peter
Cochran, Robert
Cochran, Robert Boyd
Covell, Edward
Covell, Judah
Crooks, Edward
Cunningham, Thomas
Cunningham, William

Dolliff, John
Durham, John
Durham, Tolford
Eells, Nathaniel
Eells, Samuel
Elwell, Jonathan

Folsom, John
Fox, Beniah

¹ Chase's History of Chester, 614.

Fox, Edward
Frost, Enos

Giddings, Stephen
Gilmore, Baptist
Gilmore, James
Gilmore, John
Gordon, James
Gordon, Joseph
Griffin, William

Hadley, Aaron C.
Hall, Allen
Hamilton, Solomon
Hartshorn, Benjamin
Haskell, John
Hibbard, Daniel
Hinkson, Joseph
Hopkins, George
Houston, Jonathan
Houston, Joseph
Houston, Robert
Houston, Samuel
Houston, Samuel, 2d
Houston, Thomas
Houston, William
Hovey, Simeon
Hunt, Seth
Huse, John

Johnson, Daniel

Kimball, Reuben
Kimball, William
Kirkpatrick, Daniel
Knowlton, William
Lymburner, John

McFarland, Ephraim
McKeen, Abner G.
McKeen, Ephraim
McKeen, Isaac
McKeen, Samuel
Merriam, John
Merrill, Wiggins
Miller, James
Miller, Joseph
Miller, Robert
Mitchell, Robert
Muncey, Nathaniel

Nesmith, Benjamin
Nesmith, James
Nesmith, James, Jr.

Osborn, John S.

Patterson, James
Patterson, John
Patterson, Martin
Patterson, Martin J.
Patterson, Nathaniel
Patterson, Robert
Patterson, Robert, 2d
Patterson, Robert, 3d
Patterson, Robert, 4th
Patterson, Starrett
Patterson, William
Patterson, William, 2d
Patterson, William, 3d
Patterson, William, 4th

Reed, David
Reed, Thomas
Robinson, Nathaniel
Russ, John

Sale, John
Senter, Alanson
Senter, Isaac
Shirley, James
Smith, Benjamin
Smith, Caleb
Smith, Joseph
Snell, John
Spring, Marshall
Spring, Nahum
Spring, Thaddeus
Steele, Robert
Stephenson, Caleb
Stephenson, Charles
Stephenson, Jerome
Stephenson, Solon
Stephenson, Zenas
Stimson, Richard

Taggart, William
Taylor, Jonathan
Taylor, Thomas
Thompson, Isaac

Thompson, James
 Thompson, Samuel, 2d
 True, Henry
 Tuft, Annis
 Tuft, John
 Tuft, Jonathan
 Tuft, Thomas
 Tuft, William
 Turner, Isaac

Varnum, Moses

Webber, James

Weeks, Lemuel
 West, Stetson
 West, William
 Weymouth, James
 White, Jonathan
 White, Robert
 Wilson, Jonathan
 Winslow, Benjamin

Young, Benjamin
 Young, John

Large acquisitions to the inhabitants took place between 1800 and 1805. At the close of the latter year, the estimated population was nine hundred. Among the prominent men who settled here early in the present century were three members of the legal profession: viz., Bohan P. Field, from North Yarmouth, in 1801; William Crosby, from Billerica, Mass., in 1802; and John Wilson, from Peterboro', N. H., in 1803. An interesting autobiography of Judge Crosby, which he prepared in 1840, when sixty-nine years old, for his grandchildren, contains the following description of Belfast, as he found it on the occasion of his first visits:—

"I had heard much of Maine, and was charmed with the prospects which a new country presented to me. I examined the map, and fixed on Bangor as a central point which would rise to eminence.

"In the summer of 1801, I mounted my little horse, Robin, and took the tour of Maine. On arriving at the Kennebec, I visited the towns of Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Norridgewock, and Waterville. From Waterville, I crossed over to Hampden. I found the road from Albion to Hampden merely crosstied and causewayed. At Hampden, I put up at a Mr. Libbey's, who kept a public house there, and devoted two days to rest for myself and horse, preparatory to my visit to Bangor, the grand object of my visit. On the third day, I went to Bangor; but, to my astonishment, I could see no village, now the city. I tied my horse to a bush fence, and descended the precipice just above the present Hatch House, which was then a mere frame, where I found one James Thomas. Mr. Thomas was kind enough to pull a paper out of his pocket, on which he shew me the great to be city of

Bangor. I was so disappointed and mortified that I made up my mind to return home in the most direct way immediately. I mounted my horse, returned to Hampden, dined, and started for Belfast. At the Marshmill settlement, they told me that the road to Belfast was new and rather blind, but they thought I could get through to the settlement before dark, so I pushed on. But, before I reached any house, night came upon me. I lost my road once or twice; but before twilight was gone I came to an opening and a log house, but found no one in it, nor any path out of the opening. So I tied my horse to a stump, and took up my lodgings for the night. I found in the house a good bed and a cat, and could hear a cowbell in the distance. I was extremely thirsty, but could find no water. I then laid myself upon the bed, and endeavored to get some sleep; but it occurred to me that the country was then in a state of insurrection against the proprietors, and that house might be the rendezvous of the insurgents, and that finding me there asleep they might take me for a spy, and do me some harm before I could explain myself. So I got but little sleep that night. At early daylight, I pushed on, and soon came out to settlers. I found that I had lodged at the house of Mr. John Mason, and that he and his wife were on a visit at her father's. On my way to Belfast, I again missed my road, and got on to a winter road on the Goose River meadows. The mire was so deep I had to dismount and drive my horse before me, and finally came out at the Tilden Mills, where I got so entangled among fallen trees that I had to get the millmen to haul me out. At about 10 o'clock, A.M., I arrived at the upper ferry on the Belfast River. But it was the fourth day of July, and the ferryman was absent. I then descended the east side of the river to the lower ferry. The ferryman here was gone, but I found a boy who set me across the river, and landed me safely on the Belfast Beach. The site of this village was then but a small opening; but there were several new buildings and stores, and it being the fourth day of July, there was a considerable appearance of business and activity. I made no stay in the village, but simply called at Captain James Miller's to see if I could obtain some refreshment for myself and horse. He was very much engaged preparing for the 4th of July, but said there were some militia officers to dine with him, and that, if I would wait, I might dine with them. This did not suit me, so I pushed on. I next called at Colonel Thomas Knowlton's, in Northport, and I found him in

the same situation. So I pushed on once more. I reached the Ducktrap Stream a little before sunset, and hired a boy to swim my horse across it. I then became faint, and determined to throw myself into the first house I came to. This happened to be the house of one Hezekiah French, a native of the town of Billerica, and an old acquaintance. Here I was most kindly and hospitably entertained for the night and the next forenoon. From Lincolnville, Mr. French's place of residence, I proceeded to Broad Bay, in Waldoborough, where my horse gave out. I then put myself and horse on board a coaster, and returned to Boston, and thence home.

"Notwithstanding my disappointment at Bangor, I still felt a yearning towards Maine and its wilderness. The passing glimpse I had of Belfast continually haunted me. In the fall of the same year, I took a trip to Belfast by water to examine it and its vicinity. Upon my second visit there, I found Mr. Field there, an attorney, afterwards my brother-in-law, and five or six new settlers from North Yarmouth, all very pleasant, and as many new stores and buildings going up. The country was new, but its scenery was wild and beautiful. Its broad bay, gentle hills, its fishing and fowling were enchanting. I at once made up my mind to make it my home. So I entered into a league of amity with Mr. Field, made a contract for the erection of an office, and returned home to settle my affairs at Billerica. Having sold my house and arranged my business at Billerica, I took leave of my friends there, and arrived at Belfast on the second day of January, 1802, and have resided here just thirty-eight years this day.

"I will now give you a description of this village and country as I found it in 1802. There were within its present limits only five old framed houses, some log houses, one old store, and two old meeting-houses; and few rods north of it, on my present farm, five Indian wigwams. But there were ten new stores and houses going up, and in part finished. There was not a rod of stone wall nor a rod of highway made on this side the bay. The appearance of the whole was that of a dilapidated forest, covered with stumps and prostrate hemlock, and other logs. The forest was then standing entire on the west side of Wilson's Hill, and the people were then cutting off the cord-wood. The land this side the hill, and between it and the village, had been burnt over the year before. The site of my dwelling-house was hardly visible from the beach; and my office, opposite Phoenix Row, was erected in the midst of large hemlock logs and stumps. The country west

was one continuous, beautiful even sheet of forest, with a few here and there scattering openings. The roads into the country were only bushed out and partly causewayed, and travelling intercourse with the shore settlers was principally in open boats, with Castine and the Islands entirely so."

Dr. Thaddeus Hubbard, from New York, and Dr. Chauncy C. Chandler, from Vermont, established themselves as physicians in 1803. Nathan B. Foster, land-surveyor, William Lowney and Henry Goddard, schoolmasters, came in 1804; Asa Edmunds, also a schoolmaster, the next year. Of traders, William Salmond, from Hanover, Mass., came in 1802; John Angier, from Bridgewater, Mass., and William Moody, from York, in 1803; Francis Anderson, from Wiscasset, Samuel Spring, from Waltham, Mass., and Benjamin Palmer, from Camden, in 1804; and Andrew Leach, a native of Scotland, in 1805. During the last-named year, Edmund Brown, brother of the late John G. Brown, Simon D. McDonald, James Cassin, and Reuben Derby, traded in the village: none of them remained long. Paul Giles, who came from Gilmanton, N. H., in 1801; John Milliken, from North Yarmouth, who erected the house now occupied by Ex-Governor Crosby, in 1802, and afterwards removed to Davistown; and William Durham, — were tanners here in 1805. Jonathan Pitcher was a brick-maker, and James Bicknell was a brick-layer. Alvan Edmunds, saddler; Samuel Peck, from Ipswich, Mass., cabinet-maker; Abel Baker and Elisha Cole, tailors; Oliver Rouse, Abraham Libby, from Rye, N. H.; John Haraden, from North Yarmouth; Thomas Bartlett, from Concord, N. H.; and Benjamin Joy, joiners; Jonathan Quimby, from Lebanon, N. H.; John Moor and Ansel Lothrop, blacksmiths; Salathiel Nickerson, senior, Benjamin Monroe, Jonathan Ferguson, Samuel Cunningham, Stephen Longfellow, Apollos Alden, Samuel Burd, Annas Campbell, Benjamin Hartshorn, Benjamin, John T. and James Poor, Nathaniel Stanley, Daniel Whittier, Thomas Whittier, and George W. Webster, all well-known citizens, — were settled here before the close of 1805.

During the next five years there was a large influx of population from various parts of New England. Among them may be mentioned Oakes Angier, brother of John Angier, Phineas Ashmun, and Joseph G. Cogswell, lawyers, none of whom remained long; Edward Cremer and Charles Hall, physicians; George W.



H. J. Anderson

Bruce, stone-ware manufacturer, from Portland ; Josiah Bean and Lewis Bean, from York ; James Brown, from Boston ; Leonard Crosby, from Dixmont ; James, Thomas, and William Cunningham, from Peterboro', N. H. ; John H. Conner, from Sandwich, N. H. ; Samuel Campbell, afterwards of Montville ; Andrew Derby, from York ; Henry Davidson, from Windham, N. H. ; Capt. William Furber ; William Grinnell, from Block Island ; Samuel Jackson ; Captain Robert Kelsey ; Joseph P. Ladd, from Epping, N. H. ; James McCrillis, from Meredith, N. H. ; Calvin, Fisher A., Luther, and William Pitcher ; Nicholas Phillips ; David and Eben Peirce, from Boothbay ; Nathan Read, from Danvers, Mass. ; George Watson, from Boston ; and Nathan Swan, from Andover.

From 1810 to 1815 came Dr. Herman Abbot, physician ; Zaccheus Porter, from Peterboro', N. H., and William White, from Union, lawyers ; Hugh J. Anderson, from Wiscasset ; William Avery, from Preston, Conn. ; Samuel French and William Frederick, from Gloucester, Mass. ; Benjamin Hazeltine, Richard Holt, Philip Morrill, Thomas Pickard, and Peter Rowe, well-known traders in their day and generation ; Samuel Burkmar, James Douglas, Josiah D. Hinds, Noah Prescott, Isaac Smith, Elijah Torrey, John Wales, Asa West, and Peter Winslow. Of these, Peter Winslow and Ex-Governor Anderson are the only survivors.

Hugh Johnston Anderson, the second son of John Anderson, a prominent merchant of Wiscasset before the embargo of 1807, was born in that town, May 10, 1801, and came here when fourteen years old. In 1816, upon the death of his uncle, Francis Anderson, a merchant on Main Street, he succeeded to his business, which he continued until 1827. From 1827 to 1837, he was clerk of the judicial courts ; and, from 1837 to 1841, a member of Congress from the Waldo District, which then comprised a portion of Kennebec County. In 1843, he was chosen by the Democrats governor ; an honor which they repeated in the two successive years, each time with an increased majority. In 1848, he presided over the electoral college of Maine, and in 1850 acted as commissioner in establishing the State Reform School. In 1854, having been appointed by President Pierce commissioner of customs, he removed to Washington, where he still resides ; making, however, an annual visit to his former home. In 1857, he vacated the position last-named to accept that of commissioner of the mint in California, and remained some time in San Fran-

cisco. From 1866 to 1869, he was auditor of the treasury for the Post Office Department. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Governor Anderson, by Bowdoin College, in 1850.

From 1815 to 1817, Rufus B. Allyn and Joseph Williamson, lawyers; Dr. Eben Poor, physician; Hutson Bishop and John S. Kimball, traders; Robert Emery and John T. Gilman, Thomas Marshall and Manasseh Sleeper, — established themselves here.

Among those who came between 1817 and 1826 were Hiram O. Alden, Dr. J. P. Alden, Cyrus Arnold, William Barnes, Watson Berry, Samuel B. Bond, Helon Brooks, N. H. Bradbury, Thomas H. Carr, Henry Cargill, Gershom F. Cox, George P. Day, Ephraim Fellowes, Bartholomew Flowers, Dennis Emery, Jonas Emery, Simeon Foss, James Gammans, Luther Gannett, Charles Goodwin, James B. Hanson, Arvida Hayford, Samuel Haynes, Paul R. Hazeltine, Sullivan Hicks, Daniel Howard, Joel Hills, Benjamin Kelley, Daniel Lane, John H. Lane, James Langworthy, Frederick A. Lewis, Samuel Locke, Jeremiah Lothrop, Heard Milliken, Dr. Hollis Monroe, Ephraim T. Morrill, Samuel A. Moulton, James B. Norris, Peter Osgood, Andrew W. Park, Joshua Pickard, Dr. William Poor, Freeman C. Raymond, Josiah Simpsor, William R. Simpson, Joseph Smith, Peter H. Smith, William Stevens, Oliver A. Washburn, James W. Webster, and John W. Wilder. From the year last-named to 1830 came Albert Bingham, N. M. Lowney, and James White, lawyers; N. C. Bishop, Horatio G. K. Calef, Mayo Hazeltine, Prescott Hazeltine, Charles Moore, and Samuel Otis, traders; Otho Abbot, Isaac Allard, Jonas S. Barrett, Timothy Chase, Nathan Heywood, Frye Hall, Alexis Morrill, Lewis C. Murch, Herbert R. Sargent, and Charles Treadwell, all well known in the community.

CHAPTER XV.

BUILDINGS.

Buildings in 1800. — Oldest Houses. — Engravings of the Two Miller Houses. — Nesmith's Corner. — View of Nesmith's Store. — First House on Main Street. — Buildings between High Street and Sandy Beach. — Increased Population. — New Streets. — Plan of the Village in 1805. — Location of Different Buildings. — Value of Real Estate. — Territory Uncleared. — The Babel. — View of Buildings at Corner of Main and High Streets, 1825. — Engraving of House of Bohan P. Field. — Dwellings erected in 1809. — Improvements between 1810 and 1820. — Church Street located. — Great Activity in Building from 1820 to 1830. — First Brick Stores. — Eagle Hotel. — Town Hall. — Phoenix Row. — Private Residences. — Brick School-house. — Jail. — Fire-Proof Block. — Crosby's Block. — Brick Stores in 1840. — Dwelling-houses erected between 1840 and 1850. — View of High Street in 1843. — Sale of land at Corner of Main and High Streets. — Johnson Block. — Granite Block. — Engraving of City Block. — Peirce's Block. — Engraving of Hayford Block. — Reconstruction after Great Fire. — Principal Business Places erected.

IN what is now the thickly settled and business portions of the city, viz., the space from the line of Congress Street to the water front, bounded on the north by Peirce Street, and on the south by a line continued from Allyn Street, but few buildings had been erected up to the beginning of the present century. Commencing on the road leading from Little River to Nesmith's corner, the first house within the limits above-mentioned was that built by Captain Ephraim McFarland, in 1799, and now owned by the heirs of the late Dr. N. P. Monroe. It originally had a square roof, surmounted by a balustrade. In its day and generation it was regarded as the handsomest house here. The next buildings were the school-house and meeting-house, which stood opposite the house of Asa Faunce. Then, on the easterly side of the road, came the Miller house, known lately as the Frothingham house. This was built by James Miller, in 1791; and at the time of its destruction by the great fire of August, 1873, was the oldest dwelling-house standing on the western side of the river. It was the first house of two stories erected in town. The engraving represents its appearance when occupied by Mr. Frothingham.

Opposite, stood Miller's barn, supplied with water from a spring, which existed within a few years. In the rear of Miller's



JAMES MILLER'S HOUSE. BUILT 1791. BURNED 1873.

premises, near Union Street, was his one-story house, built in 1770, and which remained fifty-seven years. The frame formed a part of Joshua Pickard's store, which occupied that built by Furber & Bean in 1844, and was burnt in 1846, having been moved to the site of McClintock's block, at the corner of Main and High Streets. There was no building between that and the house of Robert Miller, still in existence, at the corner of



HOUSE OF ROBERT MILLER. BUILT ABOUT 1792.

High and Miller Streets, and now occupied by Mr. A. J. Condon. According to the most reliable information that can be obtained,

the latter is the oldest dwelling-house remaining in the city proper. A few modifications have somewhat changed its exterior. The accompanying view omits them.

Next to this house came that of John Durham, which stood near the site of the New England House. In 1852, it was removed to the rear, to make room for the brick tenements then erected.



BUILDING ON "NESMITH'S CORNER." BUILT 1799.

At the corner of Main Street, where the stores of David Lancaster and J. C. Thompson are situated, stood a large two-story building, erected in 1799, by James Nesmith, and occupied by him as a dwelling and a store. It was burnt in the night of Dec. 29, 1854. The engraving given herewith is reduced from a wood-cut made in 1844, after the old-fashioned chimneys and hipped roof had been superseded by those of modern construction.

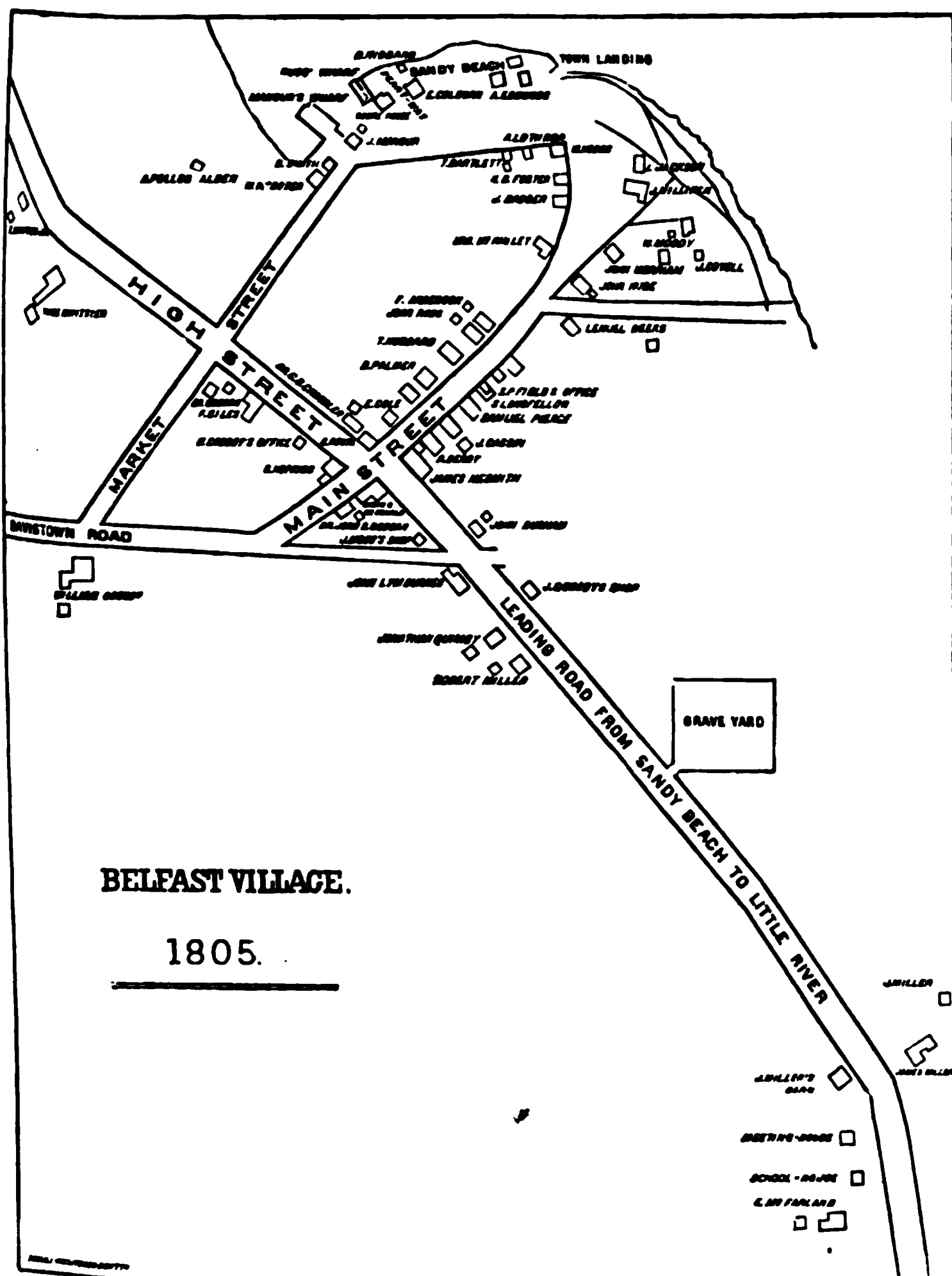
In 1800, Main Street, above this point, boasted of but two buildings, viz., the Hopkins house, now occupied by S. A. Howes & Co., and a dwelling-house of one story, which stood on the site of the American House. The former dates from that year. A portion of the lumber composing it was cut in Readfield or Winthrop, and brought by water from Hallowell. This building was originally located upon a bank, some twelve feet above the present level of High Street. It was let down many years ago, and the bank removed. A view of it on a subsequent page shows its appearance before being converted into a store. The basement story was enlarged, and the exterior improved, in 1859. The dwelling-house last-mentioned was the first framed structure

erected on the street, being built in 1795, by Dr. John S. Osborn. A portion, used as a shop, stands on Beaver Street. On the spot now covered by City Block was a small building in which Nesmith traded for a short time before the completion of his store on the opposite corner. This was subsequently sold to John Haraden, and converted into an L, for his house on Church Street, where it still remains. Directly north was a one-story dwelling also owned by Nesmith, at this time probably occupied by Baptist Gilmore, his brother-in-law.

On the northern side of Main Street, the next building was a small house owned by Reuben Kimball, on the site of the store now occupied by Edward A. Perry. It was demolished in 1846, to arrest the progress of the fire that destroyed the "Babel." Next below, about where the Sanborn house stands, came the house of James Badger. Then, near the railroad depot, on Sandy Beach, was a house owned by Benjamin Smith. On the southern side of Main Street, below Nesmith's Corner, Jonathan Basford had a small place of residence, in the rear of where the Granite Block stands. At or near the junction of Federal and Cross Streets stood the houses of Lemuel Weeks and John Huse. Below, and the last building, was the Wiggins Merrill house, afterwards owned by John Merriam, which occupied the site of Martin P. White's store. It was subsequently removed farther down, and used by P. and E. T. Morrill, as their store. When the tax lists of 1800 were made, the whole number of buildings within the limits first mentioned did not exceed twenty-five.

During the next five years, the population on the western side of the river largely increased, and a corresponding number of buildings were erected. The two leading highways received their present designations of High and Main Streets; and Market Street, leading from the Davistown road to Sandy Beach, was opened and named. A plan of the "village" in 1805, which is given on the next page, exhibits the location of all the buildings at that date. Including barns and shops, there were seventy-six. On High Street, in addition to those already named, was the house of Jonathan Quimby, which is still standing at the corner of Spring Street; and directly opposite stood his blacksmith's shop. Next came the house of Captain John Lymburner, afterwards owned by his grandson, Rev. John L. Locke, built in 1803, and having a flat roof. Next to that, on land now covered by buildings belonging to the Belfast Livery Company, John Moor had a

shop. A portion of the Telegraph Block, occupied as a store and dwelling-house by Edmund Brown and Simon D. McDonald, stood at the corner, as at present, but on elevated ground. Many



years afterwards, the bank on the High Street side was removed, and the cellar converted into a grocery store. Southerly of the Hopkins house, on the opposite corner was the square one-story office of William Crosby, where the brick store of Arnold Harris

now stands. This office was built in 1802, in the midst of stumps and fallen trees: it was burnt in 1866. Next beyond it came the dwelling-house of Paul Giles, afterwards owned by John Angier, and still standing, with the addition of a basement. A short distance to the west, the street diverged a little, leaving on the left the house of Dr. Osborn, before mentioned, and then wound its way up the hill, passing the house of Thomas Whittier, subsequently the homestead of the late Alfred W. Johnson. While Mr. Whittier lived in the latter house, it was occupied as a hotel. It was built in 1801. Next beyond the Whittier house stood a two-story dwelling, built by Dr. Underwood, and afterwards owned successively by Thomas Whittier, 2d, and Captain Robert Patterson, 4th. Its location was upon the premises of Charles B. Hazeltine, who removed it in 1859 to make room for his house, erected that year. Some idea of the estimated value of real estate in that section of the town in 1805 may be gathered from the fact that the price then paid for the house lot, with the house and barn on it, finished and in good condition, and twenty acres of land in the rear of it, the lot next northerly from Grove Cemetery a portion of which is now within the cemetery, was one thousand dollars.¹

The foregoing comprised all the buildings on High Street. On Main Street, above where the American House stands, the only house was that occupied by Judge Crosby, now the residence of his son, Ex-Governor Crosby. It was built in 1803, by John Milliken, who sold it before it was completed, and removed to Davistown. With the exception of the cleared land in the vicinity of the corner, — Nesmith's Corner it was called, the point where High and Main Streets intersect, — and the further exception of a strip of land bordering on the river on its eastern side, and an occasional "clearing" of a few acres on the roads leading through and from the village, the entire territory of the town was covered by the original, unbroken forest. On that portion through which Church Street now passes, and on a strip of land lying on each side of Main Street as far westerly as Wilson's Hill, although the forest trees had been felled and the land partially cleared up, the stumps of the trees were still remaining. On that portion through which Cedar, Congress, Miller, indeed all the streets lying southerly of Main Street and westerly of Court Street now run, the forest was untouched, save here and there where a little fire-wood had been

¹ Crosby's Annals.

cut. The stumps were still standing on the premises now occupied by the post-office, the Unitarian and Universalist Churches, the brick school-houses, and the buildings standing in their vicinity; and indeed the list might be enlarged so as to embrace the front or back yard of nearly every dwelling-house in the village. It was no unusual occurrence for the good men, and women also, of those days, to sit up o' nights to watch the burning stumps in their door-yards, regarding it essential for the safety of their dwellings so to do.¹

Next below Nesmith's Corner stood two buildings, occupied for the double purpose of stores and dwellings: one, by Reuben Derby; and the other, by James Cassin. Then, where the Granite block is situated, came the store and house of Captain Samuel Pierce, afterwards occupied by Ladd and Morrill; and, adjoining, a small building occupied by Stephen Longfellow. Immediately below was the office of Bohan P. Field. The houses of Weeks, Huse, and Merrill, have been already mentioned. Farther down, and the last one on that side of the street, was a two-story house on the site of the brick store of Newell Mansfield, occupied by William Moody: it was burnt in the great fire of 1865. A few rods easterly, away from any road, Judah Covell had a small tenement. North of the Moody house stood a building, erected by John Milliken, in which John Angier had a store. It was afterwards known as Sargent's Bake-house, and later as the Farmer's Inn. The store of L. A. Knowlton covers its site. Below the Milliken building stood a small house owned by Levi Jackson.

Returning up Main Street, Dr. C. C. Chandler had a residence, and Oliver Rouse a hatter's shop, in the small buildings already mentioned as standing on the site of City Block in 1800. A few feet below, where Thomas W. Pitcher's store is, was the tailor's shop of Elisha Cole. This shop was subsequently removed by Nicholas Phillips to Bridge Street, where it now remains. Next came Reuben Kimball's house. With the exception of this house and the shop last-mentioned, every building that stood on Main Street between High Street and Sandy Beach, in 1805, has at one time and another been destroyed by fire. Where the store of F. M. Lancaster stands was the house of Dr. Thaddeus Hubbard. Next, and contiguous to each other, were the houses of John Russ and Francis Anderson; then, the Furber house, just above the shoe factory, occupied by Mrs. McKinley; and below it

¹ Crosby's Annals.

the houses of James Badger, Nathan B. Foster, and William Hobbs. The latter was occupied as a tavern in 1805. In 1810, it became the property of Edward Cremer, and was afterwards known as the Cremer house. Jonathan Wilson subsequently owned it. There was a large hall in the building, known as Wilson's Hall. South of the tavern stood the blacksmith's shop of Ansel Lothrop, on the site now occupied by Henry Wyman. The house adjoining, afterwards the residence of Captain Isaac Clark, was partially finished. Thomas Bartlett was its builder and owner. Opposite the Hobbs house, and near the town landing, stood the house and store of Asa Edmunds; then the store and house of E. Colburn; and near it, the Ferry House, so called, occupied by Daniel Hibbard, who was at that time the ferryman. There were two wharves, Russ's, now forming a part of Lewis's, and John Mansur's, just beyond. Mansur's house was at the head of the latter wharf, and near it stood a store-house. At the foot of the hill, on Market Street, stood and still stand the Smith and Webster¹ houses. The latter is known as the "Aqueduct House." North-westerly, the house of Apollos Alden had just been commenced.



THE "BABEL," AND BUILDINGS AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND HIGH STREETS, 1826.

In 1806, the first building of three stories here, a lofty, ill-proportioned wooden block, containing three stores, and known as the "Babel," was erected by James Nesmith, Samuel Walton, and Nathaniel Stanley, on the northern side of Main Street. It

¹ This house was burnt in 1876.

occupied the site of the stores now occupied by Manley E. Dodge, William C. Marshall, and B. C. Dinsmore & Son, as well as a portion of the street in front, which was then much narrower than at present. The engraving herewith given was made from a pencil sketch drawn by James Emery, of Bucksport, and represents portions of Main and High Streets, as they appeared about the year 1825. At that time, the first store in the block at the left was occupied by Joseph Lee and J. Freeman, the middle one by Stephen Longfellow, and the lower one by Colonel Stanley. In the third story of the middle store was Masonic Hall. The remainder of the building was unfinished. A room over the upper store was at one time used by the Methodists for religious services.¹ In 1833, the structure was lowered by taking out the basement. It was burnt Oct. 24, 1846. Next below the Babel, on the left, was the dwelling-house and store built by Benjamin Palmer, in 1806, afterwards owned by James Cook, which perished in the same fire that destroyed the former building. The next building below was the house of Reuben Kimball. Above the Babel stood a small store, afterwards removed to Bridge Street. At the corner of High Street, on the site of the City Block, was a wooden building, occupied by Joseph Williamson as an office, and by Hugh J. Anderson as a store. Directly north came the dwelling-house built by James Nesmith: it was burnt Jan. 25, 1850.

Before the close of 1809, a large number of dwelling-houses were erected, the most prominent of which are the following: On High Street, that now occupied by Rev. Wooster Parker, built by Dr. C. C. Chandler; that afterwards owned by James Miller, built by Thomas Cunningham, and for many years known as the "Pumpkin," or Sun tavern; that opposite the Baptist Church, built by John Moor, occupied by Joseph Williamson, from 1820 to 1845, and now owned by J. C. Thompson; the Eells house, built by Benjamin Eells, afterwards transformed into the New England House; that directly west of the North Church, built by John Russ; and that built by Bohan P. Field, now occupied by his son, Benjamin F. Field. On Main Street, the house now owned by John N. Stewart was built by Samuel Peck. That of Moses W. Rich, long the residence of Dr. Hollis Monroe, was built by Wiggins Merrill. The next one above, for many years owned by Hon. James White, and now by Alden D. Chase, was built by

¹ William Quimby.

John B. Durham. That now occupied by Rila Kittridge and Samuel G. Howard, and the Edmunds house, next westerly,



HOUSE ERECTED BY BOHAN P. FIELD, 1807.

were both built by Alvan Edmunds; and a large, imposing-looking house at the top of the hill was built by Hon. John Wilson. The latter was burnt in April, 1867: all the others remain. Many of them are so changed by additions or improvement as to have lost their original appearance. In 1810, the Leach house, at the corner of Bridge and Church Streets, now owned by Oakes Angier, was built by Andrew Leach: the basement was used as a store. The same year, two wooden stores which covered the site of the brick ones on Main Street now occupied by E. C. Hilton, and Carle & Morison, were erected by Lewis Bean, and occupied by him and by Andrew Derby. They were destroyed in the great fire of 1865. The house on Wilson's Hill, afterwards the residence of Captain William Avery, was built in 1811, by John Durham.

The war of 1812 suspended nearly all building operations. A frame which had been got out at Poor's Mills, by John T. Poor, for his own residence, was purchased by Ralph C. Johnson, and used in the construction of the house which he occupied for over half a century. It was raised in July, 1812, the same day that intelligence of a declaration of war with Great Britain reached

here. This was the first house in town that had outside blinds. They were made by Samuel Burkmar, and still do good service.

From the restoration of peace until 1820, many improvements in the village took place. In 1816, Ralph C. Johnson erected the large wooden building since encased in brick, and known as the Phoenix House. When built, the lower story was finished for stores. Mr. Johnson occupied the southwardly, and Benjamin Whittier the northerly store. In the latter, the post-office was awhile kept. Judge Alfred Johnson had an office in the second story, and continued to occupy the same room until 1829. Opposite this building, at the corner of Market Street, George W. Webster erected a wooden store in 1817. The second story was first used for the custom-house. This building was subsequently purchased by John Haraden, and after being removed to where the Savings Bank now stands, and occupied as a store from 1831 to 1849, was again removed to Church Street, and converted into a dwelling-house, the same now occupied by E. C. Hilton. In 1817, the house west of Peirce's block, where Edwin Salmond lives, was built by John S. Kimball. It was the first building on Church Street, which had been accepted to Spring Street the year previous. The next building on Church Street was the dwelling-house of Manasseh Sleeper, built in 1818: it is now occupied by Dr. David P. Flanders. All the territory through which Church Street runs, as far as the academy, was then a pasture: access to the Unitarian Church, built that year, was at first difficult, by reason of stumps and knolls. The house at the corner of Miller Street, now occupied by Daniel Lane and Dr. John G. Brooks, was the third one erected on Church Street. It was built in 1821 by Captain William Avery: he resided there until 1833. Three brick stores, the first here, were built in 1821, on the site of the present granite block on Main Street, by Ladd and Morrill. They were partially destroyed by fire in 1844.

The brick block on Main Street, now owned by Woods, Mathews, and Baker, was built in 1823, by Captain David Whittier and Captain, now Admiral, Joseph Smith, both then resident here. The northerly store was first occupied by the builders; the southerly, by John Clark, who now lives in China, Michigan. The two upper stories were finished into dwelling-houses, and were first occupied by Messrs. Whittier and Clark.

The year 1824 was marked by the erection of a large number of buildings, both private and public. Among them were the Eagle

Hotel, now the American House, the Town Hall, now the High School-house, the distillery, Phœnix Row, and the Bean and Derby block, at the corner of Main and Cross Streets. All these were constructed of brick. The block last-named consisted of two stores and two dwelling-houses, and was built by Lewis Bean and Andrew Derby. Messrs. Washburn and Eastman were the first occupants of the upper store, and Joshua Pickard of the lower one. On the site of the former now stands the store of Conant & Co.: that of the latter is vacant. The entire building was consumed in the great fire of 1865. Phœnix Row, erected on a portion of the territory burned over in November, 1823, was completed in the fall of the year, and the larger portion of it was immediately occupied. The first tenants of the six stores were as follows: No. 1, John Angier; No. 3, Foss & Lothrop; No. 5, Benjamin Hazeltine; No. 7, Peter H. Smith; No. 9, John S. Kimball; No. 11, James Langworthy. The only one of the number now living is Jeremiah Lothrop, who has for many years resided in New York. In the third story of No. 5 was Phœnix Hall. Under one of the corners of Phœnix Row was deposited a box, containing among other articles a bottle of brandy, a copy of the first newspaper published here, and several coins.

The principal dwelling-houses erected in 1824 were that on High Street, now occupied by George F. White, built by Benjamin Hazeltine; the brick one nearly opposite, built by Hutson Bishop, and now owned by Ex-Governor Anderson; that at the corner of Church and Miller Streets, built and occupied by Nathaniel H. Bradbury; that on the adjoining lot, owned by William Moody, and occupied subsequently by his son-in-law, the late General J. W. Webster; and the brick house on the same street, now owned by Colonel Hiram Chase. The latter, which was the residence of Rufus B. Allyn, from 1841 until his death in 1857, was built by John Clark.

“Mechanics Row,” a portion of the building on High Street, now occupied by the Belfast Livery Company, was erected by William White in 1825. About the same time, Frederick A. Lewis built the brick house at the corner of Church and Pine Streets; and Henry Peaks, now of Chicago, that on the adjoining lot, now owned by George R. Sleeper. The Frye Hall house, now owned by M. B. Dodge, and the Farrow house, which occupied the site of the Congregational parsonage, were also built by Mr. Peaks.

In 1829, the brick school-house on the common, the county jail, and jailer's house were erected ; also the brick block at the corner of Main and Church Streets, now occupied by Alden D. Chase and Augustus Perry ; the "Fire Proof" block on High Street, now occupied by Henry L. Lord, George R. Sleeper, and others ; and the store on Main Street, now occupied by E. & L. L. Robbins. The first two blocks were built by Joseph Williamson, the last by William Crosby. James W. Webster was the first tenant of the corner store on Church Street. Dr. Richard Moody had his office in the second story, and Messrs. Chase & Sibley occupied the adjoining store. The eight offices in the Fire Proof were first occupied by the proprietor, by the Register of Probate, Clerk of the Courts, and Register of Deeds, in the southern section : the other section contained the post-office, and the law offices of Alfred Johnson, Rufus B. Allyn, and Hiram O. Alden, Esqs. The Waldo Bank, and subsequently the Belfast Bank, were afterwards kept in this building, each apartment of which was furnished with a substantial brick vault. The first tenant of Judge Crosby's store was P. R. Hazeltine. William G. Crosby had an office in the second story. The two brick stores above the last were built the following year, by Judge Crosby. James B. Norris and Charles F. Angier were the first tenants.

The brick stores on Main Street, now owned by John S. Caldwell and Henry H. Forbes, were erected in 1834. They occupied the site of two wooden ones which were burnt that year. Thorndike & Carle's store, and that of Benjamin F. Wells, were built in 1839. Including these, there were then nineteen brick stores in the village, and three public buildings of brick.

From 1839 to 1850, many first-class dwelling-houses were built. Their number comprises nearly all, excepting Captain McFarland's, on High and Church Streets, from their junction near Allyn Street, as far north as Peach Street.

But few changes in the business part of the village took place for several years after 1839. The sketch of High Street, given herewith, is copied from a drawing made by James Emery, now of Bucksport, which was lithographed in 1843. It was taken from the Telegraph Block, where he then had a jeweller's shop. The first building on the right was occupied by Martin P. White ; next to that the millinery establishment of Mrs. Lewis F. Shepherd ; then "Johnson and Sleeper's Green Store," which was removed about twenty feet north in 1847, and is now occupied by Calvin

Hervey. Then came the millinery store of Mrs. M. B. Towne, and the wooden building now owned by George G. Wells, then occupied by W. S. Brannagan. Phoenix Row and the next building are but little changed. The Phoenix House would hardly be recognized. The small dwelling-house beyond has been long removed. The Porter, Field, and Johnson houses appear the same as they did thirty years ago. On the left hand is the old Huse Tavern, now occupied as a store by S. A. Howes & Co.; then the "Fire Proof" block, and a wooden store north of it, which was partially burnt in 1866. The Angier house at that time stood upon a bank, with trees and shrubbery in front. A monument beyond indicates the marble manufactory of Aaron Clark. The "man on horseback" was intended by the artist to represent Daniel Lane, Jr.

On the 27th of November, 1845, the sale at auction of the land at the corner of Main and High Streets, now covered by the McClintock Block, the Johnson Block, and the store of Calvin Hervey, for \$5,330, prepared the way for erecting permanent buildings on that prominent business locality. The property was owned by Nathaniel R. Sturgis, of Boston. Rufus B. Allyn became its purchaser.

In 1844, the three brick stores next above the American House were built by Furber and Bean, Joshua Pickard, and James P. White, who were the first occupants.

In 1846, the brick stores on Main Street, now occupied by Colonel Hiram Chase and M. P. Woodcock, were erected by Joseph Williamson. That of Mr. Woodcock has always been a bookstore: the first tenants were Messrs. Washburn & Jordan. Major Timothy Chase was the first tenant of the other. The room above it was occupied for ten years as the custom-house. Until his retirement from practice in 1875, Hon. Nehemiah Abbott occupied the adjoining office, over the bookstore. This block stood upon the site of a portion of the Huse Tavern, which was removed to give place to it.

Among the brick buildings erected in 1847 were the stores at the corner of Beaver Street, now occupied by Dr. Daniel Sylvester and Charles H. Sargent, built by James P. White, and first tenanted by S. G. Thurlow and Faunce & White; five stores on the burned district of the Babel fire of the year preceding, now occupied by William C. Marshall and others, built by Alonzo Osborn, James Cook, and Benjamin Hazeltine; and an addition to



the American House, built by H. N. Lancaster. All these were on Main Street. The wooden building which stood on the site of the block first named now constitutes a part of the dwelling-houses on Church Street, owned by Josiah Mitchell. On High Street, the Johnson Block superseded the well-known "Green Store." Its first occupants were Horatio H. Johnson the proprietor, and William O. Poor; on the second floor, Samuel Locke and Mrs. M. B. Towne. In the third story, the Sons of Temperance had a hall.

In 1848, the brick stores on Main Street, now occupied by Thomas W. Pitcher and Manley E. Dodge, were built: the owner of the first was J. Y. McClintock, and of the second Hiram E. Peirce. The first occupants were Sherburn Sleeper, Thurlow & Peirce, and in the third story was the office of the "Signal and Planet." On Church Street, Joseph Williamson built the brick block now owned by William H. Simpson, and occupied in the second story as the office of the "Republican Journal."



J. Y. MCCLINTOCK'S "CITY BLOCK." ERECTED 1850.

In 1849, the remains of the Ladd and Morrill stores, partially destroyed by fire five years before, gave place to the granite block, erected by Rufus B. Allyn.

In 1850, James Y. McClintock, who had purchased the land at the corner of Main and High Streets, erected thereon the "City Building," so called in view of our new municipal organization, a charter for which was granted that year. The first occupant of the corner drug-store was Samuel Haynes. The store next below was opened as a restaurant by Isaac Clark, Jr. Messrs. William T. Colburn and Isaac Allard were the first tenants of the premises they still occupy. The whole of the third story was occupied by the "Republican Journal" office. The fourth story was finished as a hall, named City Hall. Its dimensions are sixty by forty feet. The brick block at the intersection of Main and Church Streets, in which the Savings Bank is now kept, was built this year by John and Daniel Haraden. The first occupants of the stores were the proprietors and Charles D. Field. Phineas P. Quimby had rooms in the second story.

Peirce's Block, at the junction of Church and Franklin Streets, was erected in 1852, by Messrs. John and David Peirce. The building is eighty by fifty-five feet on the ground, and contains three stores, the largest of which, on the corner, was first occupied by the owners. In the second story is Peirce's Hall. This year, James Y. McClintock erected two three-story brick blocks on High and Spring Streets, each block containing four tenements.

With the exception of the Morison Block, a three-story brick building, sixty feet in front by eighty-four feet deep, which was erected on Main Street, below Washington Street, by Ambrose J. Morison, in 1863, but few additions to the business part of the city were made until after the great fire of 1865. The following year Arnold Harris built his brick store on High Street, adjoining that of George R. Sleeper. L. A. Knowlton erected a store at the foot of Main Street, seventy by twenty-eight feet, with two stories above the basement, and Axel Hayford a wooden one at the junction of Cross and Federal Streets. On Main Street, adjoining below the block of Woods, Mathews, & Baker, five brick stores with granite fronts were built: two by Reuben Sibley, and one each by Philo Hersey, Sherburn Sleeper, and Robert Pote. S. S. Lewis erected a large building on his wharf, on the site of the old John S. Kimball store. The most prominent building erected this year was that portion of the Hayford Block which occupies the corner of Church and Beaver Streets, upon the site of the old Peter Rowe store. It is three stories in height on Church Street and four on Beaver, and measures fifty feet by sixty on the

ground. The addition, containing four stores, was erected in 1868. Its dimensions are ninety-six feet on Church Street by seventy feet in depth. The three upper stories are devoted to a spacious



HAYFORD BLOCK. ERECTED 1866-68.

hall, an account of which is given in another chapter. The hall was first opened to the public on the evening of May 12, 1869.

Besides many smaller buildings dotted over the space swept by the great fire of October, 1865, many substantial structures in addition to those already named were added before 1870. Among them may be mentioned the brick block at the corner of Main and Front Streets, built by F. A. Knowlton and Newell Mansfield; the Sanborn house, at the corner of Pleasant Street, built by Rufus P. Hassell; and a wooden block near the corner of Main and Common Streets.

During the year succeeding the great fire of 1873, over \$200,000 were expended in the work of reconstruction, more than one hundred buildings being erected. Among the larger business places were a block of four brick stores on Main Street, between Washington and Pleasant Streets, owned by John B. Wadlin, L. R. Palmer, and J. Y. Cottrill; the wooden stores of R. Sibley & Son, Swan & Sibley, J. W. Frederick & Co., and William Pitcher & Son, on Front Street; the storehouses of Swan & Sibley, Daniel Lane, Daniel Haraden, M. R. Cooper & Co., and William Pitcher & Son, on their respective wharves; and the sash and blind factory of Mathews Brothers, on Cross Street. The dwelling-houses, most of them in the burned district, which were erected, numbered eighty-eight.

CHAPTER XVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Religious Character of the First Settlers. — Reservation of Ministerial Lot. — Measures for procuring a Minister. — Vote of the Town concerning Observance of the Sabbath. — Laws relative to Public Worship. — Tithing-men. — Project for a Meeting-house on the East Side opposed. — Town votes to erect One on Each Side of the River. — Engravings and Descriptions of Both. — Early Itinerant Preachers. — Rev. Ebenezer Price. — Sketch of his Life and Character. — His Portrait and Autograph. — View of the Parsonage erected by him. — Invitation to settle by the Town. — His Letter of Acceptance. — Protest of Certain Inhabitants. — Ecclesiastical Council. — Mr. Price ordained as the First Minister of Belfast. — Organization of the First Church. — Original Members. — Disaffection towards Proceedings of the Town. — Petition for a New Religious Society. — Adverse Memorial. — The Friends of Mr. Price prevail. — Further Dissensions. — His Salary withheld. — Letter of Resignation. — A Council advises his Dismissal. — Reasons. — Affirmation of his Title to the Minister's Lot. — Suspension of Regular Preaching. — Missionaries. — Call extended to Rev. Alfred Johnson. — His Settlement. — Biographical Sketch. — More Religious Difficulties. — New Societies formed. — The Town severs Connection with the Parish. — Resignation of Mr. Johnson.

AS has been previously remarked, the first settlers of Belfast inherited from their fathers, whose chief object in emigrating from Ireland was freedom in faith, a strong religious character. Like them, a most valuable trait in its influence was their steadfast adherence to Calvinistic principles, and to all the forms and duties of devotion.¹ At the earliest meeting of the proprietors, held in Londonderry nearly two years before their establishment here, it was voted "that no person shall own a Right amongst us that shall not be able to produce a good certificate of moral Character to the Satisfaction of the Community, and the gentlemen from whom we purchase."² In March, 1769, when a division of the harbor lots took place, No. twenty-six, on the east side of the river, now owned by Ambrose Strout, containing one hundred acres, was set apart for the first minister who might be settled, and to build a meeting-house on. This reservation, after the lapse of a century, continues to be known as "the minister's lot." At about the same time, the proprietors unani-

¹ Hist. of Londonderry.² Proprietors' records.

mously voted that each of the fifty-one shares should pay three dollars annually "for the Incorrigement of a Gospel minister." The following vote appears of record, Dec. 26, 1769, prior to their permanent removal to Belfast: "Voted, Capt. Moses Barnet, Capt. John Moore, Ens.ⁿ James MacGregor, John Gilmore, Samuel Houston, and John Mitchell, be a Committee in order to write to the Re^d Mr. Murray,¹ in order to Procure a minister of the Gospel, and that if by his Assistance a minister Should Come over to us, and Should prove to the general Acceptance when on the Spott, and Likewise Com well Recomend^d from the Presbytry or Assembly of which he is a member, that then we Ingage to give Said minister thirty-four pounds Eight Shillings and Sixpence Sterling Dollars at four Shillings and Sixpence apeice yearly, Likewise a Hundred acres of Choice land in fee Simple, Situated on the Best of the Harbour, Likewise Every Proprietor Ingages to give two Days work for Each right, Viz., one hundred and two Days work yearly to Said minister at their own Cost, until we are able to advance his Salary in Cash."²

These sentiments concerning religious ordinances were not forgotten after their permanent settlement in their new home. During the first year after arriving, "Six shillings Lawful on Each Right" were appropriated "to pay Supplys for preaching;" and Deacon John Tuft, John Barnet, 2d, John Morrison, 3d, Capt. John Moor, John Gilmore, and Samuel Houston were chosen a committee to procure a minister. One dollar on each share was voted for the same purpose in 1772, and in 1775 the amount raised was fifteen pounds.

At a special town meeting held Oct. 19, 1775, the inhabitants passed the following vote upon observance of the Sabbath: "Voted, that if any person makes unnessaserry vizets on the Sabeth, they shall be Look^d on with Contempt, untill they make acknowledgment to the Public."³ One of the votes at the annual town meeting of the following year was "to send to St. Georges⁴ to trye to Have their Minister one Sabeth to Preach and Baptize Children."

¹ Rev. John Murray, pastor of the Presbyterian society at Boothbay, and afterwards at Newburyport. He was one of the most eloquent ministers in New England. At the zenith of his fame, the celebrated John Murray, of Boston, was preaching the new doctrine of universal salvation. To distinguish these eminent theologians, the adherents of the latter bestowed upon them the definitive appellations of *Salvation* and *Damnation* Murray. *Smith's Hist. Newburyport*, p. 376.

² Proprietors' records.

³ Town records.

⁴ Now Warren. The Rev. John Urquhart was the Presbyterian minister there.

Until after the termination of the Revolution, there was no settled minister in the town. Rev. Mr. Murray occasionally "gave a Sunday," as it was called; and Rev. Daniel Little, of Kennebunk, a missionary to the eastern settlements, was frequently here during the year 1775. Services were held in private houses.

As we have already stated, the municipal existence was suspended from 1779 until 1785. Among the first votes after resuming the organization was one making provision for preaching. The following year a petition was sent to the General Court "in order to Have the unsettled land taxed to Defray the Charges of Building a Meeting-house."

The charge of supporting public worship was originally laid upon the several towns, which were chartered as well with a view to parochial duties as to the management of municipal affairs. Each town was required "to be constantly provided of an able, learned, orthodox minister,"¹ and every inhabitant of the town was liable to taxation for his support. After 1757, the Anabaptists and Quakers, having conscientious scruples as to the right of taxation for the support of public worship, were exempted upon certain conditions. At the time Belfast was settled, the law compelled every person to attend public worship on the Lord's day, and on Fast and Thanksgiving days, under a penalty of five shillings. Tithing-men, officers whose special duty was to enforce regulations for observing the Sabbath, were among the regular town officers, and were annually chosen in Belfast from 1786 to 1830. With some modifications, the laws on this subject remained in force until after the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts. The inhabitants were then nearly all of one doctrine, and of one form of worship; and, indeed, different sects or denominations were scarcely recognized as having any legal character or existence.² A minister was usually settled for life; and any stipulations concerning his salary, or occupation of land reserved for parochial purposes, were in the nature of a civil contract binding the town. Until the inhabitants became numerous, towns were in fact parishes.

Liberal appropriations for the ministry continued to be made. In 1788, "fifteen Pounds, to be Pay^d in Cordwood and Lumber," were voted for preaching; and the next year it was voted "to pay Samuel Houston Eight Shillings per week for Boarding a minister,

¹ Ancient Charter, 103, 244.

² Pick. Reports, IV. 277.

if one comes to preach this Summer." At the same meeting, the project of erecting a house for public worship was revived, and the town voted "to prepare stuff for a meeting-house this year, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide." As the movement contemplated locating the edifice on the eastern side of the river, the inhabitants on the western side, although in a small minority, refused their consent, and joined in the following protest:—

This may Certify, that we the subscribers Do Protest against a Vote Passed the Fifteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, for Building a Meeting House in Belfast, fifty feet and forty feet, as Witness our Hands, this Sixteenth Day of April, one Thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

JAMES MILLER. JOHN ALEXANDER.
 ICHABOD CLARK. JAMES MILLER, JR.
 ROBERT MILLER.¹

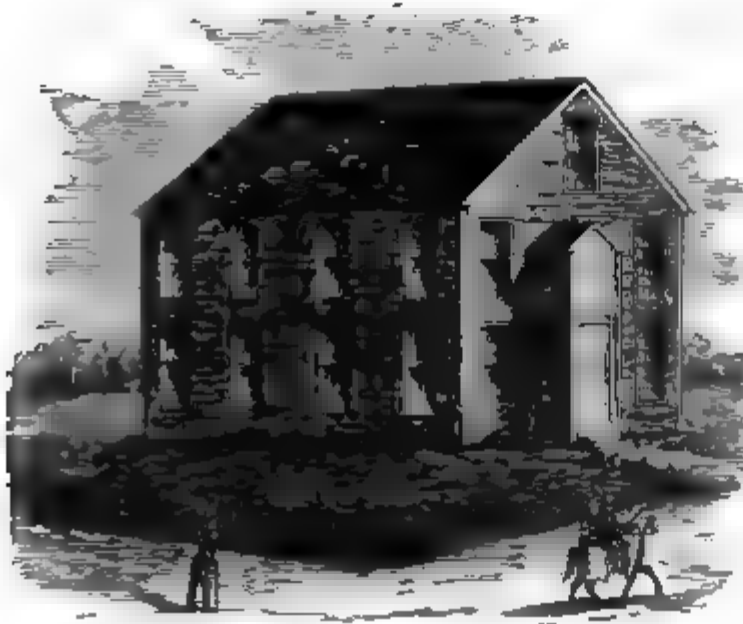
This declaration caused a temporary postponement of the subject, and probably induced a recognition of the rights of the western section of the town, as on the 23d of November, 1790, the town determined "to build a meeting-house according to a Plan Presented at s^d meeting (in 1789): to assist the southerly side of y^e River in Proportion to Building a Meeting-house when it is thought needful, as much as they help the North side in Building a meeting-house on Lot No. 26, now voted: to Raise s^d meeting-house, and Board and Shingle y^e same at or before the first day of October next: to Build a Meeting-House on the ground where s^d meeting was adjourned from: to have five of a Committee to have the Charge of Building s^d House, and that the Committee be James Patterson, Samuel Houston, Jerome Stephenson, John Cochran, Solon Stephenson."² In the February following, it was voted "to adjourn building a meeting-house until the first Monday of November next, and to pay John Cochran one pound ten shillings for timber already got to the saw-mill."

During the time of these delays and impediments, the western portion of the town was rapidly increasing in wealth and population, as is evinced by the following significant vote, which was passed on the 6th of February, 1792: "Voted, that Meetings shall be held on both Sides of the River, according to their taxes, and to Build two Meeting-houses, one on each side of the River, to be Built at the Expense of the Inhabitants of Each Side of the River Seperately."

¹ Town records.

² Ibid.

In accordance with this vote, two meeting-houses were erected during the summer of 1792.¹ The eastern one stood on lot No. 26,



EAST MEETING-HOUSE. BUILT 1792.

on the northerly side of the road leading to Searsport, at about one mile from the present lower bridge. Its dimensions were about fifty feet by forty. It was two stories in height, unfinished internally, and without regular pews. The exterior was never painted. No means for warming were provided; and in cold weather services took place in the school-house, which was situated on the opposite side of the road. The building was sold at auction, Sept. 10, 1880, by Joseph Houston, Robert Steele, and Thomas

Stephenson, a committee of the proprietors, to the late Benjamin Kelley, for fifty dollars, and was soon after demolished. Some of the materials became a part of his axe-factory, on Goose River.



WEST MEETING-HOUSE. BUILT 1792.

The west meeting-house was framed at the head of the graveyard lot, on the northerly side of High Street, a few rods from the corner of Pearl Street, about where the house of

David Lancaster now stands. That location proving swampy,² the frame was removed to the lot now owned by Mrs. Timothy

¹ Previous to this, religious exercises were held alternately in the barns of James Patterson, on the eastern side, and of James Miller, on the western. Seats, and "a sort of pulpit," constructed of rough boards, were provided. *Statement of Mrs. Margaret Patterson, 1871.*

² Locke's Sketches.

Thorndike, and erected there. The building was about forty feet square, one story high, and had but a single door. It was finished inside, and contained regular pews. The following is a copy of the original ground plan,¹ with the names of the pew owners:—

No. 43.	No. 26.	No. 25.	No. 7. John Alexander.
No. 42.	No. 27.	No. 24. Eph. McFarland.	No. 8. John Haskell.
No. 41.	No. 28. Robert Miller.	No. 23. Benj NeSmith.	No. 9. R. Patterson, 2d.
No. 40. J. Hartshorn.	No. 29. Eph. McKeen.	No. 22. Robert Miller.	No. 10. John Cochran, Jr.
No. 39.	No. 30. Samuel McKean.	No. 21. Robert Miller.	No. 11. Eph. McKeen.
No. 38.	No. 31. John Cochran.	No. 20. Thos. Houston.	No. 12. Eph. McKeen.
No. 37. Eph. McKeen.	No. 32.	No. 19.	No. 13. R. B. Cochran.
No. 36. William Crooks.	No. 33.	No. 18.	No. 14. Tolford Durham.
No. 35.			No. 15. Lemuel Weeks.
No. 49. Jonathan White.	No. 34. John Haskell.	No. 17. Osborn & Haskell.	No. 16. Lemuel Weeks.

The "Proprietors' Book for the Meeting-house on the Westerly Side of the River in Belfast" records a settlement made with Robert Miller for building the house in 1794, and a balance due him of £14 14s. 6d. In 1797, it was voted to finish the outside of the edifice, and the next year "to sell the pew ground," which was done Sept. 1, on the following terms, Tolford Durham acting as auctioneer: "The one quarter of the sum that each pew is sold for is to be paid down, or in ten days; one half of the remainder to be paid in six months; and the other half within a

¹ In the possession of Nathan F. Houston.

year; each purchaser to build his own pew at his own expense within one year, and to be built uniform, and nothing to be considered as a bid under ten cents."

PEW No.		PEW No.	
10. John Cochran, Jr. . .	\$10.00	37. Abner McKeen . . .	\$10.50
17. Osborn & Haskell . .	20.00	7. John Alexander . . .	8.50
26. J. Cochran, Jr. (given up for singers) . . .	13.50	15. Lemuel Weeks . . .	8.50
25. John Cochran (given up for singers) . . .	15.00	3. John Cochran . . .	13.00
24. Eph ^m McFarland . . .	15.00	20. Thos. Houston . . .	12.00
27. Sam ^l McKeen (given up for singers) . . .	11.00	21. Robt ^t Miller . . .	13.00
23. Benj. Nesmith . . .	11.50	22. " . . .	13.00
44. Isaac McKeen . . .	17.50	31. John Cochran . . .	12.20
13. Robt. B. Cochran . .	13.00	49. Jon ^s White . . .	20.00
16. Lemuel Weeks . . .	16.00	29. Eph ^m McKeen . . .	10.00
14. Tolford Durham . .	12.00	30. Sam ^l McKeen . . .	11.00
6. Benj. Nesmith, Jr. . .	14.00	28. Robert Miller . . .	10.50
11. Eph ^m McKeen . . .	10.00	8. John Haskell . . .	8.10
9. Robert Patterson, 2d .	10.00	34. " . . .	25.00
12. Eph ^m McKeen . . .	8.50	47. John Haskell . . .	16.50
		46. William Tuft . . .	11.00
		36. William Crooks . .	11.00
		40. Benj. Hartshorn . .	11.20
			<hr/>
			\$421.75

Voted, to reserve Nos. 25, 26, and 27 at present for the use of the singers, which were given up by the purchasers.

Voted (no date), "that the meeting-house be given to the town to be improved as a town-house, on condition that all the proprietors of said house and their property be exempted from all expenses towards a town-house for the term of ten years from this time."¹

The Baptists purchased this house in 1822, and removed it to where Jesse Robbins now lives, on Bridge Street. After receiving thorough repairs, it was occupied until the completion of the Baptist Church in 1837, and then removed to the rear, where it now stands, being used as a stable. The outside blinds and the three front doors were of modern date. Neither of the old meeting-houses was ever provided with a steeple. Plain and unadorned as they were, for many years no similar structures on the Penobscot exceeded them. The Duc de Liancourt, a French nobleman, who accompanied General Knox on a tour of observa-

¹ Pamphlet book of records, very imperfect, in the possession of Nathan F. Houston.

tion through this section of Maine, in 1795, mentions in his travels seeing "a church in the township of Belfast; the only one in the Waldo Patent."¹

After the completion of the two meeting-houses, several persons preached in them as candidates for settlement, or for stated periods. Provision for public worship continued to be annually made by the town. The Rev. John Murray made an occasional visit. The Rev. Peter Powers,² of Deer Isle, was frequently here. The Rev. Messrs. True and Ely remained a summer each. Under date of Aug. 10, 1796, the Rev. Paul Coffin, D.D., of Buxton, who was employed as a missionary in Maine, thus refers to Belfast: "We crossed the river, and dined with Mr. Price. He is preaching here on probation. The people were very hospitable and kind. Preached from 2 Tim. iii. 14, 15, in the meeting-house. Four baptisms. George Patterson, son of Robert and Elizabeth; Sarah Houston, daughter of Samuel and Sarah; James Miller, son of James and Elizabeth; Sarah Tuft, daughter of Joseph and Sarah."³

REV. EBENEZER PRICE.

The Rev. Ebenezer Price, mentioned by Mr. Coffin, and who soon after became the first settled minister of Belfast, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 14, 1771. At the age of ten years, he removed with his father's family to Gilmanton, N. H., where he fitted for college. He graduated at Dartmouth, in the class of 1793. After pursuing theological studies with the Rev. Dr. Elihu Thayer, of Kingston, N. H., he was ordained as pastor in Belfast in 1796, and remained here six years. In 1797 or 1798,⁴ he built the house on the east side of the river, now owned by Ambrose Strout. It was unpainted, and only partially finished while occupied by Mr. Price. The out-buildings represented in the engraving have been added since. In 1804, he was installed over the Second Congregational Church at West Boscawen, now

¹ Travels of the Duc de Liancourt, I. 435.

² He was the first settled minister of Deer Isle, where he died in 1799, aged seventy-one.

³ Collections Me. Hist. Soc., IV. 324. From a scarcity of hymn-books, the hymns were at this time "deaconed out," two lines at a time. One of the books then used, brought from Ireland by the Miller family, and containing James Miller's autograph, was owned by the Rev. John L. Locke. It is entitled "The Psalms of David, in metre, more Plain, Smooth, and Agreeable to the Text than any heretofore. Allowed by the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, Glasgow, 1714."

⁴ An entry in the pocket-book of John Cochran shows that Mr. Price boarded with him, on the Salmond place, during at least a portion of 1797.

Webster, N. H. After a ministry of nearly thirty-three years, he was dismissed May 10, 1837, at his own request, but continued to



OLD PARSONAGE HOUSE.

reside among the people of his latter charge, greatly beloved and respected by them, till after the death of his wife in 1857, and of his daughter in 1859; when, being left alone, he removed to Boston, where he resided with his son, E. Sewall Price, until his death, Feb. 19, 1864, at the age of ninety-two. He was the last survivor of his college class, which consisted of forty, and the last survivor of the Hopkinton Association of Ministers.¹

"Mr. Price," says an obituary in the "Boston Recorder," "was eminently a good man and a Christian. As a preacher, he was earnest and direct in the presentation of truth, according to the old standards of New England theology. As a pastor, he was watchful, faithful, and affectionate; and, as a man, he was always cheerful, courteous, and irreproachable. Wherever he went, he never forgot that he was a Christian minister; and, however he might be employed, he never suffered others to forget it. Scrupulously exact in all the courtesies of life, yet easy and unaffected in his manners, he was a gentleman of the 'old school,' and a model for the new.

"Nearly sixty years he 'dwelt among his own people' in cheerful and hallowed fellowship, not by asserting his clerical prerogatives, but with Christian urbanity and an unselfish life; winning the affections of all hearts, not by sharply defining his legal rights, but by showing himself 'their servant for Jesus' sake.'

¹ Boston Recorder, Feb. 26, 1864. Sketches of Alumni of Dartmouth College, 70.



John Power

“Mr. Price was habitually grave, but cheerful, and often among his friends and in his own family his conversation sparkled with wit and humor, but never degenerated into coarseness or frivolity. His lively disposition, chastened with thorough piety, made him at once and everywhere a welcome visitor, and an agreeable and instructive companion. ‘Gentle toward all men,’ yet decided and firm, he enjoyed to an unusual extent the confidence and respect of all classes in the community.

“The last year or two of his life his sight gradually failed till he became nearly blind. Still he retained his Christian cheerfulness, and greatly enjoyed the society of his friends. Then he could say with the Psalmist: ‘Thy statutes have been my song in the house of my pilgrimage.’”¹

To the close of his life he spoke frequently of his former residence in Belfast, and always felt a deep interest in the religious and civil welfare of the people here.² He published, in 1823, a *History of Boscawen*. He married Lucy, daughter of Humphrey Farrar, of Hanover, N. H., Jan. 20, 1799. Four of his five children survived him. The burial-place of Mr. Price is at Webster, where he passed the greater portion of his active years.

The inhabitants of Belfast became acquainted with Mr. Price in the spring of 1796, and were so well pleased with him that at the annual town meeting of that year they voted “Samuel Houston, Samuel Houston, Jr., and Alexander Clark, as a Committee, to Agree with Mr. Price to Get him to Preach this season on the best Terms they can.” Two months afterwards, the town voted to employ him as “a candidate preacher,” and chose Deacon John Tuft, Solon Stephenson, Samuel McKeen, Samuel Houston, John Cochran, James Patterson, Benjamin Nesmith, Tolford Durham, John Cochran, 2d, Robert Steele, and Alexander Clark “to treat with him on terms of settlement.”³ A formal invitation soon followed; and on the 29th of August, 1796, it was voted “to Give Mr. Ebenezer Price a call for Settlement as Preacher of the Gospel; to give 300 Dolars Settlement money; to Give 300 Dolars as a Sallery Pr. Annum, and that John Cochran, Tolford Durham, Samuel McKeen, Rob^t Steele, and Alex. M^cMillan be a Committee.” This vote was reconsidered at an adjourned meeting held the next

¹ Boston Recorder.

² In 1847, the ladies of the First Church contributed a sufficient sum to constitute Mr. Price a life-member of the Maine Missionary Society.

³ Town records, June 27, 1796.

week, and the following substituted: "to Give up the Lot No. 26 to the first Settled Minister without Reserve, except one Acre of Land where the Meeting house Stands, and a Sufficient Quantity of Land for a Burying Place. This vote carried by 33 to 10." "That we Give 200 Dolars to the first Settled Minister, viz., Mr. Ebenezer Price, if he Excepts of a Call from this Town." It was also voted "that the Salary shall be Raised 10 Dolars a year Annually, after the first year, (as an Addition to the 200 Dollars voted before) untill it reaches to 300 Dolars."¹

The committee elected to convey an invitation addressed the following letter to Mr. Price:—

TO EBENEZER PRICE, A.B., PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL:

The People of the Town of Belfast, wish Health, Grace, & Peace.

We being fully sensible of our disconsolate and unhappy Situation as a People while destitute of a Spiritual Guide, feeling ourselves and Offspring Deprived of rich and peculiar blessings so Long as we are Destitute of a regular Church of Christ, the Stated dispensation of the word, and the administration of the Ordinances of the Gospel, and viewing Ourselves Candidates for immortality, Duty Calls on us to use our ability and exert our most zealous endeavors to obtain those Spiritual privileges which Christ our Saviour hath Provided in the Gospel. We therefore make known to you, Dear Sir, our Situation. It is now a considerable time that you have labored with us in word and Doctrine, and we view in the smiles of Providence that you have been led to this part of the vineyard of our Lord, to us who are scattered like sheep upon the mountains, without a Shepherd. You have, by your Public Labours, private walk, Doctrine, Example, & by the Testimonials of others, recommended yourself to us as a Faithful Ambassador of Christ, which demands our Affection, respect, & Reverence. Ever since our first Acquaintance the Eyes of the People have been upon you, that you should be set over them in the Lord. And 'tis the General voice and united Desire & Prayer, that should there be a Church gethered here according to the Rules of Christ, you should take the Pastoral care of this Church and People, To be Ordained over them & Spend your Days for their Spiritual interest in the high & Holy Calling of a Gospel Minister, that we may no longer be as Sheep

¹ Town records.

going Astray, subject to be devoured by Wolves, but that in you we might find a faithfull Shepherd, a Spiritual guide, one who will Naturally care for us, who will deliver to us the Doctrines of the Gospel with plainness and simplicity, whose talents may be improved for our edification, Whose words a Balm for the wounded in spirit, Whose example our pattern, and whose Seasonable Admonition our preservation from error; and that we may walk together while here on Earth in Love, enjoying the Ordinances of the Gospel, and be prepared to sit together in Christ's Kingdom forever. That you, Dear Sir, may see your way Clear to manifest your Acceptance of this Call to the Pastoral care of this Church when Gethered and Congregation in the Town of Belfast, is our General, Fervent, and Humbel Prayer to Almighty God.

But as we expect of you Spiritual things, we would in like manner Minister to Your wants in Carnal things. As Conditions of your Settlement with us, we would subjoin the Votes of the People of Belfast, in Town meeting Assembled, Sept. y^e 8th, 1796.

[Here follow copies of the votes passed.]

We submit this Call and these Proposels to your Serious and Solemn Consideration, beseeching God to direct you in the Path of Duty, Particularly in this most Important Matter. And that he would Grant whatever be Your Determination we may Acquiesce in the Dispensation of his Providence.

SAMUEL M'KEEN,	} Committee apointed to act in behalf of the Town of Bel- fast in Presenting a Call to M ^r . Ebenezer Price.
JOHN COCHRAN,	
TOLFORD DURHAM,	
ALEX ^s . McMILLEN,	

This Call and these Proposels Signed and Presented by said Committee, to Mr. Ebenezer Price, Sept. y^e 19th, 1796.

Mr. Price's Answer to the Call of the Town of Belfast.

TO THE SOCIETY AND PEOPLE OF BELFAST:

DEAR & BELOVED, — 'Tis now a considerable time since I received by the Hand of Your Committee A Call & Proposals to Settle with you in the Gospel Ministry. Sensible of Your situation, I feel myself under obligation as soon as possible to make known to You the result of my reflections on this solemn and important Subject. It is a Subject of the Greatest Moment both to

you and Me, Because in it each of our Souls' eternal interest is materially Concerned.

On the decision I am called to give, much is depending, as it must be attended with endless consequences, & because from it the Glory and Honour of Christs Kingdom are inseparable. Therefore, with what Reverence, caution, & assurance of Duty ought I to Decide: Lest I wrong my own Soul & mar the Divine Glory.

According to the clearest light and helps I have been able to obtain, From a Prayerfull enquiry and the most mature Deliberation, Providence directs to receive the Call of the Society of Belfast, as the Call of God:—

I Do, therefore, relying on God, in obedience to what appears Duty, publicly, Cordially, & Cheerfully Accept Your Invitation and Proposals to be ordained over you in the work of the Gospel Ministry,—And that as soon as an Ecclesiastical Council may be convened, & a Church of Christ Gathered, should the present Appearance Continue.

I am not insensible that this Decision is attended with things at Present disagreeable and self-denying. There is an opposition to my settlement. No Minister at hand with whom I might advise on emergent occasions, and I am far removed from my Kindred and Friends; but the Cross must be borne by the followers of Christ. I would feel submissive to God who disposeth all things according to infinite wisdom. The reasons influencing me to this my Answer:—Are, The peculiar operations of Providence relative to you, since my first acquaintance with you. The repeated instances of your unanimity & apparent engagedness in the cause of the Redeemer, & especially your last General public Act. These, taking into view your critical situation, should your endeavors prove ineffectual with the Council of my Reverend Fathers & Brethren in the Ministry,—are reasons which leave me no room to doubt the propriety of my Decision, notwithstanding what has appeared to the contrary.

But when I consider my unworthiness of so high and Holy a Calling,—my Youth, inexperience, liableness to err, and to be drawn aside by temptation, to have the care of immortal souls,—how terrifying the idea! Nothing but the Desire of promoting the Cause of the Redeemer in this Place would influence me to Settle with you.

Should this Proposed Union take place, much will depend on you as a Church and People: not only to make my Life Comfort-

able, but to ease the burthens of my Ministerial Labors. Those of you who profess to be the children of God will, I trust, feel it a duty constantly to bear me to the Throne of Grace,—to strengthen my hands, and encourage my Heart. May I ever enjoy your Council, and since I am a Man, Subject to like Passions with other men, when occasion calls, do not withhold your reasonable and friendly Admonition. I shall expect from you Moderation, Candor, and Charity, In your conduct towards me, and may I towards you discharge the duty of the Ministerial Character, watching over the Lord's flock like a faithfull Shepherd, ministering to your spiritual wants, teaching the Commandments of God—preserve my Garments unspotted from the world, and my Soul free from the Blood of all Men. And may I increase in Grace, Knowledge, wisdom, Prudence, & Humility: that you may be profited by my Labors and Example.

Should we unite as Minister and people, Oh that it might be for our Mutual Comfort, joy and edification. May I go out and in before you in the fear of God, not Counting my Life Dear to me, but Manifesting a willing mind to spend the days God shall give me in the Service of Christ for your Sake. And may you in me receive a rich Blessing. May there be many souls from among you edified, Comforted and bro't to the Saving Knowledge of Christ thro' my Instrumentality.

The God of Peace Grant that we may walk together as Minister and People, enjoying the Ordinances of the Gospel, in Love, Union, and Christian fellowship, until God in his own time shall Call us from this Scene of trial, to Spend an Eternity with the Spirits of the Just made perfect.

EBENEZER PRICE.

You have doubtless anticipated, that as my Parents and Friends live at a Great Distance, a few Sabbaths yearly will be Necessarily taken visiting them.

Previously to the Revolution, Mr. Willis, the learned historian of Portland, says "there was no part of New England so strongly imbued with Presbyterian principles as that portion of Maine which lies between the Kennebec and the Penobscot. In fact, the population at one time was nearly all Presbyterian, from the circumstance that the Scotch immigrants from Ireland had taken possession of the prominent points of that territory."¹ The early

¹ Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., VI. 32.

settlers of Belfast had been educated in this faith, and many of them "slowly and reluctantly yielded their Presbyterian usages for the Congregational form of worship," although there is little or no difference between the two sects, except in the form of government. Presbyterianism in Maine became almost superseded at the commencement of the present century, and there is not now a single vestige of the denomination within our limits, which once contained a presbytery of twelve flourishing churches. The Rev. Mr. Price was a Congregationalist, and many of those compelled to pay taxes towards his support, whose tenets were formed at Londonderry, under the instructions of MacGregor and Morrison, the beloved ministers of that town, refused to subscribe to his doctrines, or to unite in the invitation extended for his settlement. They were, however, in a minority; and on the twenty-second day of November, 1796, soon after the acceptance of Mr. Price was communicated, a vote selected Benjamin Nesmith, John Cochran, Tolford Durham, Samuel McKeen, and John Brown as a committee to consult with the candidate "for a Council of Ministers to carry on an ordination," and that the committee "be empowered to carry on the business of the ordination." Against this vote, on the day of its passage, the following protest was made:—

To the People of the Town of Belfast that are in favor of Settling of Mr. Ebenezer Price as a Preacher of the Gospel in this Town:

Know Ye, that We the Subscribers are oppos^d to the Settlement of the said Ebenezer Price, and that we Protest Against Paying any money to defray any Charges of Ordination or Settlement or Sallary, and that we have enter^d into a Resolution to Abide by each other and try it out to the end of the Law.

NATHANIEL PATTERSON.	SOLON STEPHENSON.
WILLIAM PATTERSON.	ROBERT PATTERSON.
ZENAS STEPHENSON.	JEROME STEPHENSON.
JOHN YOUNG.	GEORGE COCHRAN.
JOHN OSBORN.	ELISHA CLARK. ¹
ROBERT COCHRAN.	ROBERT STEEL.
PETER COCHRAN.	ICHABOD CLARK.
JOHN COCHRAN.	ROBERT MILLER.
JOSIAH DILLINGHAM.	JAMES PATTERSON.
JOB YOUNG.	JAMES GAMMON.
WILLIAM PATTERSON.	NATHANIEL EELLS.
CALEB STEPHENSON.	JONATHAN WHITE.

¹ Town records.

The remonstrants continued their opposition, and requested the selectmen to call a town meeting to reconsider the vote of settlement. This request was denied, and was immediately followed by an application for the same purpose, made by ten legal voters to George Ulmer, Esq., of Lincolnville, a justice of the peace. Pursuant to his warrant, the inhabitants voted upon the following articles on the twenty-third day of December.

"2. To see if the Town will set off all those inhabitants (together with their Estates, into a seperate Society) who have been and are in Opposition to the Settlement of Mr. Price,

"3. and if not set off, to see if the Town will Reconsider a vote that hath been Passed, Giving Mr. Price a Call as a Preacher in this Town.

"Voted, Not to act upon the 2^d article by 38 Voters. Voted for to act by 16 Voters. Voted to pass the 3^d Article."

In accordance with previous arrangement, an ecclesiastical council assembled on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1796, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Price and organizing a church. The ministers present were Messrs. Eliphalet Gillet, of Hallowell, Jonathan Powers, of Penobscot, William Riddel, of Bristol, and Jonathan Huse, of Warren. No account of the part which each took in the exercises has been preserved. The following transcript of the proceedings of the council appears on the town records : —

*The minutes of the Ecclesiastical Council convened at Belfast,
Dec^r 28th, 1796.*

Agreeable to Letters missive from the Christian Society in Belfast, convened in said Town, on this 28th of December, A.D. 1796, the following Persons, viz., the Rev^d Eliphalet Gillet, Rev^d Jonathan Powers, Rev^d Jonathan Huse, Rev^d William Riddel, Mr. Moses Copeland, Col. Thos. Sterrot, Mr. John Andrews, Mr. Jason Livermore, Mr. John Wasson, and Mr. David Hawes, said Ministers and Delegates as an Ecclesiastical Council, chose the Rev^d Eliphalet Gillet for their moderator, and Rev. William Riddel for scribe, and then opened the Council with prayer.

Voted, to attend to the votes of the Town of Belfast, inviting Mr. Ebenezer Price to Settel with them as their Gospel Minister, and Likewise to Mr. Price's Answer. Voted, to Attend to the examination of the candidate as to his ministerial Qualifications.

Voted, to Adjourn until eight o'clock to morrow morning.

Thursday morning, December 29th Met according to Adjournment. Proceeded to examine the Candidates who are desirous of being constituted a Church of Christ in this Town.

The Council were requested to hear a number of men making opposition to Mr. Price's Settlement, who were accordingly admitted and heard.

Voted, to Proceed to day to the Ordination of Mr. Price.

Voted, to Receive as members of the Church in this Town the following Persons, viz., John Tuft, Samuel Houston, Sam. M'Keen, John Brown, John Cochran, John Alexander, who voted Mr. Price a Call to take the Pastoral charge of them.

Thursday evening, six o'clock. Having put the above votes into execution, and finished all the Business of the Council, it was adjourned without Day.

Attest : W.^m RIDDEL, *Scribe*.

The organization of the First *Church* with seven members, including Mr. Price, was completed, therefore, on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1796. Six additional members were soon after received by profession. The church continued to flourish; and on June 16, 1797, the rite of baptism was first solemnized by the pastor, "ten children of Mr. Nathaniel French being offered up by their parent." July 12, 1797, it was voted "That Elders be appointed in the Church, whose office should be to assist the pastor in visiting the sick, healing disaffection among brethren, reproving and admonishing, &c., and that Deacon J. Tuft and Samuel McKeen be appointed." June 12, 1800, Tolford Durham was chosen Deacon.¹

As will be fully explained hereafter, the First Church formally separated from the First Parish in 1819.

Up to the settlement of Mr. Price, no legal transfer of Lot No. 26 had been made. It is true that the town had voted to give up the lot to the first settled minister, but this vote was simply nugatory and void. In a municipal capacity the town had no authority over the matter. The fee of the land was in the original proprietors and their assigns, who, on the twenty-first

¹ The first deacon was John Tuft, elected Dec. 29, 1796. He died March 3, 1802, aged seventy-eight. Deacon Durham died Nov. 14, 1836, aged ninety-two. John Gilmore, chosen May 27, 1801, died April 16, 1845, aged eighty-four. Henry Godard, chosen May 27, 1801, was dismissed March 1, 1835, to the church in Royalston, Mass. Edwin Beaman and Luther Smith were elected Sept. 29, 1838. The latter died April 17, 1863, aged eighty.

day of August, 1797, at a meeting duly called, chose John Cochran, Tolford Durham, and John Cochran, 2d, a committee "to give a deed of the lot to the Rev. Eben^r Price." The proprietors' records show that Robert Patterson, Robert Steele, James Patterson, Joram Stephenson, Solon Stephenson, Nathaniel Patterson, William Patterson, Robert Miller, and Elisha Clark protested against this vote. At a subsequent meeting, held March 7, 1798, at which thirty-five and a half of the original fifty-one original shares were represented by the owners or their attorneys, it was voted "To Confirm and Ratify a former vote of the Said Proprietors in Granting and appropriating Lot No. 26 in the First Division to the first Settled Gospel minister in the said town of Belfast, with the reserve only of one acre of land where the meeting-house stands, and a Sufficient quantity of land for a burying-yard."¹ Against this proceeding, Solon Stephenson, Jerome Stephenson, Nathaniel Patterson, Robert Patterson, Elisha Clark, James Patterson, William Patterson, and Robert Steele, the holders of ten shares, protested. The vote was a test one, however, and confirmed the right of Mr. Price to the minister's lot, although a deed was not given to him for several years. "The remonstrance being disregarded," says Mr. White, "served no other purpose than to embitter the sentiments of an opposition already exasperated. The minority did not permit themselves to slumber. Solon Stephenson, a man memorable for his sincerity of heart, sound judgment, and constancy of purpose, and twenty-two others with him, carried the subject before the Legislature, and as a relief prayed to be incorporated as a separate religious society."² The following is a copy of their petition : —

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston, A.D. 1798 : —

The Subscribers, Inhabitants of Belfast, in the County of Hancock, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, humbly show that there is Settled within said Town of Belfast a Minister, who, tho' approved by a Majority of the inhabitants of s'd Town, holds Tenets and Preaches Doctrines which your Petitioners cannot consciously receive. That having the Happiness to live under a Constitution which secures to Each Citizen perfect Liberty to worship the Supreme being in the mode most Satisfactory to their own Minds, your Petitioners are Desirous to pursue such

¹ Proprietors' records.

² White's Hist. 68.

measures under the Sanction of the Laws as shall Enable them to Profit from that inestimable Privilege. We wish not to Avoid paying our full proportion according to our several Estates to the Support of Public Protestant Teachers, Ministers of the Gospel, but we claim a right According to the Principles of the Constitution of appropriating our Money to the Payment of such Persons on whose Ministry we can Conscientiously attend. For this purpose we have imployed a Minister to preach to us, not because we want to create schisms, or excite divisions, but Solely because we sincerely and Honestly believe that the Principles approved and Doctrines inculcated by the Minister of the Town are Unscriptural, Immoral, and Destructive to the order and Interest of Society. Being determined to associate among ourselves for the purpose of continuing to imploy as our Pastor a Clergyman under whose Ministry we can be profited, our application to your Hon^{rs} now is, that we may be invested with authority to Lay and Collect taxes for the purpose aforesaid, and that we may be effectually separated from that part of the inhabitants of the Town of Belfast, who feel satisfied with the Minister of said Town, believing that the only way to ensure peace and harmony in the Town is by the measure we now pray for. We do earnestly intreat that we, our polls and Estates, together with such others as may join us, and their polls and Estates may be incorporated by the Name of the Religious Society in the Town of Belfast, with all the powers given by former Laws to Similar Corporations, and as in duty bound shall ever Pray.

BELFAST, May 8th, 1798.

WILLIAM PATTERSON y^e
ZENAS STEPHENSON.
ICHABOD CLARK.
ELISHA CLARK.
ROBERT PATTERSON.
JONA. WHITE.
JAS. WEYMOUTH.
WILLIAM PATTERSON.
ROBERT MILLER.
CHARLES STEPHENSON.
THO^s STEPHENSON.

SOLON STEPHENSON.
JAMES PATTERSON.
JEROME STEPHENSON.
WILLIAM GRIFFIN.
GEORGE COCHRAN.
ROB^t STEELE.
ROB^t COCHRAN.
JOHN COCHRAN.
PETER COCHRAN.
NATHANIEL FELS.
NATHANIEL MUNSEY.
EBENEZER WILLIAMS.

On this petition, notice was ordered to be given to the town in the usual manner; and at a meeting held Nov. 26, 1798, Robert

Houston, John Cochran, 2d, and Tolford Durham were chosen a committee in behalf of the town, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMONWEALTH } *To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representa-*
OF } *tives in General Court assembled at Boston, A.D.*
MASSACHUSETTS. } 1799: —

The Inhabitants of Belfast, in the County of Hancock, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened in Town meeting, November 26th, 1798, by virtue of a Warrant issued by Order of the Selectmen, for the special purpose of taking into consideration and acting on the Petition of Solon Stephenson and Others, Inhabitants of said Belfast, to the number of Twenty Three, praying to be incorporated under the Name of the Religious Society in Belfast. Due notice being given that an attested Copy of said Petition with the Order of Court thereon had been served on the Town Clerk: Conformable to the above-named Warrant, the Inhabitants of Belfast passed the following Votes: Viz.:

First, voted Lieu^t Jonathan Wilson Moderator.

2^d That the Prayer of the Petition of Solon Stephenson and others praying to be incorporated, &c, is unsatisfactory to the town of Belfast.

3^d To choose a Committee, in behalf of the Town, to show Cause at the next Session of the General Court why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted. And,

4th That Rob^t Houston, Esq^r, John Cochran, and Tolford Durham be the Committee in behalf of the Town.

(From the Records.) Attest: ALEX^r CLARK, *Town Clerk.*

We, the Undersigners, according to our appointment in the Name and behalf of the Inhabitants of Belfast, in the County of Hancock and Commonwealth of Massachusetts: —

Most Humbly shew: That feeling themselves happy in the enjoyment of the invaluable privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, the Inhabitants of Belfast would be very far from using any influence they may possess wantonly to deprive any individual of so great a blessing. But, called upon as they are; duty impels them to say that the Prayer of your Petitioners is unsatisfactory; and this for the Reason set forth in the Petition, and because there are existing Reasons against it.

First, The Reason set forth in the Petition is a belief "that the Principles approved and Doctrines inculcated by the Minister of Belfast Rev. Mr. Price, are unscriptural, immoral, and destructive to the order and interest of Society." On this Belief hazarded, we need only observe, That Mr. Price, our Rev^d Pastor, has preached to the People of Belfast almost three years, nearly two of which he has been a settled Minister. He was introduced among us on the Congregational Platform of Church government, generally observed in New England Churches, and the mode to which most of your Petitioners have been accustomed. And we can cheerfully say, that he has uniformly, in his preaching, according to the understanding of his hearers, delivered the Doctrines of the Gospel in their purity and simplicity agreeable to the "faith which was once delivered." He has taught the same by his example, and in his private exhortations, to the abundant satisfaction of those who have waited on his Ministry.

But whatever import is intended by your Petitioners' Belief against Mr. Price, we are authorized to say it is groundless: for the same objection offered in the Petition, and the only one your Petitioners have ever pretended to make against Mr. Price, was presented by them to the Venerable Council at the Ordination of Mr. Price, which was esteemed by the Council an "*Opposition without foundation*;" therefore was passed unnoticed, as appears from the Records of the proceedings of that Council.

Your Petitioners make the *Principles* and *Doctrines* of the Minister of Belfast the Reason of their Prayer, but we feel ourselves called upon to place things in their true light before your Honors: therefore must take the liberty to assert this is the *ostensible* but not the *Real* reason, as may appear from attested facts, as well as the uniform conduct of your Petitioners.

• The *Real* reason which has led your Petitioners to be separated from the Society in Belfast is their Disaffection at the Settlement made to the present Minister of the Town, as declared by a number of your Petitioners repeatedly: That they had no objection to the Minister, and cared nothing about his Religious Sentiments, it was the *Land* alluding to the settlement, which was about one hundred acres of Land. This Land is and has been viewed by the Town of Belfast to be the cause of your Petitioners' disaffection. We, therefore, beg your Honors' indulgence to mention some circumstances of your Petitioners' conduct in relation to this object.

Said land was given by the Proprietors to the first settled Minister, was laid out in a Central situation in the Town, and improvements made thereon from year to year, by the Town previous to a Minister being settled, and under the name of the Minister's Lot. Your Petitioners, without any exception, considered this land to be given, laid out, and improved for this purpose; But when the settlement of a Minister was in agitation, for some *reason* best known to themselves, they wished, exerted their influence, and laid various plans to retain said land in the hands of the Town. To this end meeting was called after meeting, but to no avail, for the Town viewed said land already appropriated and beyond their reach of disposal otherwise than by settling a Minister. Here, it may be observed, was the beginning of your Petitioners' disaffection. For, in consequence of the Town's neglect of the unreasonable proposition of your Petitioners respecting said Lot, they opposed and repeatedly *protested* against the lawful proceedings of the Town, in relation to the calling or settling a Minister. But finding their attempts fail here, a point on which their minds were most intently bent, your Petitioners turned the scale, and instead of treating said land appropriated as above, they now declared it to be in the hand of the Proprietors undivided: And this tho' the land had been given and laid out, as was clear from the Proprietors' Records, and had been considered and treated by the Town Inhabitants, your Petitioners not excepted, as land in reserve for the first settled Minister for more than Twenty five years, It being found that by some oversight there was no exception of this Land in the General Deed of the Town. Therefore, on this ground, your Petitioners have taken their last mentioned position with respect to said land.

That this Lot of land has lain with far greater weight on the minds of your Petitioners than the Religious sentiments of the Minister in Town is further evident from a Letter, signed by Eleven of your Petitioners, sent to Mr. Price, before he gave his Answer to the Invitation of the Town, A copy of which we have obtained, and present it to your Honors, which is the best representative we can give of the real spirit by which they have been uniformly actuated:—

MR. PRICE: SIR, — We the Subscribers being dissatisfied with the Representation that has been made to Mr. Price in respect to their being a small number in opposition to his settling in this

Town, We are willing to treat you as a Gentleman & undeceive you, And we the Subscribers resolve, that if you settle here, not to hear you preach, neither pay any thing toward your maintainance. The Constitution tollerates all religions, and the Law will not oblige us to support that Religion which is disagreeable to our Principles, & 'tis our opinion your principle Motive is the Land. But we are satisfied that Lot No. 26 is the Proprietors' property, & before it shall be given in this form we mean to have a Division.

BELFAST, Nov. 7, 1796.

{ A copy of the original letter.
 { . Names excepted.

It may be repeated that this letter was sent to Mr. Price before he had given or even intimated the result of his mind on the Town's proposals for settlement. Our only apology for communicating the above is *duty*, fairly to state the ultimate object of the hopes, fears, and exertions of your Petitioners, and would only add, the same object was unremittedly pursued after Mr. Price became our Pastor. Some of your Petitioners being Proprietors commenced a *suit* in law against the Possessor of s^d land, repeatedly forbidding his improving on the premises; and 'tis painful to intimate, with other things too degrading to be mentioned, the natural consequence of which has been much unceasing expence and interruption of the good order and regularity of the Town.

The Undersigners have been thus particular on this point that the Inhabitants of Belfast may appear to your Honors impartial in their judgment of your Petitioners' conduct when they say They have ever considered the opposition and disaffection of your Petitioners to the Religious order of the Town as having the before mentioned land for an object, and not the Minister,—interest, and not religious principles; and that they now consider the Reason set forth in the Petition to have not the smallest resemblance of their real feelings which have been uniformly acted out,—Therefore, the Prayer of your Petitioners is unsatisfactory to the Town of Belfast.

But, There are existing Reasons which lie against the Prayer of your Petitioners, which the Undersigners would beg to lay before your Honors.

REASONS.

First, The Town of Belfast, in its present infant state, is barely able to support one Minister, while the Inhabitants are all connected in one Society. Therefore, for even a small number to be taken off from the Town, it must be attended with very injurious consequences.

2d, Your Petitioners declare they wish not to be exempted from taxation, and plead their willingness to pay their full proportion for the support of Protestant Preachers, on whom they can conscientiously attend, but their practice speaks a different language. A number of them have professed the belief that it was contrary to the dictates of conscience and unscriptural to support Ministers of the Gospel as pointed out by law, and they with the rest of your Petitioners have obtained Certificates from a Travelling Baptist Preacher to screen them from taxation, tho' they are opposed to that Denomination, And have repeatedly refused to pay their proportion of Taxation into the town Treasury. Therefore, their principle is viewed as objectionable.

3d, But granting that your Petitioners were inclined, and were they empowered by Law to settle a Minister, their number would show their inability. Their whole number is but Twenty Three, Seven of whom are single Polls, and Two not Inhabitants: of the remainder, some are men of good property.

4th, We still feel it duty to urge that from the disposition which has been and still is discovered by your Petitioners, with respect to Religious Order or Denomination, were they to be incorporated into a Society by themselves, the prospect is not in favor of their happiness. Tho' they are united in their Prayer to your Honors, yet present appearances do not indicate agreement, should it be granted. Their maxim is, "The Constitution gives liberty of conscience;" hence, each is disposed to walk in his own way. They disclaim any particular Denomination. This is confirmed by their employing a variety of Preachers of different Denominations, and also by their Prayer to your Honors to be incorporated into a "Religious Society" indefinitely.

5th, The Prayer of your Petitioners would be less objectionable, did they reside in any Part or division of the Town where they could be compact, or could join in religious society with others; but they are mostly in Central situations in the Town, and there is no Society with whom they could join, were they disposed for it.

6th, Your Honors are very sensible that the Town of Belfast, considering its infant state, must have been at very great expense in the settling and support of a Minister of the Gospel, by which the value of your Petitioners' property, as well as theirs, have been greatly advanced; and, we presume, do feel the justice of their bearing a proportionable part of the burthen of the Town's expense.

Finally, The Undersigners, in the Name and behalf of the Inhabitants of Belfast, would most sincerely assure your Honors: that, from existing circumstances, we have rational grounds to believe, were the Prayer of your Petitioners granted, it would be the greatest injury to them; it would be highly prejudicial to the growth, prosperity, peace, and religious order of the Town, and thereby the interest and happiness of Individuals affected. Therefore, —

In the most perfect confidence and esteem of your Honor's wisdom and candour, we have freely submitted to your Honor's consideration, in this Memorial, our views and Reasons why the Prayer of your Petitioners should not be granted. And as in duty bound shall ever pray.¹

BELFAST, NOV. 30, 1798.

	ROBERT HOUSTON,	} <i>Committee</i> <i>in behalf of the Town of</i> <i>Belfast.</i>
(Signed)	JOHN COCHRAN,	
	TOLFORD DURHAM,	

This memorial had the desired effect. "The friends of Mr. Price procured a majority, and the prayer of the petitioners was refused to be granted. The opposition remained undismayed. New subjects of complaint were found, true or false; and old ones urged with new zeal."² At the annual spring meeting in 1801, the disaffected elements had so far increased that the town voted "not to raise two hundred and forty dollars as a Salary to the Rev.^d Ebenezer Price, nor to have any more employment for him." Tolford Durham and John Cochran, 1st, protested against this vote, but their dissent was not regarded.³

By the law then in force, any contract made by a town with their minister had the same force, and was as binding as any other lawful contract; and all courts of competent jurisdiction

¹ This remonstrance is said to have been written by Robert Houston. *Gazette*, May 5, 1824.

² White's History, 69.

³ Town records.

had power to sustain suits bought to enforce its performance.¹ The inhabitants of Belfast, in their agreement with Mr. Price, had entered into a contract, the subsequent issue of which was not duly considered. They not only became bound to pay the stipulated salary during his continuance with them, but to give him Lot No. 26, whereas the original intention of the proprietors was to make the land transmissible as a glebe or parsonage, instead of becoming the absolute property of the first settled clergyman. Upon the withholdment of his salary, Mr. Price very properly sought a legal remedy, by commencing a suit against the town. In 1802, the inhabitants perceived that their course was illegal, and appointed a committee to treat with Mr. Price upon dissolving the contract existing between the parties. They also voted to reconsider the vote which repudiated payment of his salary, and raised two hundred and forty dollars for 1801, and two hundred and fifty dollars for the succeeding year.

The following is the answer of Mr. Price to the committee, after a conference with the church, at which "the subject of the present difficulties was taken up, and the conduct of the town in appointing a committee to wait on the pastor, and see on what conditions he will give up the civil contract with the town, was deliberately considered, and the brethren were united in opinion that, taking all things into consideration, it was duty for the pastor to give up the contract."¹

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF BELFAST IN TOWN MEETING :

MY PEOPLE, — I received by the Committee of your appointment your request, that I should state the Conditions on which I would give up the civil Contract between me and the Town.

You are very sensible that this is a point too Solemn in its nature, too interesting to myself and you, and too nearly allied to that Glorious cause which God hath Declared he will defend, to be rashly Decided upon. I have therefore taken time to deliberate upon circumstances, and Prayerfully to inquire into the Expediency of Complying with your request, and 'tis but very lately that I have been satisfied what was duty. I now lay before you the result of my mind.

It was by the voice of a Large majority of the People that I was invited to settle in the work of the ministry in this Town. In compliance with what appeared duty, I entered into the most solemn obligations; and it has been my unceasing endeavor to

¹ Church records.

walk in all good Conscience, both in my Public and private ministration, thro' the whole term of time I have been with you.

At my Settlement, I was sensible of an Opposition which has since proved an increasing one. As to its origin and Manner in which it has been conducted, as they embrace a Combination of circumstances, altogether unpleasant, tho' indelibly impressed on my mind, I pass them over as I have ever done, without recriminating observations. For this has uniformly been the motto of my public Life: if a minister cannot live with his people in the exercise of a dispassionate, condescending, and prudent conduct, there is an unavoidable end to his usefulness. But at the present time, this opposition, evidently, from various motives comprises in it a Majority of the people: who seem fully Determined that nothing short of a Discontinuance of my Ministerial connection with the Town will be satisfactory. I would persuade myself, however, that this opposition is not against me personally, but would be exhibited towards any man in my circumstances: also, that some favourite point is in view, to gain which my removal is Necessary, but its effects are the same as tho' it were personal, and my removal the only object.

And when a Minister has a Parish or a Town in which he is Settled, against him, with but few exceptions, the Probability of his usefulness expires, and when his usefulness is over, whatever Step leads to the event, duty requires that his connections with that People should cease.

Such I am fully persuaded is my case: I therefore view the way opened for a Discontinuance of my Ministerial connection with the Town of Belfast: on certain conditions, which you request me to state.

They are the following: —

1st. That the Town fulfil its contract with me, by paying up the arreages of my salary to the present time.

2d. As I have spent more than Six years of the best part of my life in your Service, according to the ability which God hath given me, I have made my Calculations and Disposed of my interest here, in such a manner, that I might be most useful to the People. Also, I have experienced a great want of promptness in the payment of my Salary from year to year; And now, at your request, by giving up the Contract, my arrangements must all be broken. I must experience for me a great loss of property in the Sale of what I possess, and a considerable time must elapse before

I should be able to Settle in another place. These circumstances being viewed, Propriety, reason, and Justice demand that you make me an indemnity. I do not calculate, nor ask a full indemnity: all I shall state is, the amount of one year's Salary, or two hundred and fifty Dollars.

3d. The town of Belfast voted to give up Lot No. 26 (with two reserves) to the first settled minister, by which vote the Town is holden to defray any expenses which have arisen or may arise, in consequence of its being possessed by the first Settled minister. This property was secured to me by virtue of my settlement, agreeable to the intentions of the Proprietary. Whenever, therefore, the Town shall furnish me with a Warrantee deed from the proprietors, I bind myself to free the town forever from any expense, which otherwise from that vote would be obliged to pay. Furthermore, when the Town shall thus furnish me with a Deed from the Proprietors, I bind myself to comply with the reserves in said vote; (viz.), To lay out land for a Burying ground, also one acre of land where the meeting-house stands, on the east side of Belfast river, and Deed the same to the Town, by those persons whom the Town shall appoint for that purpose. These are the only conditions I shall state; and by your compliance with them, the civil Contract between me and the town is forever dissolved.

But tho' I have stated the condition, and your Compliance with them dissolves my connection with the Town, yet in such an event I shall continue my relation to the Church in this place as pastor, until this relation be dissolved by an Ecclesiastical Council, and in the meantime to preach to the Church and people if desirable, at those places which shall be thought most suitable. I shall do this, not from any view of a compensation for my services; for in giving up the contract, I relinquish every claim, or from any expectation of being Established in this town in any other way, for present appearances do not favor such an idea; but I am Prompted to this from a view of the destitute Situation of this Town and vicinity, in case of my removal. I would, however, be understood, that notwithstanding my proposal for continuing my relations to the Church and Ministerial labours, that I should feel myself at full liberty at any time to leave them, on the calling of a Council, when a door, in Providence, should be opened for my Greater usefulness elsewhere. Also the Church to have an undoubted right to look after another Minister, with the Town or a part of the Town, who may be likely to be more useful than I

have been: could such a one be found and obtained, I think I could most heartily rejoice in the event.

Before I close this result, it is my duty to observe, that in stating to you my conditions of giving up the contract, I do virtually leave this place, this Church, and this people; for all foundation for my continuance seems secured. And a most gloomy idea is suggested, that there will never be a Minister to succeed me over this town; for local circumstances with the present population forbid it. Societies must be formed, before a re-settlement can take place; and, when we consider the divided state of the minds of the people, such an event seems very distant. Therefore, this is to me, and I presume to those who love the Gospel Institutions, a time of feeling—it is very Interesting to all. I cannot but feel for you, whether you are disposed to be friendly or otherwise; for, from habits of Intimacy, an attachment is formed in heart, which nothing but time can erase.

As a Minister of the Gospel, I have felt your burthens, I have sought your spiritual good, I have labored for your Souls. And while I give up the hope of being farther useful as your Minister, a most gloomy prospect in your situation presents itself. I view you destitute of the stated means of Grace. I view you divided by local circumstances, by Interest, and by Religious opinions; and I view you as accountable to the Searcher of Hearts, before whom both you and I must shortly appear.

If this is the last time of my addressing you as my people, as I am a man of much imperfection, I readily ask the forgiveness of all to whom I have given the least occasion for offence. In a word, I would commend you and your tender offspring to the care of the great Bishop of Souls, who knows your wants and alone can supply them; but, in his Tremendous name, I must once more charge you, as you will answer it in the great day of God Almighty, to respect the things of God's Kingdom, to avoid contentions, to cherish brotherly Love, and to oppose that increasing Torrent of vice, which threatens the extermination of every christian and moral virtue from among you.

EBEN^R PRICE.

BELFAST, May 6, 1802.

Recorded, May 10, 1802.

A true Copy.

Attest:

JON^R WILSON, *Town Clerk.*"¹

¹ Town records.

The terms proposed by Mr. Price were promptly accepted, and on the 7th of June it was voted "that James Patterson, Robert Houston, and James Nesmith be a Committee to request the Proprietors to give the Rev.^d Ebenezer Price a Deed of Lot No. 26, and take a Deed of him, of the land reserved for the town in said lot;" also, "to grant \$250 to the Rev.^d Eben^r Price, agreeable to his proposals, which the town voted at their last meeting, and have the same assessed immediately." At the next meeting of the proprietors, the request was acceded to; and Robert Houston, Alexander Clark, and John Durham were chosen to make a conveyance.¹ Bohan P. Field was constituted an agent on behalf of the town, to complete the agreement with Mr. Price, who took a formal dismissal on the twenty-second day of September, 1802. The ecclesiastical council, convened for the purpose, was composed of the Rev. Messrs. Daniel Merrill, of Sedgwick, Jonathan Fisher, of Bluehill, and Eliphalet Gillet, of Hallowell, with delegates from their respective churches. In advising a dissolution of the pastoral relation, the following expression of views was given:—

Not from a desire to criminate any person or persons, or unnecessarily to excite painful or disagreeable sensations in any bosom, but to vindicate our proceedings to the candid, and to represent the present sorrowful event in a just and proper light, we proceed to offer the following reasons and observations, under the influence of which we have been led to this result, viz.:

1. That though the Church appears to be unitedly satisfied with the ministerial labors of the Rev. Mr. Price, and unitedly desirous of his continuance with them, if it could be consistent with usefulness, yet there appears evidently to be a large opposition among the people, which has at length even risen to a majority, by which such steps have been taken to withhold from Mr. Price a necessary support, as have rendered it impossible to obtain it, continuing his connection without recourse to such measures as tend immediately to destroy a Minister's usefulness and favorable influence.

2. That in consequence of the difficulties arising from this opposition, and of a request on the part of the people, Mr. Price has been induced to offer proposals which have been acceded to, in which the Civil Contract between him and them is already dissolved.

¹ Proprietors' records.

3. That since the dissolution of the Civil Contract, Mr. Price has already continued his connexion for a considerable time with the Church, which have in vain been seeking for an opening for his future usefulness with them in connexion with others, who together might constitute a religious Society, separate from the Town at large; and that a longer continuance, with this in view, appears not likely to be attended with beneficial consequences.

While we mention these as reasons influencing our present determination, we do cheerfully unite in expressing our approbation of the moral character, general prudence, religious sentiments, and Christian experience of the Rev. Mr. Price, so far as these have yet come to view; and we can recommend him as generally qualified in other respects, also, for the work of an Evangelist; and thus we do recommend him to the Churches of Christ, where his lot, in the wise dispensation of Providence, may be cast.

As confirming this declaration, we declare it with pleasure, as respects Mr. Price, that in the course of the opposition we have discovered nothing to have been produced with any foundation against him, which tends to impeach his civil or religious character.

But tho' with regret and reluctance, and with feelings of sympathy with the Church and of compassion for the people, yet we feel ourselves bound to declare that such a removal of Gospel privileges from a place as the present cannot take place without great blame somewhere.

With plainness, and yet with grief and all proper tenderness, we would avow our conviction that the evil may be traced to those selfish passions which incline fallen man to seek to retain that for himself which has become another's righteous due. These passions we believe have had an undue influence over the conduct of some in this place, and have led them, we fear, to endeavor to produce certain things as a show of objection, while the real ground of opposition has not been openly avowed. Others, we believe, 'thro' misrepresentation or misapprehension respecting the main ground of opposition, have incautiously imbibed prejudices, which, suffered to rest, have raised the difficulties in this place to their present magnitude.¹

For nearly three years after the dismissal of Mr. Price, no regular preaching was maintained, although an annual appropriation for the purpose continued to be made. Rev. Mighill Blood,

¹ Church records.

afterwards the Congregational minister at Bucksport, occupied the pulpit of the west meeting-house for a short time during the fall of 1802.¹ Several ministers from time to time conducted religious services, as stated supplies, as missionaries from the Massachusetts Society, and as candidates for settlement. Among the latter was Rev. Henry True,² who remained during the summer of 1803. In 1805, the Rev. Alfred Johnson passed a season here, with so much satisfaction to the people that, in August of that year, the town, by a vote of fifty to five, concurred with the church in giving him a call. It was voted "to give him a salary of \$700 per annum, so long as he shall remain their Gospel Minister." William Crosby, William Moody, and Jonathan Wilson were appointed to communicate the wish of the town to Mr. Johnson, who accepted the invitation, and was duly installed, Sept. 25, 1805.³ John Huse, Samuel Brown, Asa Edmunds, James Miller, and James Badger were chosen by the town to act as marshals on the occasion. The services took place in the west meeting-house. No record of them or of the proceedings of the installing council are to be found.

REV. ALFRED JOHNSON

was descended in the fifth generation from Captain Edward Johnson, who arrived at Salem, June 12, 1630, in company with Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, Sir R. Saltonstall, and Sir Isaac Johnson, the latter supposed to have been a relative of his, in the ship "Lady Arbella," named after the wife of Sir Isaac. Edward Johnson came from Herne Hill in Kent, and settled in that part of Charlestown now called Woburn. He was Speaker of the House in 1655, and was the author of the "History of the Wonderworking Providence of Zion's Savior," which, although printed in London, is said to have been the first book composed in this country. It has been reproduced by the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died in 1672, leaving five sons. His great-grandson, Obadiah, settled in Canterbury, Conn., and was one of the leading men in his part of that colony. Jacob, the fourth son of Obadiah, and the father of the subject of this notice, removed to Plainfield, where the latter was born, July 25, 1766. After graduating with the highest honors at Dartmouth

¹ Locke's Sketches. Mr. Blood was the minister at Bucksport, from 1803 to 1840.

² He afterwards settled at Union. He died in 1857, aged eighty-six.

³ "Oct. 13, 1805, first day Mr. Johnson preached after he was installed." *Mem. in an almanac of that year.*

College in 1785, he studied divinity with Rev. John Murray, of Newburyport, the former Presbyterian minister at Boothbay, who, in the summer of 1770, preached the first sermon ever heard here, and with Rev. Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn. He was ordained to the ministry in Freeport, Me., Dec. 29, 1789, and remained there until he came to reside in this place. In 1791, he represented Freeport in the General Court of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of Bowdoin College, and for seventeen years a member of its board of government; a position which has since been filled by his son and grandson, bearing the same name. After resigning his ministry here in 1813, he remained without pastoral charge, although occasionally preaching, until his death, which occurred Jan. 12, 1837, at the age of seventy. He married Sarah, daughter of General Ralph Cross, of Newburyport, May 22, 1788. Judge Alfred Johnson and Ralph C. Johnson were his sons, and only children. Mr. Johnson, remarks Governor Crosby, in his Annals, "was no ordinary man. Under other circumstances, in some broader field he would have been recognized as a power. Had he been born in a country where Roman Catholicism was the prevailing religious creed, and educated to the priesthood, a mitre would not have been beyond his grasp. Had he been born in Scotland, and in the days of the Cameronians, he would not have been a whit behind the noblest and most fearless of their devoted leaders; no voice would have rung from hill-top and valley louder and clearer than his; there would have been no hand readier than his, if need called, to wield 'the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' He was a bold, strong thinker, a thoroughly fearless and independent man. He was a man of commanding presence, of great physical power, and endowed with a voice that, when occasion called, rang like a trumpet. For many years he was called to exercise the office of Chaplain at our military musters. No one who ever saw him on those occasions can forget him as he stood there, the central point of the hollow square, his broad massive brow uncovered, his herculean form looming up above all around him, his voice ringing out far above and beyond the crowd, awed to silence, as he poured forth his prayer for the soldiers; that they might put on the whole armor of God; that they might stand having their loins girt about with truth; having on the breast-plate of righteousness; taking the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the Spirit; and, having done all, to stand! It was a scene worthy the pencil of the artist.

“Mr. Johnson was a learned man in his profession ; too learned, probably, for the congregation to which he ministered. He could not have been, could he have made the effort, a sensational preacher ; he could not have toyed with tropes and figures. He was a man of stubborn facts, and in his dealings with them he was a Boanerges. He had not the art to make his hearers weep, but he had the power to make them tremble.”

During the first years of the settlement of Mr. Johnson, large acquisitions to the church took place ; and the religious difficulties, occasioned by the dismissal of his predecessor, were temporarily allayed. In 1807, when the population had increased to nearly twelve hundred, a more convenient place for holding public worship than the meeting-houses on the academy afforded seemed necessary. John Durham, an extensive land-owner, proposed to give the town a lot containing a quarter of an acre, for a new church, provided one was erected within three years. This offer was accepted ; and John Wilson, Asa Edmunds, and Benjamin Poor were chosen a committee to take the matter in charge, but the next month the vote was reconsidered, as, for some reason unknown, the town refused to accept less than a whole acre.¹

The ministry of Mr. Johnson was not satisfactory to the entire community, and his salary fell into arrears. In 1808, our commercial prosperity sustained serious injury from the effects of the embargo ; and his offer to relinquish a portion of his annual compensation was accepted as follows : —

“Voted, unanimously, that the thanks of the people of this town be presented the Rev. Alfred Johnson for his very generous offer to abate \$200 in his salary the present year, that the town will accept his proposition, and that the clerk present him with a copy of this vote.” The following year, a Methodist Society was formed,¹ “and so numerous had the Baptists become,” says Mr. White, “that it was deemed by them expedient to be made a corporate body. This stirred the embers of the fire that had been covered since Mr. Price was dismissed. Some professed to believe that religious instruction could not be good, if bought with money ; and the town was now much indebted to Mr. Johnson. Those who should become Baptists expected probably to free themselves from this inconvenience ; and, when interest and religious impression coincide, there is not much doubt of perseverance.”² The schism induced another communication from Mr. Johnson.

¹ Town records.

² Ibid.

³ White's History, 70.

TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE TOWN OF BELFAST:—

It having been represented to me that several persons liable to ministerial taxes in this Town have joined with some Anabaptists in a petition for an incorporation for the purpose of supporting a minister of that denomination, whereby the burthen of my maintenance may be increased on those who still continue members of the present Society, and refuse to abandon the God of their fathers and the guide of their youth, I therefore hereby declare through you to all such as remain faithful to the covenants of the town with me as their minister, that the taxes for my support shall not be increased by the apostasy of others; and the assessors of the town for the time being are hereby authorized to deduct each year from my salary the amount of the taxes levied in the last assessment of it on all those who may be incorporated with said Anabaptists, and who are not members of their churches, nor churches of some other denomination (their taxes being of course already abatable), provided that any sums levied on such persons as may from time to time be added to the assessment for my support shall be applied towards making up the deficiency occasioned by this release.

ALFRED JOHNSON.¹

BELFAST, Jan. 5, 1809.

In November, 1810, the town unwisely refused to raise the sum due for interest on the arrearages of Mr. Johnson's salary. A suit at law ensued, and resulted in the recovery of a large judgment against the inhabitants. The next year, the Baptist Society was incorporated, and the Congregational Society reorganized. From this time, all connection between the town, in its corporate capacity, with parochial affairs ceased. Mr. Johnson formally resigned in 1813.

¹ Town records.

CHAPTER XVII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY CONTINUED: FIRST PARISH.

Changes relative to Religious Freedom. — First Parish organized. — Release of the Salary of Mr. Johnson. — Rev. Asa Piper. — Erection of the First Parish (Unitarian) Meeting-house. — Description. — Engraving. — Contract with the Town. — Sale of Pews. — Ground Plan. — Dedication. — Bell. — Installation of Rev. William Frothingham. — Sketch of his Life and Character. — Portrait. — Secession of the First Church. — New Church formed. — Thursday Lecture. — Organ. — Music. — Presentation to Colonel James W. Webster. — Vestry. — Resignation of Mr. Frothingham. — Resolves of Parish. — Installation of Rev. Marcus A. H. Niles. — His Death. — Biographical Sketch. — Installation of Rev. Cazneau Palfrey. — Portrait. — Renovation of the Meeting-house. — Resignation of Dr. Palfrey. — Ordination of Rev. David N. Utter. — Rev. James T. Bixby settled as Pastor.

BY the statute of 1811, great and important changes in relation to religious freedom, and the liability of individuals for the maintenance of public worship, were made. Voluntary associations for religious purposes were thereby for the first time invested with many of the rights, powers, and privileges of corporations. They were authorized to choose necessary officers, and under certain restrictions to control their own affairs. This statute also enabled any number of individuals to procure an exemption from taxation for ministerial affairs, by forming themselves into a religious society; and that, too, whether they were of a different or of the same denomination with the parish in which they resided. When towns became sufficiently populous, they were divided into two or more parishes by territorial limits. Under the new law, the members of the voluntary societies had the same right to have their taxes paid over to their own minister, as if such societies were incorporated; and the members were exempted from taxation in any parish or other religious society. But this exemption continued only so long as their membership continued. When that ceased, they again became liable to taxation in the parish of their residence.¹

Under the above-mentioned statute, a parish was organized, which by law and *ipso facto* became the *First Parish*, a name

¹ Statutes of Mass. 1811, chap. vi.; 1 Pick. 248.

which is retained to the present day. Its records commence with a meeting held in the west meeting-house, April 22, 1811, "at the request of William Crosby, Thomas Cunningham, Benjamin Poor, Thomas Cunningham, Jr., Samuel Houston, Jr., George Watson, William West, Bohan P. Field, John Haraden, and Samuel Jackson, ten persons belonging to the First Congregational Society."¹ William Moody was chosen the First Parish clerk. Mr. Johnson continued as minister, but proposed "to release so much of his salary of seven hundred dollars as the property of the congregation was in proportion to the valuation of the town," which offer was accepted. The next year, after the war with England commenced, he relinquished it entirely, as appears by the following letter addressed to the parish : —

BELFAST, Oct. 19, 1812.

TO THE CONGREGATIONAL PARISH IN BELFAST :

Your embarrassments, occasioned by the absconding of a collector² for the first half part of my time with you, having been increasing ever since by the pressure of public and private calamities, which have of late fallen upon this place in a greater measure, perhaps, than upon any other of equal ability to bear them ; and my salary, too generous, perhaps, at first, and a source of disaffection to many in the most prosperous times, remaining unpaid in a great part, I have from time to time reduced it, and since the commencement of the war relinquished the whole during the continuance of hostilities, and am now willing to dissolve a contract for the future, which prejudices a service for which I early forsook all other prospects.

With such impressions, I release to the Parish all claim for salary for services to be done as their minister, from and after the date of the acceptance of this instrument.

ALFRED JOHNSON.³

This offer was also accepted ; and on the 2d of October, 1813, Mr. Johnson received a dismissal.

From the time of Mr. Johnson's resignation to the year 1818, there was no regular preaching maintained by the Congregationalists ;⁴ and no money seems to have been raised for the pur-

¹ Parish records.

² Abel Baker, who was tax-collector for the town, and absconded with the public money.

³ Parish records.

⁴ Locke's Sketches.

pose, except in 1815, after the declaration of peace, when the parish voted "to hire the Rev. Asa Piper¹ to preach two months, and that they return their most respectful acknowledgments to Mr. Piper for his very acceptable labors of love with them in virtue of his engagement with the Missionary Society for Propagating the Gospel."² In 1816, the Rev. William Frothingham preached on one Sabbath in the Academy, to the great satisfaction of the people. During the following year, he became preceptor of the Academy, and in November was employed to preach for a term of six months, "at the rate of \$300 per year till the end of his first quarter's school-keeping, and at the rate of \$600 for six months afterwards."

Under the good influence of Mr. Frothingham, "the attendance of the people at religious exercises had become an agreeable performance of duty. All were desirous to become interested in the erection of a building that should afford them a suitable accommodation."³ Accordingly, on the second day of February, 1818, the parish voted to build a meeting-house, "provided the sale of pews on paper shall amount to a sufficient sum." John Angier, William Crosby, Reuben Kimball, William White, George Watson, Ralph C. Johnson, John T. Poor, John Haraden, William Moody, Thomas Bartlett, Thomas Cunningham, Jr., John S. Kimball, Benjamin Whittier, Samuel French, James Poor, Robert Patterson, 2d, Andrew Derby, Robert Miller, and Salathiel Nickerson were chosen a committee to determine upon a plan and location. They subsequently submitted a plan for a church, sixty-seven feet long by fifty in width, containing sixty-four pews. The estimated cost of the edifice was \$6,000, of which \$5,490 had been provided for by an obligatory subscription for sixty-one of said pews, at ninety dollars each, subject to a parish auction for the choice of them. The land owned by Robert Miller was recommended as the most eligible location.⁴ In the chapter upon Municipal History, the action of the town in exchanging the land where the custom-house stands, which had been obtained by a levy against Miller for his other lot, under certain obligations to be assumed by the parish, has been fully set forth. The parish voted, Feb. 16, 1818, to accept the Miller lot upon the terms stipulated

¹ Of Lynn, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1778, and was minister of Wakefield, N. H., for many years prior to his death in 1835. *Allen's Biog. Dict.*

² Parish records.

³ White's History, 71.

⁴ Parish records.

by the town; to erect the meeting-house at once, and to appropriate one fourth part of the galleries for the use of the town on the Sabbath; to permit the erection of a town-house and other public buildings on said lot; and to lay open the residue of said lot for a town common for ever. A deed was then given by Miller, without any reservation or restriction, of one hundred and twenty-six rods of land, having a frontage of nine rods on Church Street and a side length of fourteen rods. The pews were sold at auction prior to commencing the proposed edifice, for the prices and to the persons named in the following plan. Thomas Cunningham, Jr., acted as auctioneer. Pew numbered sixty-two brought the highest price, being purchased by Charles K. Tilden, for \$201. None of the original proprietors are now living. The last survivor was Hon. Ralph C. Johnson.



UNITARIAN CHURCH. ERECTED 1818.

Thus originated "the new meeting-house," or, as it is now called, the Unitarian Church. The frame of the edifice was raised June 13, 1818. Men from the neighboring towns, accustomed to handle heavy timber, came to assist. A barrel of punch was provided by the parish committee, and Judge Crosby made a brief address on the occasion. Samuel French was the master-builder, and William Frederick was a workman. The plan, somewhat modified, was taken

from that of the church of Rev. Dr. Tappan, in Augusta. On the 15th of November the house was dedicated. No account of the exercises has been preserved. The bell, which for nearly sixty years has resounded from the belfry, was hung in the latter part of April, or early in May, 1819. It was the first bell here. The contract stipulated that its weight should be at least twelve hundred pounds. Although a little lighter, the parish voted its acceptance.

Mr. Frothingham received a formal call from both church and parish, in the spring of 1818. Owing to his absence and the ill-

William Belmont. \$100. 50	William N. Williams. \$104. 54	Sturges Westrop. \$130. 57	Samuel Merrill. \$107. 58	Thomas Bartlett. \$117. 59	William White. \$101. 60
34	35	36	37	38	39
Let to W. Hatch.	Otho Abbot	Eben Poor. \$101.	Robert Brier \$101.	S. Spring. \$101.	S. Jackson. \$103.
12	13	14	15	16	17
Let to A. Edmunds.	E. McKeen.	T. Cunningham. \$101.	B. Hazeltine. \$120.	J. S. Kimball. \$135.	W. Crosby. \$150.
18	19	20	21	22	23
John Wilson. \$130.	John Angler. \$190.	B. Patterson, 4th \$170.	T. Bartlett. \$132.	Robert Miller. \$122.	John Wilson. \$130.
24	25	26	27	28	29
Let to J. Hartshorn.	S. Upton. \$128.	Joe. Lee. \$136.	T. Cunningham, Jr. \$163.	M. Sleeper. \$140.	William Crosby. \$162.
30	31	32	33	34	35
W. West and B. Hartshorn.	C Smith. \$95.	William and Daniel Quimby	Zaccheus Porter \$101.	S. Brown. \$130.	N. Miller. \$141
36	37	38	39	40	41
George Watson. \$135.	Thos. Pickard \$120.	B. Whittier. \$171.	R. B. Allyn. \$181.	E. McFarland. \$170.	J. P. Ladd. \$146.
42	43	44	45	46	47
George Watson. \$135.	Thos. Pickard \$120.	B. Whittier. \$171.	R. B. Allyn. \$181.	E. McFarland. \$170.	J. P. Ladd. \$146.
48	49	50	51	52	53
John T. Poor. \$130.	John Haralen. \$101.	Ralph C. Johnson. \$135.	Alfred Johnson, Jr. \$136.	William Crosby. \$162.	William White. \$101.

GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH, WITH THE NAMES OF ORIGINAL PEW-HOLDERS.
AND THE PRICE PAID FOR EACH PEW.

health of his wife, the invitation was not definitely accepted until the following December. The following is a copy of his letter of acceptance : —

CONCORD, 14th Dec., 1818.

TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN BELFAST:

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, — It is now several months since you gave me a formal invitation to settle among you as your gospel minister. The ardor and unanimity with which you then acted reflected honor upon yourselves, and strongly inclined me to believe that it was a call from God as well as from man. It commanded my most solemn attention. With earnestness and importunity, I sought the divine direction.

It is difficult perhaps, in all cases, to determine what is the will of Heaven. Though when I left you the last spring I was fully persuaded that Providence had destined me to Belfast, yet when I reached home the case seemed to me to be far less clear. I found my wife in a miserable state of health, and it was soon evident that her disorder was consumption. I was certain that, even if it were practicable, it was by no means duty to think of removing her in her then situation to any distant place. Conceiving, therefore, that I had misconstrued the aspects of Providence in regard to my destination to Belfast, I communicated to you what might have been considered as a full negative to your call, stating very particularly my reasons for so doing. But you seemed to be unwilling wholly to relinquish the idea of my returning to you, and wished that my decision might be for the present suspended. To this I assented, and the matter has rested in suspense ever since.

It is now, however, absolutely necessary that I come to a decision ; because, if I continue my labors any longer in the place where I have for months past been preaching, it must be with a view to immediate settlement.

If I know my own heart, I have no wish but to go where duty leads, and to submit events to Heaven. That duty points me to you seems to be indicated by the general desire for my return, which prevails among you. I am sensible that much depends on the decision which I am now to make, much as it respects myself, and much as it respects you. But when I contrast the broken and deplorable state with regard to religious society in which you had for a long time been, with the firmness and zeal for the house and

worship of God which you now exhibit, and consider the order and harmony with which you proceeded in your call to me, and the unabated warmth with which you still persist in wishing for my return, I can no longer hesitate what is duty. I accede, therefore, to the proposals which you made me, and heartily accept your call, trusting and believing that in thus doing I am acting agreeably to the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, the great head of the Church.

I deeply lament the afflictive Providence which prevents my immediate return to you. But I comfort myself with the steadfast persuasion that the ways of God are all directed by infinite wisdom and goodness. You may rest assured that my absence from you will be no longer than shall be absolutely necessary.

My Christian brethren and friends, solemn and arduous is the work to which you have called me. It will require all my time and the utmost exertion of my talents; and if by these I can render myself useful to your immortal souls, I shall deem them well bestowed. Yet these will be of no avail without the blessing of God. Even Paul may plant, and Apollos water; but, if God give not the increase, there will be none. To him then let each of us look, and let each of us pray for himself and for each other. I feel, sensibly feel, my own insufficiency. Brethren, pray for me, that I may be more and more fitted for the work in which I am engaged. I shall always bear you on my heart before God, beseeching him through the divine and glorious Mediator to guide and prosper you, and to bestow upon you all sorts of needful blessings both for time and for eternity.

The attention and kindness which I received from you while I was with you demand my warm acknowledgments of gratitude. It shall be my endeavor to merit and preserve the same.

I rejoice in that general concord which prevails among you, and I pray God that no root of bitterness may spring up to disturb it; but that you may continue to grow in love and harmony till you shall all be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.

In the connection which is forming between us, I hope that we shall for a long time taste how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. God grant that I may so preach and practise, and that you may so hear me and profit under my ministration, that when I shall be called to give up an account of my stewardship, and you to answer individually for

yourselves, I may present you to the great Bishop of souls without spot or wrinkle or any such thing. Amen.

Your servant in the Lord,

WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM.

Mr. Frothingham was publicly installed July 21, 1819. The Sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Ezra Ripley, D.D., of Concord, Mass.; the Charge by the Rev. John Allyn, D.D., of Duxbury, Mass.; the Address to the People by the Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., of Wiscasset; and the Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Silas Warren, of Jackson.¹

REV. WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM.

William Frothingham, a son of William and Mary (Leathers) Frothingham, was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1777. His parents died when he was quite young, and he passed his early years chiefly under the care of his paternal grandparents, who lived in his native place. He entered Harvard College in 1795, and graduated in 1799, being contemporary with Channing, Buckminster, Tuckerman, Nichols, and other distinguished Unitarian clergymen. During his college life he cultivated the muses, and on two occasions was called to deliver poems in public. After graduating, he kept school successively at Lexington, Watertown, and Hingham, Mass., and at Bluehill and Belfast. After prosecuting his theological studies, probably in part, at least, under Dr. Tappan, then Professor of Divinity, he was licensed to preach by "The Association of Ministers in and about Cambridge," June 9, 1801. In 1804, he was married to Lois Barrett, of Concord, and on the 26th of September of the same year was ordained pastor of the church in Saugus, Mass. In that place he struggled with the difficulties of an incompetent support for more than twelve years, when he felt constrained to resign his pastoral charge. His first acquaintance with Belfast was made as a missionary in the neighborhood, under the auspices of the Evangelical Missionary Society.

On the 12th of August following the installation of Mr. Frothingham, a new church was gathered in the parish, consisting of eight members, including its pastor, to whom were afterwards added, during the twenty-seven years of his ministry, ninety-four;

¹ At the request of a committee, headed by Bohan P. Field, the sermon and other exercises were published in pamphlet form.

making in all a hundred and two who became members during that period. He had a peaceful and successful ministry. After his pastoral connection with the society was dissolved in 1846, in consequence of the state of his health, as hereafter stated, he continued to supply the pulpit, as far as he was able, till the following spring. His last sermon was preached April 4, 1847. He prepared a discourse for the Fast day which occurred during the ensuing week, but was too feeble to deliver it; and was never able, during the remaining years of his life, to take part in the public exercises of religion. The faculties of his mind, however, remained unimpaired; and he took constant pleasure in his favorite occupation of reading. The enjoyment he derived from this source, together with his Christian equanimity and patience, gave to the retirement of his last days a serene and tranquil aspect. He died on the 24th of June, 1852, aged seventy-five years. Funeral services took place on the following Sabbath at the church, which was decorated with emblems of mourning. An impressive discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Cazneau Palfrey.

By his first marriage, Mr. Frothingham had four children,—one son and three daughters, of whom one daughter only is now living. In 1821, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, of Reading, Mass. By this marriage there were two sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters alone survive.

The tendency of Mr. Frothingham's mind was to historical and literary rather than to philosophical studies. He loved to talk of facts and of books better than to discuss principles, and preferred to select from his extensive reading such opinions as seemed to him most rational and well founded, instead of advancing new or startling theories. Yet he was no mere conservative. He did not fear to quote from Goethe, in his best discourses. The size of his library, large compared with his means, was a proof of his love of books. The carefulness with which its selection had been made showed his catholic taste. His conversation indicated the diligence with which he had read, and the faithfulness with which his memory had retained the results of his reading. In the days of his activity, he was a man of great industry, methodical in all his arrangements, and conscientious in the application of all his energies to the work before him. A constitutional diffidence kept him aloof from social intercourse, more than his people sometimes desired; but they knew that it proceeded from no deficiency of feeling or

want of interest in them. Neither, on his part, did it check the sallies of a genial humor,¹ of which a pleasant remembrance is still preserved; nor on theirs did it prevent the formation of a solid attachment.

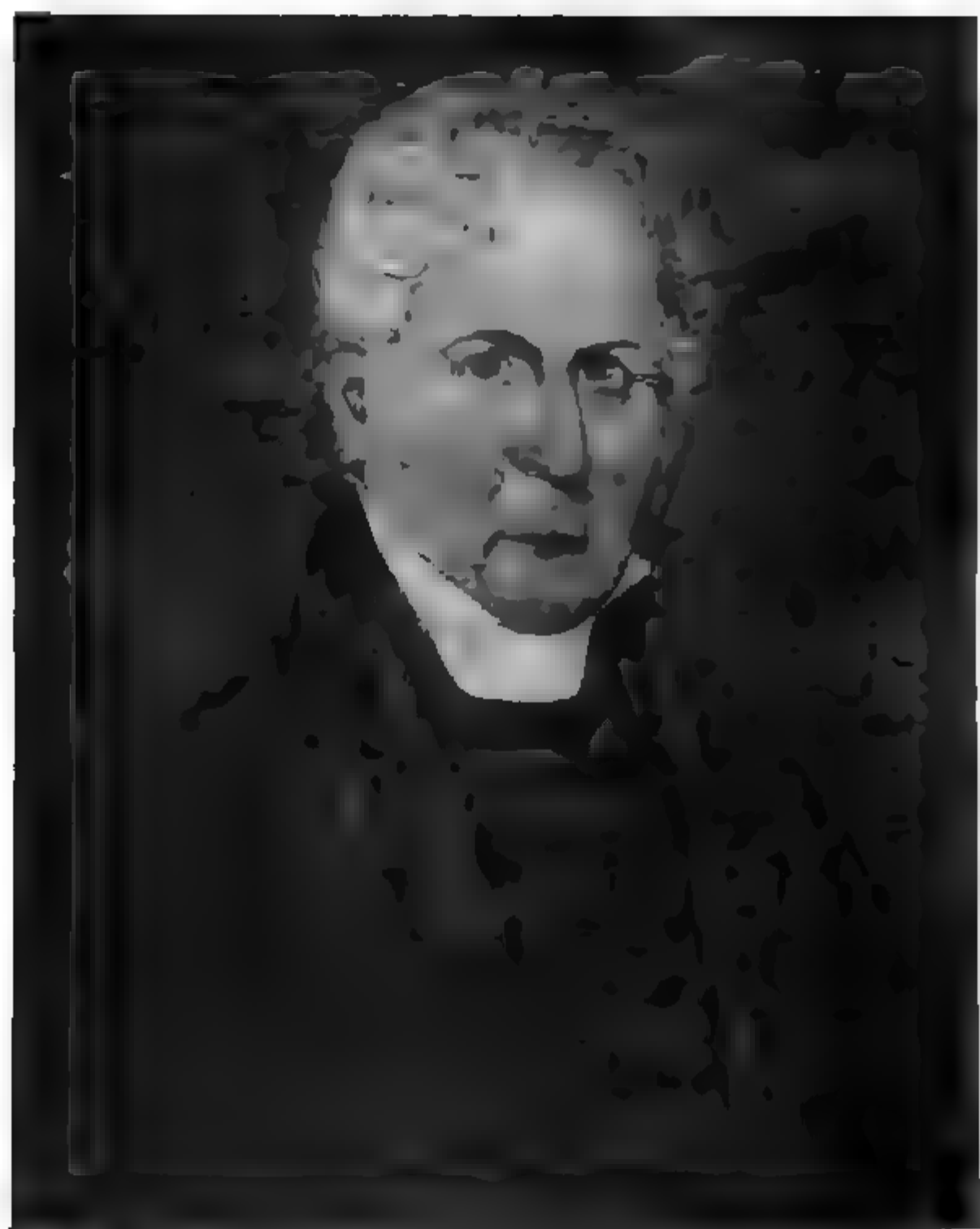
The sermons of Mr. Frothingham were practical. He sought to strengthen the religious faith of his hearers, and not to suggest doubts. In a clear and elevated style, formed after the models of those excellent masters of English composition which were constantly in his hand, he aimed to explain and illustrate the comfortable truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. His sermons, though not set forth with imposing oratory, attracted and rewarded attention. They were characterized by great variety, both in the selection of subjects and in the methods by which they were illustrated. They were listened to with interest, and faithfully remembered. He did not confine his efforts to the limits of his own parish and the immediate duties of his ministerial office. He was ever ready to do good, as opportunity offered, in the community in which he dwelt. At the period when ministers in this region were few and wide apart, he cheerfully answered the calls that were frequently made upon him, to go to a distance from home to render ministerial services, assuming a duty, which could be claimed of him only on the general ground of obligation to do good to all men as the opportunity offered. He was prompt to encourage and assist all enterprises for promoting the moral, social, and intellectual improvement of the town. When popular lectures were, many years ago, introduced here, he was among the first to engage in that service. He labored long and assiduously in that humble but really important

¹ An illustrative anecdote is given by an old parishioner. Soon after the separation of Maine from the parent Commonwealth, a person holding different theological views from Mr. Frothingham attempted in a public place to elicit his opinion upon the then much discussed doctrine of total depravity. "Oh, Mr. Frothingham," he remarked, "do we not live in a dreadful state?" Not recognizing any propriety in the occasion or inquiry, the latter quietly replied, "I am not aware that it is a worse state than Massachusetts."

That Mr. Frothingham had not entirely renounced the muses, after his settlement here, is evinced by the following marriage notice, communicated by him in 1821 to the Gazette.

"Married in this town, by Rev. William Frothingham, Mr. Alexander Clark, aged 75, to Miss Anna Cain, aged 25.

"Haply some envious wag may say,
This is December wedding May;
But 'tis most natural, we maintain,
That age should lean upon a cane."



William Frothingham.



sphere of usefulness, the school committee, and freely gave his time and efforts and thoughts to the duties of that sphere, when those labors were purely labors of love, unrequited by any other compensation than the consciousness of having done good. And he bequeathed to his people the legacy of his example, the influence of his long, consistent, blameless life. During his settlement, he saw the little village grow up around him into a large town, and a whole generation came and passed away. The breath even of polemical censure has never touched his character: one uniform testimony is borne to the purity and excellence of his life. His memory is universally cherished with respect and love.

In stature, Mr. Frothingham was somewhat below the average height. His complexion was light, and his eyes of a clear blue. In his latter years, especially, his appearance was in the highest degree venerable and impressive. Still, at times, the gracious countenance gave indication of that quiet sense of humor which was native to him, and in which he occasionally indulged.¹ The heliotype given herewith is reduced from a portrait, painted about 1830. A lithograph, taken in 1842 from a drawing, was not regarded as a good likeness.

Soon after his settlement here, he purchased a portion of the James Miller farm, extending from High Street to the shore, then beyond the outskirts of the village. This he diligently cultivated for many years, and lived to see it come into demand for building lots, as the town increased. The house which he so long occupied, and with it the larger share of his library, were destroyed in the great fire of 1873. An engraving of this house, as it appeared in his lifetime, is given in another chapter.

In the early part of the present century, many of the Orthodox Congregational Churches of New England began to be indoctrinated with Unitarian sentiments, although controversy upon the subject was seldom introduced into the pulpit. Many, having ceased to hear the doctrine of a Triune God maintained, embraced that of the Unity, often without any distinct consciousness of the fact.² At the time of Mr. Frothingham's installation, a sharp and distinct line between the two parties was beginning to be drawn, and the question came up of the rights of churches and parishes in the settlement of a minister. Although the Church had joined in

¹ Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, 8, 357. Funeral Discourse by Rev. Casseau Palfrey.

² Rev. Dr. Lamson, in *Unitarian Tracts*, First Series, No. 202.

extending a call to Mr. Frothingham, most of its members were not satisfied with his views upon the Trinity, and separated from the Parish, taking no part in the exercises of installation. The seceders formed a new religious society, under the name of "The Congregational Society associated with the First Church in Belfast."¹ A new *church* in connection with the old or first parish was organized Sept. 19, 1819.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of many persons from the first parish, it maintained a vigorous growth. Mr. Frothingham's salary, originally six hundred dollars, was subsequently increased. He adhered closely to the old Congregational polity and forms of worship. For several years after his settlement, the "Thursday lecture"² was regularly maintained by him. In 1822, a committee was appointed by the parish, "to ascertain the expense of a sounding-board,³ by which to aid the speaker." No report appears to have been made. A bass-viol, or violoncello, was the first musical instrument used, being played upon by William Moody, and from 1822 to 1835 by William Quimby.⁴ In May, 1835, an organ was contracted for in Newburyport, but was lost on the passage.⁵ A second one was purchased of Henry Urban, of Boston, at an expense of seven hundred and ten dollars, raised by subscription, and was first used in July of the same year. In 1848, it gave place to the present one, which was made by George Stevens, of Boston, and cost thirteen hundred dollars, the old instrument selling for four hundred dollars. Watts's Selection was the first hymn-book used in the new meeting-house. "Sacred Poetry, selected by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D.," was introduced in 1821. It was superseded in 1840 by the Cambridge Selection of Hymns and Psalms, compiled by the Rev. J. P. Dabney. This gave place in 1848 to "Christian Hymns." The book now used succeeded it in 1868. Vocal music was afforded by

¹ Parish records.

² The Thursday Lecture was established in 1633 by Rev. John Cotton, the first minister of Boston, and with some intermissions has been kept up until the present generation. *Drake's Hist. of Boston*, 167.

³ This is a board or structure suspended over the pulpit, to diffuse the sound of the speaker's voice through the church.

⁴ William Quimby.

⁵ The schooner "New Packet," in which the organ was shipped, went ashore, June 5th, at Franklin Island, near the mouth of Penobscot Bay, and became a total loss. The crew and passengers reached the shore with difficulty. Among the latter was Colonel James W. Webster. The organ was not to be paid for until delivery. *Journal*.

select choirs until 1864, since which congregational singing has been substituted.¹

¹ The thirtieth anniversary of Colonel James W. Webster's connection with the choir was observed on the evening of Feb. 6, 1852, by presenting him with a silver pitcher, the gift of the members of the Society, at the vestry, in the presence of a large audience. The presentation address was made by the Rev. Cazneau Palfrey.

Addressing Colonel Webster, Mr. Palfrey remarked that he had taken upon himself, with the deepest pleasure, the duty assigned by the Society, of becoming their agent in making a formal avowal of their appreciation of his services; and the more cheerfully did he act in that capacity, since he most heartily and sincerely shared in those feelings which had prompted the present demonstration. For thirty years, Colonel Webster had generously and faithfully labored to supply the Society with music, and had succeeded most happily. To his exertions was in a great measure to be attributed the development of the fine musical powers of many of his associates in the choir. Mr. P., here, paid some well-deserved compliments to Misses Pauline M. and Caroline E. Webster, and to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Frederick.

Mr. Palfrey said that, on attending church in other places, and in many where facilities for acquiring musical skill were far superior to those in our own vicinity, he resorted with pleasure to the sweet strains of his own choir that lingered in his memory, and felt proud in the belief that he had not heard them equalled. Many members of the Society had shared these feelings, and many strangers who had listened to this music had echoed similar sentiments.

The beautiful pitcher which he was now about to present, in behalf of the donors, was a sincere tribute to Colonel Webster's services and abilities, and the speaker hoped that he might long live to enjoy their esteem and respect.

Colonel Webster listened with much emotion to Mr. Palfrey's address, and, laboring under the varied feelings that would naturally arise in a high and sensitive mind, replied nearly as follows:—

To say that he did not deeply and sensibly feel the motives that had induced the present occasion would be a slander to the emotions pent up within his bosom, and would exhibit an ingratitude, and a want of appreciation of the respect of his fellow parishioners, that were foreign to his heart. Thirty years was a long time in expectancy, but in the realization it was nothing. He had experienced all the emotions peculiar to the one and the other; and as he stood here reviewing the past, particularly as connected with the Unitarian choir, he could scarcely control his feelings. It is true that, in reviewing the past, much that was pleasurable would arise, yet a tinge of melancholy pervaded the whole. He stood, as it were, the sole monument of the happy communion of kindred spirits now departed; and on the present occasion he could not but look back through tearful eyes.

His first connection with the choir dated back to 1822. Then, the leading soprano was Miss Eliza Watson; tenor chorister, William Moody, Esq.; the leader of the bass, Dr. Herman Abbot. These were the foremost members at that time, and they were now all dead. With them were associated Miss Caroline Frothingham, Miss Mary Elizabeth Moody, and Dr. Hollis Monroe. Immediately succeeding this choir, some six months after, Mr. Isaac Dunham was chosen chorister. Mr. Moody then returned to his violin, and was assisted by Dr. J. P. Alden, Messrs. Job White, H. N. Palmer, and Wm. Quimby, the latter playing the violoncello. At this time, James White, Esq., was leader of the bass, Miss Grace Ulmer leader of the soprano, and Miss Alice Towle of the alto. Subsequently, in 1825, Mr. Oliver A. Washburn, now of Bridgewater, was elected chorister; and under his superintendence the choir remained, as previously organized, until 1827, when he (Col. W.) was elected chorister, in which position he had remained until the present time, with the exception of a few months in 1841, when

In 1836, the parish gave permission to place a town clock in the steeple. The church was heated with coal in 1837. As the

he was prevented by sickness from attending to his duties, and amid all the changes that had transpired during that period had never left his post.

The choir, during this period of his superintendence, had been graced by numerous superior and distinguished singers, among whom, until the year 1842, in the female department, were Mrs. J. P. Alden, Mrs. Hannah Cushman, Miss Sarah E. Whittier, and Miss Harriet S. Osborn; in the male department, Messrs. H. N. Lancaster, T. H. Greeley, W. O. Poor, Joseph Wheeler, and Albert Bingham, Esq. From 1843 to the present time, the choir, for the most part, had been composed of his daughters, Pauline as first soprano, and Caroline as alto, Mrs. W. H. Dutton, and more recently Miss Mary L. Hanson. The bass had been ably sustained by Mr. J. W. Frederick, and lately by Mr. Charles R. Thombs.

In 1835, an organ was purchased by the Society, and was played the first year by Mr. Frederick N. Palmer; subsequently, for four years, by Miss Aurelia A. Quimby; then, by Mr. A. H. Townley till 1843, when Miss Martha A. Bradbury, then but sixteen years of age, assumed the responsible station, the duties of which she had admirably performed until within two months, when she committed her trust to Miss Caroline E. Webster.

From 1823 to 1835, the choir had been assisted by many occasional members, among whom were Major P. R. Hazeltine, Messrs. James P. White, Sherburne Sleeper, E. T. Morrill, Daniel Haraden, and Albert G. Jewett, Esq.; and, among the ladies, Misses Mary Palmer, Eunice E. Edmunds, Eliza and Susan S. Kimball, and others who do not now recur to memory. From 1835 to 1843, the choir was assisted by many different persons, among the most prominent of whom were Mrs. Kendall, Miss Elizabeth Bean, and Miss Caroline Sleeper, who in 1842 took a place in the choir, and held it until the time of her death. Since 1843, the choir has been aided by the assistance of Misses Mary A. and Susan J. White, the Misses Wetherbee, and more recently by Mrs. Thomas W. Huse, Mrs. L. W. Howes, Miss Sarah Howes, Miss Lucy M. Hanson, Mr. Franklin B. Frederick, and some others.

Col. W. concluded by remarking that he should receive the elegant gift with feelings of the most profound gratitude. He believed it was a sincere token of esteem, and he should ever prize it as such; for, although valuable in itself, it was this which gave it its principal value to him. The present was to him a proud and happy moment: he could not do justice to the emotions that thronged his breast by any expression he might utter; he could not better proclaim his feelings than by pronouncing from the depths of his heart a simple, yet fervid, "I thank you."

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Palfrey, the venerable tune of Old Hundred was sung by the audience, which afterwards retired.

The pitcher is of large size, of the purest silver, antique in style, and beautifully ornamented with richly embossed grape-vines, on each side and on the handle, loaded with fruit.

In front, on a plain surface, is the following inscription, engraved in the best style of art: —

PRESENTED TO
COL. JAMES W. WEBSTER,
BY THE

Members of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian)

IN BELFAST,

As a Testimonial of his Voluntary Services as

LEADER OF THE CHOIR

For the last Thirty Years.

January 1st, 1852.

State Signal.

use of that article of fuel had not become common, a quantity was procured specially for the purpose, and brought from Boston in the packet "Comet." For a few years after the church was occupied, no means of warming it existed; and old residents remember that in the winter Mr. Frothingham frequently preached in mittens. A vote of the parish, in 1843, authorized the use of the land in the rear of the church for a vestry, by any one who would erect it; and Oakes Angier at his own expense built the edifice, which in 1859 was removed to Bridge Street, and has since been occupied as a school-house. For several months after its completion, Sunday evening services, which were maintained during the revival season of 1843, in private houses, were held there. During the same year, the church was for the first time carpeted, and the pews painted.

After a ministry of twenty-seven years, age and increasing infirmities compelled the Rev. Mr. Frothingham to ask his dismissal. In acceding to this request, on the fifth day of June, 1846, the Parish adopted the following resolves:—

Whereas, the Rev. William Frothingham having signified a desire that his ministerial relation to this Parish should be dissolved:

Resolved, That his long-continued and laborious services in our behalf require at our hands a prompt and ready compliance with his request, and that therefore the relation existing between us at this time shall terminate at the close of the present parochial year.

Resolved, That the untiring fidelity with which he has for so long a time discharged his duty as our spiritual adviser and guide merits and receives our unfeigned gratitude and thanks; and that, although the relation between us of Pastor and flock may terminate, we are happy to tender to him the assurance that he still retains our undiminished friendship and esteem.

Resolved, That it is our united prayer to that Being whom he has so long taught us to love and obey, through Jesus Christ whose faithful minister he has so long been to us, that the evening of his life may be as calm, peaceful, and happy as in the providence of God ever follows "a life well spent."¹

The parish remained without any settled minister until July, 1847, when an unanimous call was given to the Rev. Marcus A.

¹ Parish records.

H. Niles, of Lowell, Mass., who was installed on the eleventh day of August. The services of the day were conducted as follows: Prayer by the Rev. A. D. Wheeler, of Topsham; Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston; Installing Prayer by the Rev. Jonathan Cole, of Hallowell; Charge by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Augusta; Address to the People by the Rev. Henry A. Miles, of Lowell, Mass.; Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Judd. At the conclusion of the exercises, the members of the society and invited guests partook of a dinner at the American House. The Hon. James White presided; and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Gannett, Mr. Miles, Mr. Judd, the Rev. Stephen Thurston of Searsport, Hon. John Wilson, Ex-Governor Anderson, and others.¹

REV. MARCUS A. H. NILES.

For a week previous to his installation, Mr. Niles had been slightly indisposed; and, although personally present, he was unable to participate in the public exercises of the occasion. Still, all regarded his illness as but temporary, and with himself looked forward hopefully to his recovery. This hope was delusive, for he died quite suddenly on the 17th of August. He was a native of Deer Isle, but early in life removed to Newburyport. Having graduated at Amherst College in 1830, he pursued his professional studies at Cambridge, and was first settled as pastor of a church in Marblehead. From there he removed to Lowell, Mass., and thence to Belfast. During his brief residence in our community, he won general respect and popularity by his social disposition and kindly manners, and by the evidences which his sermons displayed of an elevated and cultivated mind. His funeral services were observed at the Unitarian church, Aug. 22, when a discourse was preached by Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Augusta. The age of Mr. Niles was forty-one years. His remains were taken to Newburyport for interment.

After the death of Mr. Niles, the parish remained for several months without a pastor. During the following winter, the Rev. Cazneau Palfrey occupied the pulpit, and in March, 1848, accepted an invitation to remain here permanently. Installation services took place April 19. The Sermon was by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of Salem, Mass.; Installing Prayer and Charge by

¹ State Signal, Aug. 19, 1847.

the Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D., of Boston; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Jonathan Cole, of Hallowell; Address to the People by the Rev. Rufus P. Cutler, of Portland. With the commencement of Mr. Palfrey's pastorate, the lofty, old-fashioned pulpit gave place to a desk, which continues in use.

The first annual meeting of the Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches held here was Aug. 16, 1849. Similar sessions took place Aug. 5, 1852, and July 16, 1869.

In 1856, James P. White and others were incorporated as the "Unitarian Parsonage Proprietary," and the same year caused the erection of a dwelling-house on Church Street, which has since been occupied as a parsonage. The cost of the building was \$2,700; of the land, \$400.

The grounds around the church were graded and fenced in September, 1860. In 1868, it was determined to remodel the church; and, the sum of two thousand dollars having been voted for the purpose, work was commenced in January. During its progress, religious services were held on the morning of each Sabbath in the Universalist Church. The whole interior of the edifice was repaired and renovated. The old-fashioned, nearly square pews gave place to new ones of more modern style, and of smaller size, thereby increasing the number by twenty. The pillars which supported the side galleries were removed; new doors, windows, blinds, and a furnace added, and gas introduced. At the completion of the repairs, June 13, Rev. Dr. Palfrey, in his discourse gave a history of the parish and of the present edifice. Mr. William Frederick is the last survivor of the workmen who constructed the house.

In 1871, the failing health of Dr. Palfrey induced him to request a termination of his ministerial connection with the parish; and, at a meeting held April 3d, the following resolution with others was passed:—

Resolved, That our sincere gratitude is due to the Rev. Dr. Palfrey for his long and faithful ministry among us, and that his blameless life and example, his deep and earnest piety, and his able ministry in the pulpit, will ever be cherished in our memory. We earnestly hope and pray that a cessation from his labors may restore him to that degree of health and strength which he needs.

REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.,

son of William Palfrey, of Boston, was born in that city, Aug. 11, 1805. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and at the Divinity School three years later. In 1827, he was a tutor in the College. He was settled at Washington, D.C.; and from April, 1844, to October, 1847, without installation, at Barnstable, Mass. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1855. In the fall of 1874, Dr. Palfrey removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he continues to reside.¹

The successor of Dr. Palfrey was the Rev. David N. Utter, a graduate at the Cambridge Divinity School, in 1871. His ordination took place Oct. 31, 1871. The Sermon was by the Rev. Charles G. Ames, of California; the Charge by the Rev. David N. Sheldon, D.D., of Waterville; Address to the People by the Rev. William H. Savery, of Ellsworth; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Arthur M. Knapp, of Bangor. Two original hymns, written for the occasion by Miss Rebecca S. Palfrey, were sung. Mr. Utter's ministry here terminated by mutual consent in April, 1874; and his farewell sermon was preached on the 26th of that month. He is now the pastor of a church at Olympia,

¹ For nearly forty years Dr. Palfrey has been a frequent contributor to denominational literature. The following is a partial list of articles and papers from his pen. *Tracts of American Unitarian Association*: No. 53, Change of Heart. No. 225, Retribution. *Contributions to the Christian Examiner*: Memoir of Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin (January, 1837). Retribution (March, 1846). Review of Peabody's Sermons (March, 1847). Review of Wayland's Sermons (May, 1849). *Contributions to Monthly Miscellany*: American Slavery as it is (January, 1840). The Kingdom of Heaven (March, 1840). Christian Union (November, 1840). The Spiritual Nature (December, 1840). Review of Sharpe's New Testament (December, 1840). Perfection and Perfectionism (May, 1841). Review of Livermore's Commentary (October, 1841). Christ's Present Connection with his Church (October, 1842). *Contributions to Religious Magazine*: Christ preaching to Spirits in Prison (August, 1846). Christ's Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem (February, 1847). The Problem of Evil resolved by the Believer (September, 1860). The Sons of Rechab (June, 1865). The Bible, and how we should use it (October 1865). The Personality of God (July, 1866). God, the Maker of Individuals (September, 1866). Church and State (October, 1866). The Book of Job (June, 1867). The Sabbath of the Soul (April, 1868). The Doctrine of Reconciliation (July 1868). The Religion of Work and Business (September, 1869). The Religion of Recreation and Amusement (November, 1869). Intercessory Prayer (February, 1873). Thoughts on Miracle (April, 1873). Thoughts on Christian Consciousness (July, 1873). Self-Sacrifice (November, 1873). *Contributions to the Unitarian Review*: The Divine Immanence (September, 1875). All Saints and All Souls (November, 1875). *Contributions to Old and New*: Optimism (February, 1871). Mathew Arnold and Israel (December, 1873). *Contributions to Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit*: Memoir of Rev. William Frothingham. Memoir of Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin.



Lezian Pabrey.



Washington Territory, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association.

Mr. Utter was succeeded by the Rev. James Thompson Bixby, a graduate at Harvard in 1864. He commenced his labors here in December, 1874, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY: SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

Separation of the First Church from the First Parish. — New Society formed. — Officers. — Title of "Congregational" applicable to all Denominations. — Reasons for the Dismemberment. — Doctrinal Points of Difference. — Names of Members of the New Society. — Sacramental Furniture surrendered to the First Parish. — Sympathy with the Church from Abroad. — Favorable Report of a Council. — Erection of the Conference House. — Rev. Charles Soule ordained. — Sketch of his Life and Ministry. — Succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Wales. — His Death. — Biographical Sketch. — Monument to his Memory. — Settlement of Rev. Ferris Fitch. — Increase of the Society. — The North Church built. — Exercises at its Dedication. — Bell. — Dismissal of Rev. Mr. Fitch. — Donation of Communion Service received. — Installation of Rev. Silas McKeen. — His Ministry. — Vestry completed. — Rev. John Lord. — Ordination of Rev. Elbridge G. Cutler. — Religious Revival. — Death of Mr. Cutler. — Installation of Rev. Edward F. Cutter. — Semi-Centennial Discourse. — Waldo Conference. — Rev. Wooster Parker succeeds Dr. Cutter. — Renovation of the Church Edifice. — New Bell. — Pulpit temporarily supplied by Rev. Rufus K. Harlow and Rev. R. Henry Davis. — Installation of Rev. John A. Ross. — Erection of a Parsonage.

AS was stated in the last chapter, that portion of the parish denominated "the Church" did not concur in settling Mr. Frothingham, and took no part in his installation. Their vote upon this matter, passed May 20, 1820, was the origin of "The Congregational¹ Society connected with the First Church in

¹ The name Congregational, so far as it is a descriptive title, may be given with propriety to all denominations, like the Universalists and Baptists, for example, who maintain the independence of local churches; but in fact it is not given to them, nor do they claim it. The title is also, to some extent, historical. It belongs to the original churches of New England, and to their successors and descendants. When the separation took place that ensued upon the Unitarian controversy, an attempt was made to deprive the Unitarian portion of the body of their name and rights, as Congregationalists, on the ground of their departure from the original faith. They maintained their claim to both on the ground of their adherence to the original form of church government, which they affirmed to be the distinctive feature of the body; and the claim has been uniformly allowed in all cases in which it has been brought into controversy before the courts. In Congregational bodies that existed before the separation and in the administration of funds belonging to such bodies, the Unitarians still retain their place and share; as, for instance, in the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts. In associations formed since that time, by the orthodox portion of the

Belfast," popularly known as the "Orthodox," or "North Church." This vote is as follows: Voted, "That this Church now break off from the first Congregational Society, by forming ourselves into a new Congregational Society." A new parish was immediately organized, Tolford Durham being chosen moderator, Henry Davidson clerk, and Deacon Durham, Henry Godard, and Caleb Smith standing committee. The records commence May 20, 1820, with the following preamble:—

When the dismemberment of a Society becomes indispensable, it is proper for the party seceding to state their grievances, and to show that they had no alternative left them.

The history of the First Congregational Church in Belfast plainly shews that there has existed in it an uncommon degree of harmony on the doctrines of the gospel commonly called Calvinistic Doctrines, which appear to us to be plainly taught in the word of God, and to be the foundation of that holiness without which no man shall see the Lord. Having heretofore been favored with pastors sound in these doctrines, but destitute of any for a number of years last past, we were anxiously desiring the resettlement of gospel privileges amongst us, when in November, 1817, the Rev. William Frothingham was employed to preach in this place for the term of six months. The scattered situation of the members of the church, and the badness of the weather and roads the most

body, for purposes of their own, and to which they have given the name of Congregational, the Unitarians have, of course, no claim to a place.

In some parishes in which a division took place, whilst the Unitarians were the majority, and retained the meeting-house and the parish property, all the communicants were among the seceders, and an entirely new church was gathered. Unitarians had been systematically excluded from the ordinances by sectarian covenants. In such cases it was decided by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, in two leading cases, — the Dedham and Sandwich cases, — that the Church in the First Parish was, in the eye of the law, the First Church, entitled to the name, records, plate, and funds of the church. This was Massachusetts, and consequently Maine, law at the time of the separation in the First Parish in Belfast. It gives to the Unitarian Church a legal title to the name of the First Church in Belfast. A church is to a certain extent, and for certain purposes, a corporation, and so far it is, like all corporations, a creature of law, and the law must determine its name and rights, and the conditions of its existence; but to a greater extent, and for more important purposes, it is a spiritual body, and in such cases as those under consideration the continuation of identity is in the seceding church. I would not therefore insist on any claim that the law might give us against it. I am glad that the records of the First Church are where they are, and where I think in equity, if not in law, they ought to be. In regard to the parish, the case is different. There the line of affiliation is with us, and I would never give up the right to call ourselves, whenever we choose, the First Congregational Parish in Belfast.

Communication of the Rev. Carneau Palfrey, D.D.

of the time, prevented in great measure our acquaintance with him as a man, and with his sentiments as a minister of the gospel. During this term of six months, the Church held a meeting, which he attended. The doctrine of one God in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost he assented to, and at the close of the meeting the Church had reason to hope that his principles were sound. But nothing satisfactory appeared in public, and he appeared cautious lest it should be known by his public discourses on which side of the controversy between Calvinists and Unitarians he was situated.

The day on which the Parish voted the Rev. Mr. Frothingham a call, the Church held a meeting on the same business, when they made a statement of what he might expect from them, should he be settled. The meeting was adjourned to May 5, and again to May 7, when, Mr. Frothingham being present, the clerk informed the Church that he (Mr. F.) had agreed to our proposition concerning Christ, which he did not deny. Also, a few days previously, when asked his sentiments of the Trinity by Deacon Durham and Deacon Godard, he had answered after this manner, "God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are one and the same God," &c., whereupon the Church voted him a call without hesitation.

Mr. Frothingham now left this place to visit his family and consult his friends, and he had scarcely gone, when it was confidently asserted that he had rejected our proposition, and it was reiterated for six months (he being absent on account of his wife's sickness). During this term, he made no communication to any of the members of the church. And some of his more intimate friends having stated that his principles and ours did not agree, and we not having any thing in writing to show the incorrectness of this statement, or hope of relief from our very unpleasant situation, induced our clerk to write him, but his answer was couched in general terms not satisfactory; and to a second letter, insisting on something definite on the subject of the Trinity, he deigned not to reply, but immediately sent an affirmative answer to the call of the Church and Parish.

His wife lingered till the spring of 1819, when she died. He immediately returned to this place, when a parish meeting was called, at which a committee was chosen "for the purpose of calling a council and making other necessary arrangements for the installation of the Rev. William Frothingham." No concurrence of the Church was at this time sought for. A council was ap-

pointed by the above committee and Mr. Frothingham, and letters missive were sent in the name of the CHURCH and Parish. The nomination to this council made by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham removed all doubts as to his real sentiments, and we were reduced to the alternative of either taking him at the hands of a council which we had no voice in appointing, or in which at best we could have but a small minority, or else to assert our rights to appoint the installing council ourselves. We chose the latter, believing our duty called us so to do. These proceedings did not satisfy Mr. Frothingham, and he and the Parish resolved to proceed without the Church.

On the twenty-first day of July, 1819, which was the day of installation, the Church met, and a paper containing a proposition to alter our church covenant made by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, so that, in lieu of our phraseology of the Triune Jehovah, it might read, "The Lord Jehovah in his several offices of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," &c., being under consideration, the Church appeared to be disposed to make every concession they could, and to pass by the neglect, to say nothing more, with which they had been treated, provided they could but get a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. It was observed by a member of the church that Mr. Frothingham since making the above proposition had declined incorporating it with the standing covenant of the church, and he having by request come into the meeting confirmed it. Under these circumstances, the Church could not unite in his settlement.

Influenced by an anxious desire to unite with the Parish in the support of Mr. Frothingham, the Church has since proposed to him to call a mutual council for the purpose of removing, if possible, all difficulties, which proposition he has rejected.

Such is the history of the proceedings of the Church relative to the Call and Settlement of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and of their subsequent proceedings.

Believing that no good to the cause of God and religion can result from the further continuance of the connection between the First Congregational Church and the First Congregational Society in this town, —

The undersigned hereby agree to form a Christian Society by the name and style of "The Congregational Society associated with the First Church in Belfast," for the purpose of maintaining the social worship of Almighty God, and the doctrine of the

Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and hereby agree to submit ourselves to such bye-laws and regulations as may be voted by a majority of the members of such Society. To hold the first meeting of said Society on Saturday, the twentieth day of May, instant, at the house of Deacon Godard, to elect all necessary and proper officers for the same, to determine the method of calling future meetings, and of admitting future members, and the mode of carrying on the worship of the Supreme Being.

(Signed)

MEMBERS ADMITTED AFTER THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

ROBERT KELSEY,	SAM ^L HOUSTON,	} <i>Members of said Church.</i>
ROB ^T L. SARGENT,	JOHN DURHAM,	
ROBERT HOUSTON,	JOHN BROWN,	
ALEX ^S C. TODD,	HENRY GODARD,	
JOHN F. EWERS,	SAM ^L BUTMAN,	
ROBERT PATTERSON, 2d,	CALEB SMITH,	
JAMES POOR,	W ^M WEST,	
JOHN M ^C KINLEY,	JOHN SARGENT,	
FRANCIS STEPHENSON,	HENRY DAVIDSON,	
CHARLES TILDEN,	JOSEPH HOUSTON,	
TOLFORD DURHAM,	JAMES LANGWORTHY,	
ALEX ^S CLARK,		

Although no accessions to the church had been made from 1809 to 1821, at the time of the separation there were about fifty members, living at wide distances.¹ In 1818, the Evangelical Missionary Society of Massachusetts had sent to the selectmen, through the Rev. Dr. Ripley,² a gift of sacramental furniture, presented by the Second Church in Worcester. This was demanded by the First Parish, and promptly surrendered. Public worship continued to be maintained, meetings being held in the east meeting-house and in the opposite school-house.

Standing alone, as the Church did, and disjoined from its old connections, sympathy from abroad was naturally sought. They voted to call a council of neighboring churches, to review their proceedings and adjudge them. Such a synod convened Nov. 22, 1820, and made the following report, which was published for circulation :—

¹ Organization prefaced to list of church-members, published in 1843.

² Letter to the Selectmen, June 1, 1818.

BELFAST, November 22, 1820.

An Ecclesiastical Council, called by letters missive from the First Church in Belfast, convened this day at the house of Deacon DURHAM, in Belfast, to examine into the facts relative to the standing of said Church.

The Council was composed of the following Pastors and Delegates from their respective Churches, to wit:—

Rev. JONATHAN FISHER, Pastor, }
 Brother JOSHUA WOOD, Delegate, } *Bluehill.*

Rev. H. LOOMIS, Pastor, }
 Brother D. J. BENT, Delegate, } *Bangor.*

Rev. MIGHIL BLOOD, Pastor, *Bucksport.*

Rev. J. FISHER was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. H. LOOMIS was chosen Scribe. After the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Moderator, the Council proceeded to examine the records and papers of the Church.

It appeared that this Church was gathered Dec. 29, 1796, and placed under the pastoral care of the Rev. EBENEZER PRICE, and that he was dismissed Sept. 22, 1802; that the Church then remained without a Pastor until Sept. 25, 1805, when the Rev. ALFRED JOHNSON took the Pastoral charge of it; that he was dismissed Oct. 3, 1813; and that the Church have since that time remained destitute of a Pastor. They have enjoyed at different periods the labors of Missionaries, and of others employed occasionally by the Church and Parish. In the autumn of 1817, the Rev. WM. FROTHINGHAM came to this place as a Missionary; and having preached several months, the Church, on the 7th of May, 1818, gave him a call to become their Pastor. Eager to enjoy the stated ministration of those ordinances of which they had been so long deprived, and presuming from the conversation of Mr. FROTHINGHAM that he maintained, in substance, those doctrines, contained in their Confession and Covenant, usually termed the doctrines of Grace, and which they deemed of vital importance, and wishing to preserve union among the people of the Parish, who had also given him a Call, they were induced to take this step. Some time after this, however, they were led to entertain serious fears that the religious sentiments of Mr. FROTHINGHAM differed materially from those of the Church; especially in respect to the Trinity and the real Divinity of our Saviour.

They freely made known to him their fears, both verbally and in writing ; he being a part of the time absent from Belfast. But they could not, from his answers, be convinced that their fears were groundless ; his answers being less explicit than they could wish. Being greatly embarrassed as to the path of duty, and strongly desirous of concurring with the wishes of the Parish, so far as they could do it without sacrificing the interests of truth, and still hoping that their fears respecting the sentiments of Mr. FROTHINGHAM might be substantially removed, they resolved, June 11, 1819, to call an Installing Council. They felt that they might with safety and propriety take this step, and submit the question to those in whose judgment they felt disposed to confide. This Council was to consist of nine Churches, six to be selected by this Church, and three by the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. The six Churches agreed upon by this Church were mostly in the vicinity of Belfast.

By a communication from the Parish committee consisting of eight persons, it appears that, previous to this, the said Parish committee had already, without the voice of the Church, appointed an Installing Council, and prepared letters missive.¹

It is true, indeed, that three of this Parish committee were members of the Church. Still, however, the Church had not, *as a Church*, any voice in selecting and calling this council ; for the members of the Church belonging to the committee were chosen by the Parish, and were, with their associates, obviously and really the committee *of the Parish*, and, being moreover a minority, must submit, of course, to the majority, who belonged *not to the Church, but to the Parish*. And, although in consequence of dissatisfaction manifested by the Church, the Parish committee made to them a proposition, which permitted the Church to have a voice in calling the Council, yet this did not satisfy the Church ; as the Church were permitted, according to this proposition, to choose *only one fourth* of the members of the Council. The Church, feeling grieved and discouraged, abandoned their purpose of sending for the Council, which on the 11th of June they proposed to call.

Although this Church did not deny to the Parish the right of

¹ The ministers belonging to the Council that installed Mr. Frothingham were the following, to wit, Dr. Ripley of Concord, Dr. Allyn of Duxbury, Rev. Mr. Lowell of Boston, Dr. Packard of Wiscasset, Rev. Mr. Mason of Castine, and the Rev. Mr. Warren of Jackson.

proceeding separately to choose a minister for themselves, and of selecting their own council, yet they felt that *they* had a right, according to ecclesiastical usage, to choose their own pastor, and to have a voice in selecting a council to install him; and, that, if **this** were denied them, they had at least the right to decline considering the minister thus chosen by the Parish as their Pastor, and hoped that, by doing this, they should not forfeit **their** standing as a Church.

The Council called by the above-named Parish committee convened agreeably to request, July 21, 1819, for the purpose specified in the letters missive. During their session and previous to the installation, the Church, feeling greatly perplexed as to the path of duty, held a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon the course which it might be proper to pursue; and as the Council were very desirous that the Church should receive Mr. FROTHINGHAM as their Pastor, they (the Church) made one more fruitless attempt, he being present, to satisfy themselves that he did not reject those great doctrines which they held so dear. And, after finding that they could not agree with him respecting a Covenant, they voted as follows, namely:—

Voted, “That the Church have no Council in town at this time.

Voted, “That the Church cannot consent to such alterations of their Covenant as shall exclude the Doctrine of the Trinity.”

The above votes communicated to the Council.

Since the installation of the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, this Church have, by the requisite legal steps, formed themselves into a separate Society.

In view of the foregoing statement, which is supported by the Church Records and other papers, among which are two communications of considerable length from the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, the Council feel happy in being able to come to this result: That the First Church in Belfast, considering the very trying circumstances in which they have been placed, have conducted with much Christian patience, forbearance, and meekness; and, so far from having forfeited their good standing as a Church, or of having merited censure, deserve commendation for the stand they have taken in maintaining those blessed truths which will ever be held dear by Evangelical Christians.

The Council, while pursuing this examination, have not claimed the right, nor have they felt disposed, to interfere in the separate

concerns of the Parish in Belfast; but they do claim the right, and they feel disposed, to attend, when solicited, to the case of an afflicted, suffering Church, which has ever been in fellowship with them, and which therefore is entitled to their faithful and friendly services.

This Council would particularly and urgently recommend to this Church to maintain a careful discipline, and to walk with each other in all member-like love, faithfulness, meekness, and sobriety; and would commend them to the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, praying that grace, mercy, and peace may be multiplied unto them.

(Signed) J. FISHER, *Moderator*.
HARVEY LOOMIS, *Scribe*.

After the separation of the church, missionaries sent by the Massachusetts Missionary Society preached, and ministers from the neighboring towns occasionally afforded their services. In October, 1821, the society voted "to build a meeting-house fifty by forty feet, and one story high, provided they can obtain a convenient site near the guide-board near the north end of Belfast East Bridge." This plan was not carried into effect, and the next year the "conference house"¹ was erected on the land northerly of the late Hon. R. C. Johnson's house. In 1824, as doubts existed that the organization of the society was legal, a reorganization took place under a warrant from Henry Davidson, Justice of the Peace.²

On the 8th of March, it was "voted unanimously to unite with the Church in presenting a call to Mr. Charles Soule to settle with them in the work of the ministry, and to raise \$200 for the support of the gospel the present year." This sum was afterwards increased to \$400, "in order that Mr. Soule," who had accepted the call, "may be free from worldly cares and avocations." His ordination took place June 30, 1824. The services were held in the Unitarian Church. Rev. Asa Cummings, then of North Yarmouth, made the Introductory Prayer, followed by Sermon by the Rev. Enos Merrill, of Freeport; Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, of Hallowell; Charge by the Rev. Mighill Blood,

¹ It was occupied for public worship until January, 1832. It was afterwards sold, and removed to Front Street, where it was burnt in the fire that destroyed the Foundery, in June, 1851.

² Parish records.

of Bucksport; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. John H. Ingraham, of Thomaston; Address to the People by the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Augusta; and Concluding Prayer by the Rev. David M. Mitchell, of Waldoboro'.¹

REV. CHARLES SOULE

was born in Freeport, Aug. 29, 1794. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1821, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1823. On account of ill health, he asked and received a dismissal at the close of his second year's ministry in Belfast. He preached subsequently in several towns in Maine, until his death, which occurred May 31, 1869. "Mr. Soule was a scholar, an exemplary Christian, and sound in the faith. As a preacher, he was clear and logical, and presented the truth with simplicity and force. He had great equanimity of temper, coupled with genial and cultivated manners."²

In 1825, services were held once a month on the east side of the river.

Soon after Mr. Soule left, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Nathaniel Wales, of Hanson, Mass., who was engaged to preach for six months, commencing Nov. 1, 1826. Before the expiration of the term, he was invited to become the regular pastor, with a salary of \$500, including aid promised from the Missionary Society, and from Boston and Portland. His acceptance is dated June 29, 1827, and his ordination took place on the 26th of September following, with the following exercises: Introductory Prayer by the Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland; Sermon³ by Professor Smith, of Bangor Theological Seminary; Prayer by the Rev. Mighill Blood, of Bucksport; Charge by the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Augusta; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Address to the People by the Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, of Bangor; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Stephen A. Loper, of Hampden. The services were held in the Unitarian Church, and the music was by the "Belfast Musical Library Society."⁴

During Mr. Wales's ministry, a second movement towards building a church took place, but was suspended after the pastorate became again vacant.

¹ Gazette, July 7, 1824.

² Minutes of the General Conference for 1869, p. 38.

³ The Sermon of Professor Smith was published in pamphlet form.

⁴ Belfast Gazette, Oct. 3, 1827.

REV. NATHANIEL WALES,

born in Randolph, Mass., graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1826. He approved himself a faithful and devoted minister, and was much beloved by his ministerial brethren.¹ His labors were terminated by his early death, Jan. 20, 1829, at the age of thirty-five. In 1842, the Church voted to erect a monument to his memory. This was accordingly done, and a plain cenotaph marks the place of his burial in Grove Cemetery.

After the death of Mr. Wales, the church invited the Rev. Beniah Green, of Brandon, Vt., to succeed him; but the invitation was declined. In May, 1830, Mr. Ferris Fitch, of Andover Theological Seminary, engaged to become pastor, with a salary of \$500.² His ordination took place on the following 20th of October, in the meeting-house of the First Parish. The Rev. Messrs S. A. Loper of Hampden, Mighill Blood of Bucksport, Stephen Thurston of Prospect, Darwin Adams of Camden, and A. G. Duncan of Jackson, participated in the exercises. The sermon was by the Rev. George Shepard, of Hallowell.

REV. FERRIS FITCH.

Mr. Fitch was born in Pawlet, Vt., November, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, and at Andover in 1829. After leaving Belfast, he was settled in Ohio, and died at Brownhelm in that State, June 30, 1847, aged forty-four.³

During the ministry of Mr. Fitch, the society had so far increased as to require a more commodious place of worship. A subscription for that purpose was accordingly begun, and filled to the amount of forty-three shares, of \$100 each. Some of the shares were taken by friends abroad. Encouraged by their success, the subscribers were regularly incorporated, under the name of "The Proprietors of the North Church," and held their first meeting Jan. 14, 1831. A lot for the proposed edifice, on Market Street, between Church and High Streets, was purchased of Thomas Bartlett, John Lane, and Mrs. Paul Giles, for \$400. The frame was raised June 29, 1831. "No ardent spirits were used on the occasion," remarked the 'Republican Journal,' "and to this cause we attribute the order, silence, and cheerfulness in which the work progressed." Joel Hills, Benjamin Houston, Samuel

¹ Rev. Mr. Cutter's Semi-centennial Discourse.

² Parish records.

³ Catalogue Andover Theological Seminary.

Upton, Luther Gannett, Martin Gilmore, and Frye Hall were the building committee. The house was completed the following



NORTH CHURCH. BUILT 1831.

winter, and dedicated Feb. 14, 1832. The exercises were as follows: Invocation, Rev. A. G. Duncan, Jackson; Reading the Scriptures, Rev. H. Seaver, pastor Baptist Church; Prayer, Rev. Mighill Blood, Bucksport; Sermon, from 1 Tim. iii. 15, by the Pastor; Dedictory Prayer by the Rev. E. Gillet, Hallowell; Benediction by the Pastor. The church is sixty-four feet long by forty-six wide, and twenty feet in height from floor to ceiling. Colonel B. S. Dean, of Thomaston, was the architect. The bell, which was the second in town, was first rung for religious services, Jan. 22, 1831.

By reason of ill health, Mr. Fitch dissolved his relations with the parish, May 15, 1832. During this year, a present of communion service was received from the church at North Yarmouth.

Aug. 6, 1832, the church voted to give Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vt., a call to become their pastor. The invitation was accepted, and his installation took place Feb. 27, 1833. A sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. David Root, of Dover, N. H.

REV. SILAS MCKEEN

was born at Corinth, Vt., March 16, 1791, ordained at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 17, 1815, and dismissed Jan. 31, 1832. He pursued his

course of studies, both literary and theological, mainly with private instructors. After leaving Belfast, he returned to Bradford, and in 1842 became a second time settled over the church in that town, where he now resides.

He was a faithful and laborious pastor. Blessed with a hardy constitution, he entered upon his work with zeal, and prosecuted it with diligence. The church was much increased under his charge. Besides his ministerial labors, he was an active and efficient promoter of temperance and moral reform, and exercised an extensive and happy influence for the general good of the community. His salary was larger than had been paid any other minister of the parish, being \$700. Aid was at first received from the Maine Missionary Society, but afterwards became unnecessary. In 1841, however, in consequence of failures and removals, it became difficult to raise the required amount, and Mr. McKeen asked and received his dismissal. The council assembled for that purpose, Nov. 14, 1841, made a long report, in which they condemned and lamented the frequent changes in the pastoral office, and bore high testimony to the character and usefulness of Mr. McKeen.¹

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1822, and at the University of Vermont in 1828. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1861.

In the year 1836, "the proprietors of the North Church" transferred to the First Congregational Trinitarian Church in Belfast all the right and control of the above-named North Church or meeting-house, and of the site on which it stands, according to the original design of the builders. The church voted to accept the trust, Feb. 3, 1836. On the 20th of July, 1836, the vestry in the basement was first occupied for a religious meeting.²

After Mr. McKeen's dismissal, the Rev. John Lord, who has since been favorably known as a lecturer upon mediæval history, preached for a few months. On the 15th of June, 1842, the Rev. Elbridge Gerry Cutler, of Farmington, was ordained over the church and society. The Sermon was by Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, of Camden; Charge by Rev. Isaac Rogers, of Farmington; Fellowship of the Church by Rev. Uriah Balkham, of Union;

¹ Semi-centennial Discourse by Rev. E. F. Cutter.

² Church records.

Address to the People by Rev. Lyman Wiswell, of Jackson. During the first year of Mr. Cutler's ministry, a great revival of religion, as it was called, took place in town, and his church received an addition of fifty-six members.

REV. ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER,

a native of Farmington, pursued his collegiate studies at Harvard, where, however, he did not take a degree. His theological course was taken at Andover and at Yale College, where he graduated in 1839. He supplied the pulpit at Phipsburg in 1840-41, and was ordained Jan. 15, 1842. The labors of his ministry were performed with unabated zeal, notwithstanding his feeble health. During the spring of 1846, his strength was so far reduced as to require relaxation, and he visited Reading, Pa. While there, he was attacked with bilious pleurisy, which terminated his life on the 28th of April, after an illness of ten days. "He died at the age of thirty-four, leaving behind him a name endeared to many hearts that will not soon be forgotten."¹ His remains are interred at Reading. Funeral ceremonies, occasioned by his sudden death, were held at the North Church, May 20; a sermon being preached by Rev. Stephen Thurston.

The next settled minister was the Rev. Edward F. Cutter, of Warren, whose installation took place Sept. 23, 1846. The Sermon was by Professor Edwards A. Park, of Andover Theological Seminary; Charge by Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, of Camden; Installing Prayer by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Daniel Sewall, of Castine; and Address to the People by Rev. Stephen H. Hayes, of Frankfort.² Mr. Cutter was born in Portland, Jan. 20, 1810, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1828, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the pastoral charge of the First Church in Warren, May 8, 1833, and dismissed May 12, 1846. His pastorate here was terminated at his own request, Oct. 8, 1856.³ He afterwards edited the "Christian Mirror," and supplied churches in Beardstown, Ill., and Rockland. On the twenty-seventh day of December, 1846, he preached a semi-centennial discourse on the history of the First Church in Belfast, a copy of which is preserved among the archives. Of those who organized the church in 1796, the pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Price,

¹ Semi-centennial Discourse.

² State Signal, Oct. 1, 1846.

³ Min. Gen. Conf. 1867.

alone remained. But one member, received during his ministry, survived. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Mr. Cutter in 1871 by Bowdoin College. He continues to reside here without pastoral charge.

On the 12th and 13th of June, 1849, the Waldo Congregational Conference, which was organized at Searsport the year previous, held meetings at Belfast, the first since its separation from the Hancock Conference.¹

Mr. Cutter was succeeded by the Rev. Wooster Parker, whose installation took place Oct. 8, 1856. The Sermon on the occasion was by Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D., of Bangor; Installing Prayer by Rev. Joseph R. Munsell, of North Belfast; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Wellington Newell, of Frankfort.² Mr. Parker graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1832, and was first settled at Castine, where his ordination took place Sept. 21, 1832. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1850. He resigned his pastoral charge here Aug. 28, 1870, and was dismissed by a council the 21st of the following November. He has since occupied the position of inspector in the custom-house.

In the spring of 1868, the interior of the church was renovated, gas introduced, and the walls and ceiling painted in fresco. The bell was removed from the belfry on the 21st of April, and replaced by one of larger size and more agreeable tone.

For a year following the resignation of Mr. Parker, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Rufus K. Harlow, a graduate at Amherst College in the class of 1865, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1868. Mr. Harlow is now settled in Medway, Mass. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Henry Davis, a graduate at Amherst, in the class of 1868. He remained until 1873, and has since resided at Hiram, Me., and Granby, Mass.

The Rev. John Alexander Ross, the present pastor, was installed Sept. 4, 1873. The exercises were as follows: Sermon by Rev. William M. Barbour, of Bangor; Installing Prayer by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Charge by Rev. Alfred E. Ives, of Castine; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Wellington R. Cross, of Orono. Mr. Ross graduated from the Free Church College, now merged in Dalhousie College, Nova

¹ Republican Journal.

² Progressive Age.

Scotia, in 1851 ; from the Free Church Divinity Hall, Nova Scotia, in 1854 ; and was a resident at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859. He practised law for a short time in Boston, was acting pastor at New Gloucester from 1860 to 1864, supplied the church at Marion, Iowa, from 1864 to 1866, and was its pastor from 1866 to 1873.

A parsonage for Mr. Ross was built in 1874, on the Josiah Farrow lot, at the corner of High and Park Streets, by the First Congregational Parsonage Society, incorporated by the Legislature of that year.

CHAPTER XIX.

BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Elder Isaac Case the Pioneer Minister here. — Church organized. — Religious Condition of Belfast in 1809. — Petition for Incorporating Baptist Society. — Act of Legislature. — Ecclesiastical Council. — New Church formed. — Elder John Wagg. — Elder Joshua Eveleth. — Purchase of the West Meeting-house. — Elders Noah Hooper, John Hull, John S. White, Horace Seaver, H. Kendall, and William Day. — Vote on Temperance. — Increase of the Society. — Meeting-house built. — Engraving. — Bell. — Dedication. — Ordination of Rev. Sylvanus G. Sargent. — Temperance Society. — Branch Church formed. — Revival. — Slavery Resolve. — Settlement of Rev. Edward D. Very. — His Resignation and Death. — Rev. Joseph Ricker settled. — Ordination of Rev. Samuel Cole. — His Death. — Rev. Cyrus Tibbetts. — Rev. Eli Dewhurst. — Rev. William Read. — Rev. H. Hawes. — Settlement of Rev. Winslow O. Thomas. — Meeting-house reconstructed. — Description. — Engraving. — Rededication. — Rev. F. S. Fish. — Rev. H. W. Tilden.

THE first efforts in behalf of a Baptist interest here were commenced by Elder Isaac Case, of Thomaston. In June, 1809, he made a brief visit, with a view to assist the few Baptists, who had gained a residence in town, in securing to themselves denominational privileges. By his advice, arrangements for establishing a church took place; and on the 13th of July one was organized, composed of several persons who had been members of churches elsewhere, and of two converts, who were baptized by Elder Case. "The principal motive for doing this," wrote Deacon James McCrillis, several years after, "was the religious condition of the community, which for a new place was as immoral as most any place," and because "little or no vital religion characterized the old Congregational Church."¹

In 1810, the leading members presented a petition to the Legislature for incorporation, as follows:—

To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Belfast in the county of Hancock and Commonwealth of Massa-

¹ Millet's Hist. of Baptists in Maine, 290.

chusetts, humbly sheweth: That we, your petitioners, are of the denomination of Christians called Baptist; and are desirous of the liberty and privilege of worshiping God, agreeable to the dictates of our own consciences. We therefore pray your Honors that we, our families and estates, together with as many more as may hereafter join themselves unto us, may be incorporated into a society by the name of the First Baptist Society in Belfast, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which other Parishes in this Commonwealth by law are entitled to, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated BELFAST, April 19, 1810.

JOHN MERRIAM.	JAMES MCCRILLIS.
WILLIAM GRINNEL.	HUGH ROSS.
JOHN MERRILL.	WILLIAM GRIFFIN.
ROBERT SARGENT.	ISAAC SENTER.
WILLIAM CUNINGHAM.	NATHANIEL EELLS.
SAMUEL WALTON.	THOMAS HOUSTON.
NATHAN B. FOSTER.	ANNAS CAMPBELL.
GEORGE W. BRUCE.	WILLIAM MORRILL.
GEORGE KIMBALL.	SIMON WATSON.
ELIJAH FIELD.	JOHN H. CONNER.
JONATHAN PITCHER.	NATHANIEL STANLEY.
ELIJAH MORRILL.	EBENEZER PEIRCE.
SAMUEL PATTERSON.	LEWIS BEAN.
JOSEPH HINKSON.	JOSIAH BEAN.
PETER COCHRAN.	

The result of this petition was the passage and approval of the following bill:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND ELEVEN.

An Act establishing the First Baptist Society in Belfast.

SEC. 1. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That John Merriam, William Grinnel, John Merrill, Robert Sargent, William Cunningham, Samuel Walton, Simon Watson, John H. Conner, Nathaniel Stanley, Ebenezer Peirce, Lewis Bean, Josiah Bean, Nathan B. Foster, George W. Bruce, George Kimball, Elijah Field, Jonathan Pitcher, Elijah Morrill, Samuel

Patterson, Joseph Hinkson, Peter Cochran, James McCrillis, Hugh Ross, William Griffin, Isaac Senter, Nathaniel Eells, Thomas Houston, Annas Campbell, and William Morrill, together with their polls and estates, be and they hereby are incorporated, by the name of The First Baptist Society in Belfast, with all the privileges, powers, and immunities which parishes in this Commonwealth, by law, enjoy.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That when any person in the town of Belfast, who may desire to join with and become a member of said First Baptist Society, shall declare such intention in writing to the clerk of said society, fourteen days, at least, previous to the annual meeting of said society, and shall receive a certificate signed by said clerk, that he or she has actually united with and become a member of said society, and shall also leave an attested copy of such certificate, under the hand of said clerk with the clerk of the parish or society to which he or she did belong, on or before the last day of April then next ensuing which certificate shall set forth that he or she has constantly attended publick worship with said Baptist Society, for at least one year preceding the said first day of April: such person, from the date of such certificate, shall be considered a member of the said First Baptist Society, with his or her polls and estates, and shall be exempted from all future taxation for the support of publick worship in the parish or society which such person has left as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That when any member of the said First Baptist Society shall desire to leave the same, and to join in religious worship with any other religious society in the said town of Belfast, and shall give notice of such intention in writing to the clerk of such other society, fourteen days, at least, previous to the annual meeting of such society, and shall receive a certificate of membership, signed by the clerk thereof, setting forth that he or she has constantly attended publick worship, with said society, for at least one year previous to the said meeting of said society; and shall also leave an attested copy of such certificate signed by said clerk, with the clerk of the society he or she did belong to, on or before the last day of April, then next ensuing such person shall be considered a member of the parish or society which he or she may so join, with their polls and estates, and shall be exempted from all further taxation for the support of publick worship in the society he or she hath left as aforesaid:

provided, however, that in every case of secession every such person shall be held to pay his or her proportion of all parish or society assessments, or other charges in the society from which such person has seceded, being assessed and not paid previous to leaving such society.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That Thomas Whittier, Esq., or either of the justices of the peace, for the county of Hancock, upon application therefor, is hereby authorized to issue a warrant, directed to some one of the members of the said First Baptist Society, requiring him to notify and warn the members thereof to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in the said warrant, for the choice of such officers as religious societies are by law empowered to choose at their annual meeting of the parish or society.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 16, 1811. This Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSEPH STORY, *Speaker*.

In Senate, Feb. 19, 1811. This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

H. G. OTIS, *Pres.*

Council Chamber, 21st February, 1811. Approved.

E. GERRY.

Having no regular place for worship, and only occasional preaching, the church remained for several years almost stationary. In 1820, an ecclesiastical council was convened, of which Elder Job Cushman was moderator, and voted that "the church had lost its visibility." A new church was thereupon formed, with seventeen members.¹ The records commence April 13, 1820, and continue unbroken to the present time. Elder John Wagg² had been preaching here, and remained about two years, until Dec. 25, 1820, when he was dismissed at his own request. His successor was Elder Joshua Eveleth,³ "under whose labors the church enjoyed a pleasing prosperity." Up to this time, meetings were

¹ The original members under this organization were John Wagg, John Wagg, Jr., John Clark, James Wagg, John Gilmore, 2d, Daniel McDonald, William Dwelly, George P. Day, John Banks, Edward Wight, Archibald York, Arvida Hayford, Susannah Wagg, Nancy Wagg, Hannah Wagg, Experience Grinnell, and Susannah Davis. John Clark and John Wagg, Jr., were chosen deacons, and John Clark clerk.

² Elder Wagg died in Hallowell, June 14, 1832, aged sixty-four.

³ He died in Worcester, Mass., in 1829.

held in the school-houses on each side of the river, but during the summer of 1822 the old west meeting-house was purchased by the society; and, being removed to Bridge Street, where the house built by the late Benjamin Brown now stands, was converted into a convenient place of public worship. The expense was defrayed by a sale of the pews, which took place Aug. 31, 1822, and by voluntary subscriptions. Mr. Brown purchased the house sixteen years afterwards, and converted it into a stable, for which purpose it is now used.

Elder Noah Hooper, who had been settled at Lisbon, succeeded Mr. Eveleth. His ministry continued from Feb. 6, 1826, to Aug. 11, 1827. For ten years after its close, the church was without a regular pastor. During this period, they were assisted by Elder John Hull,¹ of Sydney, N.S., from 1827 to 1829; by Elder John S. White, for a short time in 1831; by Elder Horace Seaver, of Freeport, from Jan. 27, 1832, to April 6, 1833; and by Elder H. Kendall in the winters of 1833 and 1834. Elder William Day was employed from Oct. 13, 1835, at the rate of three hundred dollars per year: he remained until June, 1837.

In 1830, when the cause of temperance was beginning to be agitated throughout the country, the church unanimously voted "that it is not consistent with gospel rules to hold a brother in fellowship who is engaged in and persists in dealing out spirituous liquors to his fellow-creatures."

Under the good influences of Elders Day and Kendall, the society increased in numbers and in prosperity. The necessity of a larger place of worship was felt, and in 1836 measures for building a new meeting-house were undertaken. James McCrillis, Philip Gilkey, and Robert Coombs, a committee appointed to select a site, purchased of James and Samuel B. Miller, for \$250, the lot where the church now stands, containing one quarter of an acre.

A contract having been made with Calvin Ryder, now an architect in Cambridge, Mass., the frame of the new structure was raised July 17, 1837. On the 17th of November following the bell arrived, and on the 20th of December the house was dedicated. The dedicatory services were as follows: Invocation by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Prospect; Sermon

¹ Elder Hull died in Livermore, Sept. 16, 1829, aged thirty-one.

by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Waterville; Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. William Frothingham; Prayer by Rev. Silas McKean; Benediction by Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, all of Bel-



BAPTIST CHURCH. BUILT 1837, REMODELLED 1869.

last. On the following Saturday, the pews were disposed of at public auction. They had been appraised and marked at their estimated value: the first choice sold for about forty dollars. The vestry, in the basement of the church, was not completed until the following year.

In April, 1838, the Rev. Sylvanus G. Sargent, a graduate of Waterville College in the class of 1834, accepted a call to become Pastor of the society, at a salary of \$400, and was publicly ordained June 18, 1838. The exercises on the occasion were as follows: Invocation by Rev. Amariah Kalloch, of Thomaston; Sermon by Rev. James Gilpatrick, of Bluehill; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. J. W. Sargent; Charge by Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

In 1839, the church voted to accept a constitution for a temperance organization, to be called the Baptist Church Temperance Society, and chose Deacon James McCrillis president.

In August, 1840, it was voted that the request for a branch church in the eastern part of the town, which is now comprised in the limits of Searsport, be granted; and forty members were dismissed for that purpose. Philip Gilkey, Jr., was chosen deacon of the new organization, and Ebenezer Whitcomb clerk. The Rev. Charles G. Porter, a licentiate of the church in Calais, preached during the winter of 1840, and until the close of 1841.

Mr. Sargent requested and received a dismissal in 1844. "Under his labors," remarks the author of the History of Baptists in Maine, "the church had many refreshing seasons. In 1840, a very pleasing revival was enjoyed, and three years after a still more general work." The number of communicants, after the branch church separated, was one hundred and seventy-four.

Consequent to the contemplated annexation of Texas, the slavery question assumed a prominent subject of discussion in 1845. On the 1st of February of that year, the church passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we, the members of the First Baptist Church in Belfast, deem it inconsistent with our Christian duty to aid in sending slaveholders as religious teachers to enlighten the heathen.

The Rev. Edward D. Very succeeded Mr. Sargent, his pastorate commencing in July, 1845, and terminating at the close of the following year. He was a native of Salem, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837. He studied divinity, and was first settled in Salem. After leaving here, he took charge of a church at Portland, N. B., editing at the same time a religious newspaper at St. John. On the 8th of June, 1852, while on his return from an excursion to Cape Blomidon, where he had been with Professor Chipman and four students of Acadia College, for the purpose of obtaining minerals, their boat was swamped in the Bay of Fundy, and all of the party were drowned, except one boatman. Mr. Very was thirty-eight years of age, and married.

The Rev. Joseph Ricker, a graduate of Waterville College in the class of 1839, succeeded Mr. Very, and remained until January, 1853, when he accepted a call from Woburn, Mass. He afterwards returned to Maine, and now resides in Augusta. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his Alma Mater in 1868. During the pastorate of Mr. Ricker, the church

obtained a new communion service, and voted to give the old set to the church in Patten.

The Maine Baptist Convention commenced an annual session of three days with the church here, on the 15th of June, 1852. The attendance was large, more than one hundred clergymen being present. The Rev. Samuel Cole, of Beverly, was ordained pastor of the church, July 27, 1853, with the following order of exercises: 1. Invocation by Rev. A. Dunbar, of Knox; 2. Singing; 3. Reading of Scripture; 4. Prayer by Rev. S. W. Avery, of Searsport; 5. Singing; 6. Sermon by Rev. E. B. Eddy, of Beverly, Mass.; 7. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. W. O. Thomas, of Rockland; 8. Hand of Fellowship by Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Rockland; 9. Charge to Candidate by Rev. S. L. Caldwell, of Bangor; 10. Address to Church and Congregation by Rev. C. G. Porter, of Bangor; 11. Closing Prayer; 12. Anthem; 13. Benediction.

Mr. Cole graduated at Waterville College in 1850, and pursued a theological course at Rochester, N. Y. On the 11th of November, 1854, he died of typhoid fever, after a sickness of four weeks, at his father's house in Beverly. The duties of his pastorate here were discharged with acceptance and fidelity, and by his untimely death, not only the church, but the community, sustained a great loss. By request of his parishioners, a sermon appropriate to the event was preached by Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, of Rockland, on the 17th of December.

For a year following the death of Mr. Cole, no regular preaching was maintained. When ministers from abroad were not in town, sermons were read on the Sabbath by different laymen.

The Rev. Cyrus Tibbetts, of Farmington, labored here during the year 1856, on a salary of \$800. Receiving a call to Plaistow, N. H., he was succeeded by Rev. Eli Dewhurst, of Hampden, who remained from March, 1857, to March, 1859. The Rev. William Read, from Raynham, Mass., occupied the pulpit during 1860, and the Rev. Harvey Hawes¹ during a portion of 1862.

The Rev. Winslow O. Thomas, an energetic, practical man, commenced his labors as pastor in May, 1864, and continued until June, 1872, when he was forced to ask a dismissal on account of ill-health. He is now settled over the Baptist Church in Gardiner. Through his persevering efforts, the society renovated

¹ Mr. Hawes removed to Monmouth, where he died of heart disease, Sept. 26, 1868.

their church edifice, in 1869-70. The building was raised sufficiently to allow a basement of about twelve feet in height, which contains a large lecture room, also a pastor's room and small vestry. A front projection affords room for the main entrance, from each side of which stairs lead to the auditorium. Upon this projection rests the spire, one hundred and fifty-nine feet high, surmounted by a cross. The auditorium contains seventy-two pews. The front of the building is finished in block-work, and



BAPTIST CHURCH. REMODELLED 1870.

the whole structure is an ornament to the city. The cost of the modification was about \$6,000. On the 2d of October, 1872, the bell, which for so many years had done service, was sold to a society in Dexter, and removed. One of larger size and of finer tone is to take its place. The auditorium was not completed until after the other repairs were made, services being held meanwhile in the lecture room. On Tuesday, June 24, 1873, the church was rededicated to the worship of God by the following exercises: 1. Invocation, Rev. O. R. Hunt; 2. Anthem; 3. Reading Scriptures, Rev. S. G. Sargent; 4. Introductory Prayer, Rev.

F. B. Robinson; 5. Hymn; 6. Sermon, Rev. J. Ricker, D.D.; 7. Original Hymn, W. O. Thomas; 8. Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. W. O. Thomas; 9. Anthem; 10. Benediction, Rev. F. S. Fish.

Since the resignation of Mr. Thomas, the pulpit has been supplied by the Rev. F. S. Fish, the Rev. H. W. Tilden, now of Augusta, and others.

CHAPTER XX.

METHODIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Methodism in Maine. — Elder Jesse Lee. — First Methodist Sermon in Belfast. — Rev. Joshua Hall. — His Extensive Circuit. — Persecutions. — Class formed by Rev. John Williamson. — School-house refused for Meetings. — Robert Miller becomes disaffected. — Rev. Gershom F. Cox. — The Chapel. — Description. — Centenary Meeting. — Revival. — First Donation Party. — Division of the Conference. — Camp-meetings. — New Church. — Corner-stone laid. — Exercises. — Efforts of Rev. William J. Wilson. — Vestry finished. — Church completed. — Dedication. — Description. — Engraving. — Melodeon. — Session of the Conference. — Bell presented by Hon. Jacob Sleeper. — Second Session of the Conference. — List of Preachers from 1795 to 1875.

METHODISM acquired a foothold in Maine during 1794, when Elder Jesse Lee, of Virginia, who has been called the apostle of the sect, made an eastern tour of several months, "surveying the region of the coast from Portsmouth to Castine."¹ The first Methodist sermon preached here was by the Rev. Joshua Hall, in August, 1795, in the James Miller house.² Mr. Hall was the third preacher sent to the district, and the first who labored on the Penobscot, after Lee. There were then two church members only in all this region; viz., Abner Curtis and wife, of Bucksport, who came from the British provinces.³ The circuit of Mr. Hall extended from Union to Orono. His first visit here was from Lincolnville, through a path designated by spotted trees; and on his way to Bucksport his horse reached the opposite side of the river by swimming. His Sabbath appointments were Hampden, Orrington, Buckstown (Bucksport), Frankfort, Belfast, and Union, each of which he visited once in six weeks. Bangor and other towns on his extensive route were supplied by lectures on week-days. People went in canoes or boats from ten to twenty miles to hear him. Not a single horse except his was then owned on the Penobscot.⁴

¹ Stevens's Memorials of Methodism, 225.

² Locke's Sketches.

³ Stevens's Mem. 308.

⁴ Communication of Henry Little, in "Bangor Jeffersonian," Nov. 23, 1852. Father Hall was born in Lewistown, Del., Oct. 22, 1768, and died at Frankfort, Dec. 25, 1862.

The denomination made slow progress in this vicinity. Meeting with constant persecutions¹ and contending with the traditional theology of New England, many years elapsed before it assumed the confidence or certainty of permanent success. Although itinerant ministers and missionaries continued to visit Belfast, no efforts towards establishing a church were made until 1809, when the Rev. John Williamson, a preacher stationed at Union, formed a class, of which Robert Miller became the leader. Meetings were at first held in the village school-house, until its use was refused by a vote of the district. The houses of Miller and of Robert Patterson were then used. Miller appears to have been the most influential and liberal member of the society; but in 1821, in consequence of an injudicious sermon of the Rev. Benjamin Jones, urging him to sell all that he had for the benefit of the church, he became disaffected, and withdrew.

In 1821, the society received a new impulse from the exertions of Gershom F. Cox,² who came here from Hallowell, and kept an apothecary store in a building at the corner of High and Market Streets. He was an influential speaker, and, in the absence of the regular circuit preacher, conducted services in the school-house, which, having been granted to the Baptists for religious exercises, was no longer denied to the Methodists. Meetings were also held in the house of Josiah Bean. Through the efforts of Mr. Cox, aided by those of William Durham (who gave the land), Jacob Sleeper, now of Boston, Ziba Hall, William Beckett, and Peter Winslow, the chapel, at the corner of Miller and Cross Streets, was erected in 1823, at an expense of thirteen hundred dollars. Dedictory exercises took place the same year, a sermon being preached by Rev. S. Lovell, from Isaiah lx. 7: "I will glorify the house of my glory." The edifice was about forty feet long by thirty in width, and was two stories high. A gallery extended

aged ninety-four. He occupied several public stations, and in 1830, while president of the Maine Senate, for a few days acted as Governor. At the Fort Point centennial celebration in 1859, he officiated as president, and made an effective prayer. It is believed that he preached longer than any other minister of the denomination in the country, having commenced itinerant service when only nineteen years old.

¹ In 1800, "one of its hardy laborers, the devoted Joshua Taylor, was mobbed and drummed with tin kettles out of Castine." Stevens's Mem. (Second Series), 14.

² Mr. Cox continued to occasionally supply the pulpit of the chapel until his removal from here in 1826. In 1824, he had a religious controversy with Rev. William A. Drew, the Universalist minister. Each preached a sermon from the same text to large audiences. Mr. Cox entered the ministry in 1830, and became quite a noted member of the Massachusetts Conference.

around three sides, and the pulpit stood between the two exterior doors. The pews were of the old-fashioned style, with doors and high backs. In 1843, during the ministry of Rev. Theodore Hill, the interior was modernized. After the occupation of the new church, the chapel was converted into a dwelling-house, and perished in the great fire of 1873. Another dwelling-house now stands upon its site.

On the 25th of October, 1839, a centenary meeting was held in the chapel, commencing at sunrise, and continuing during the day.

In January, 1843, an extensive religious revival commenced in the church, and extended to all the societies here. Prayer and conference meetings were held in the chapel every evening for several months, and an universal solemnity pervaded all classes of the community.

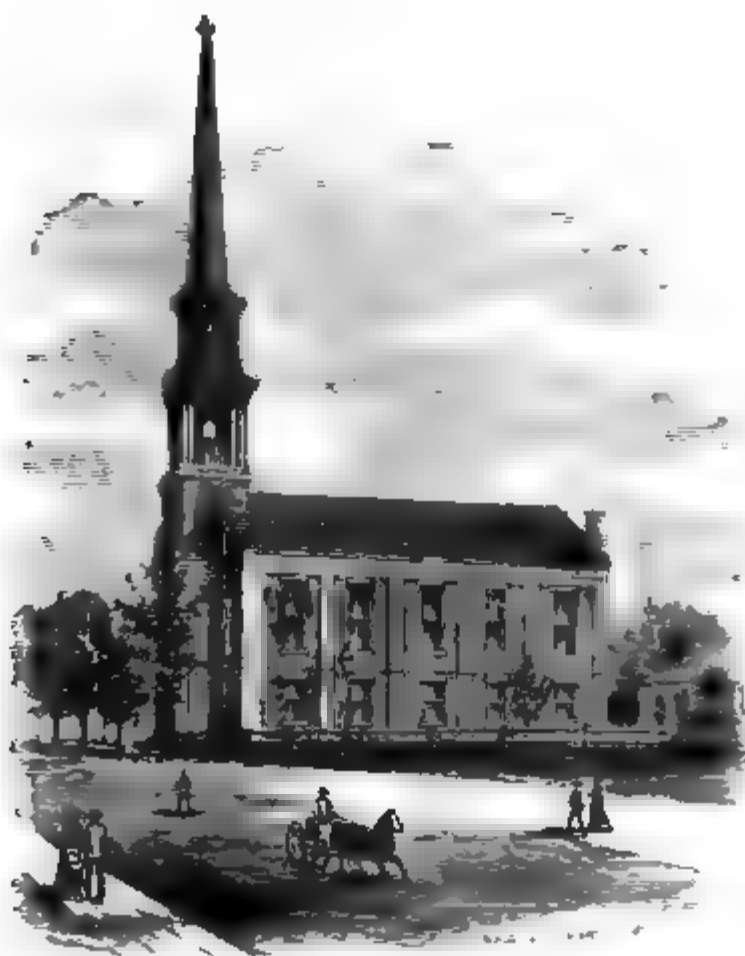
On the 23d of March, 1843, the first donation party to a minister, ever given here, took place at the house of Rev. Theodore Hill, pastor of the society.

Upon the division of the Maine Conference in 1848, the churches on the Penobscot belonging to the East Maine Conference adopted measures for an annual camp-meeting, which was held that year in Islesboro'. In September, 1849, the grove in Northport was first occupied for the purpose.

In 1851, the project of a new church was first seriously agitated, but with no result except to obtain the refusal of a lot. The sum of twenty-four hundred dollars was subscribed soon after. In 1858, by the perseverance of Rev. William J. Wilson, a sufficient amount to warrant the commencement of operations having been secured, ground was formally broken on the morning of June 15. On the afternoon of August 25, the south-easterly corner-stone of the present edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. A cavity prepared for the purpose received a tin box, eight inches square by four deep, containing the following articles: Methodist hymn-book, Bible, church reports, copies of the local and other newspapers; a historical sketch of the Methodist church in Belfast, prepared by John L. Locke; and several miscellaneous pamphlets. The exercises were conducted according to the ritual, by the Rev. F. A. Soule, presiding elder of the district. Owing to the intense heat, an address from the Rev. Benjamin F. Tefft, D.D., was postponed until evening, when it was delivered in the Unitarian Church. A History of Methodism in Belfast, written and read by Mr. John L. Locke, followed.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Wilson, who himself performed manual labor, the walls were soon raised and covered. An unexpected pecuniary gift from the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, and the proceeds of a levee, furnished material aid. At the camp-meeting, Mr. Wilson solicited assistance at every tent, cordially receiving even the smallest mite with the remark that each cent given would purchase a brick.¹ On the last day of the year 1858, the vestry, in the basement, a room sixty feet by forty-eight, was completed and dedicated. The sermon was preached from Hebrews x. 23-25, by Rev. F. A. Soule. A watch meeting took place in the evening.

The church was completed during the following year, and dedicated on the 11th of October, by a sermon from John xvii. 17,



METHODIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1858.

by the Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., of Boston. In the afternoon, thirty-five pews were sold. The highest price paid was \$187. The cost of the church edifice was \$9,800.²

¹ Rev. John L. Locke. At the close of the labors of Mr. Wilson here, in 1859, he received a pecuniary testimonial to his success in securing the erection of the church.

² Progressive Age, in which the dedicatory sermon is published.

The edifice is handsome in appearance, and is sub-
structed. Its dimensions are : length, eighty-five feet;
height of spire from the ground, one hundred
feet. There are eighty pews.

A melodeon, costing one hundred and fifty dollars
in the church the year after its completion.

On the 12th of April, 1860, the East Maine Conference
held here. Bishop Jones presided. About one hundred
men were present.

In 1869, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper increased the debt
from the society, by presenting a fine toned bell,¹ weighing
one hundred and one pounds, manufactured by William
of Boston. It arrived on the 19th of March, and
was immediately placed in the belfry. An engraved plate was
affixed to the balance-wheel, bearing this inscription

"Received March 20, 1869. The gift of Hon. J.
of Boston."

A session of the East Maine Conference commenced
on the 6th of May, 1874, and continued five days.
Jones, of New York, presided. On the Sabbath, a
large number in the city were occupied by members of the conference.
Clergymen from abroad in attendance.

LIST OF METHODIST MINISTERS STATIONED AT BELFAST

1795. Joshua Hall.	1804. William C.
1796. Enoch Mudge. ²	1805. Levi Wall
1797. " and Timothy Merritt.	1806. Samuel
1798. Enoch Mudge and John Finnegan.	Jonas
1799. John Merrick.	1807. David Sti
1800. John Gove.	1808. John Wil
1801. Joseph Baker.	1809. "
1802. Asa Pattee.	jamin J
1803. C. Munger and Samuel Thompson.	1810. David Stir
	Gray.
	1811. Nathan R
	1812. Amasa T

¹ It was accidentally cracked in 1875, and recast in December of the same year.

² Owing to frequent changes in the limits of circuits, perfect accuracy of preachers is not possible. But the foregoing list is believed to be correct by the conference minutes and traditions will admit of.

³ Elias Hull was appointed to the circuit this year, but exchanged with Enoch Mudge, who had been sent to Bath. *Stevens's Memorials*, First Series.

⁴ It is uncertain whether Messrs. Hillman and Weston or Williams were here this year.

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|---|--|
| 1813. John Jewett. | 1837. Mark Trafton. |
| 1814. Jonathan Chaney and
Joseph B. White. | 1838. J. C. Aspinwall. |
| 1815. Benjamin Jones. | 1839. J. W. Dunn. |
| 1816. „ and Daniel
Wentworth. | 1840. Benjamin F. Sprague. |
| 1817. William McGray. | 1841. Seavey W. Partridge. |
| 1818. Henry True. | 1842. E. Pinder. |
| 1819. „ | 1843-44. Theodore Hill. |
| 1820. John Briggs. | 1844-45. John Atwell. |
| 1821. Ebenezer F. Newell. | 1846-47. James Thurston. |
| 1822. „ | 1848-49. Daniel H. Mansfield. |
| 1823. Stephen Lovell. | 1850-51. Abial Foster. |
| 1824. „ | 1852-53. Ephraim H. Small. |
| 1825-26. Ezra Kellogg and William
H. Norris. | 1854. Cyrus M. Freeman. |
| 1826-27. Philip Munger and Gree-
lief Greeley. | 1855. Albert H. Hall. |
| 1828. Richard E. Schermerhorn. | 1856. John C. Prince and Edwin
Johnson. |
| 1829. Elijah Crooker. | 1857-58. William J. Wilson. |
| 1830. Caleb Fuller. | 1859. Joel A. Steele and Leander
S. Coan. |
| 1831. Francis Messure. | 1860-61. Lorenzo D. Wardwell. |
| 1832. Joshua Hall. | 1862-63. Thomas B. Tupper. |
| 1833-34. Phineas Higgins and
Joseph H. Jenne. | 1864-65. William J. Robinson. |
| 1835. Phineas Higgins. | 1866-67. True P. Adams. |
| 1836. Benjamin Jones. | 1868-70. Luther P. French. |
| | 1871-73. William L. Brown. |
| | 1874. George Pratt. |

CHAPTER XXI.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

First Universalist Sermon. — Society organized. — Rev. William A. Drew. — Monthly Newspaper. — Intolerance. — Town Hall refused for Services. — Formation of a Parish. — Members. — Church Edifice erected. — Engraving. — Dedication. — Rev. Andrew Pingree. — Installation of Rev. Darius Forbes. — Rev. F. A. Hodsdon settled. — Biographical Sketch. — Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher. — Organ. — Bell. — State Convention. — Rev. J. H. Farnsworth. — Parsonage Proprietary. — Owners of Meeting-house incorporated. — Rev. S. C. Hayford. — Advocates Spiritualism, and dismissed. — Resolutions. — Rev. Giles Bailey. — Church Edifice modernized. — Rededicated. — Rev. F. Stanley Bacon settled. — His Sudden Death.

THE first Universalist sermon preached here was in 1809,¹ by an itinerant missionary of that denomination. His services were held in the house of Benjamin Joy, on High Street, which was afterwards known as Cunningham's Hotel. No efforts towards forming a society were made until 1824, when one was organized at the Academy, under the style of the "Christian Society of Universalists in Belfast." Its name was subsequently changed to that of the "First Universalist Society in Belfast." The Rev. William A. Drew, of Farmington, now of Augusta, officiated as pastor from 1824 to 1826. During a portion of that period, he taught school, and edited the "Christian Visitant," a monthly publication, established by the Eastern Association of Universalists. Bigotry and intolerance were at first opposed to the new doctrine, and in 1825 the use of the town hall was refused to the society for services. Colonel Daniel Lane and others, being ten freeholders, then requested the selectmen to call a town meeting, to decide the matter. This was also refused. Thereupon application was made to Joseph Williamson, justice of the peace, who called a meeting as provided by law. A vote was passed "to lease any portion of the town hall to the Universalist Society, or any other society, for the purposes of religious worship, for a reasonable compensation." After Mr. Drew left, no regular

¹ In the Gospel Banner of July 2, 1852, Rev. W. A. Drew says that the first Universalist sermon ever delivered here was in 1822, by Rev. W. Frost, of Farmington.

preaching was maintained for several years, although services continued to be occasionally held in the court-house.

On the 27th of July, 1836, the society was reorganized, and a new constitution adopted. The members joining in the application for this purpose were David W. Lothrop, Freeman C. Raymond, P. P. Quimby, Samuel Edwards, Ebenezer Stevens, Jr., John Doyle, David G. Ames, Benjamin Kelley, Asa Edmunda, Thomas Bartlett, Sylvester C. Hewes, Samuel S. Burd, Darius D. Pinkham, Nicholas Phillips, Horatio N. Palmer, and Henry E. Burkmar. Messrs. Pinkham and Palmer are the only ones of the number now residing here. In 1839, measures were adopted for building a meeting-house; and under the direction of Daniel Putnam, Samuel B. Hanson, Robert Patterson, 5th, Samuel Eames, Gowen M. Armor, Samuel S. Burd, and James Gammans, constituting a committee for the purpose, the present edifice, at the corner of Court and Spring Streets, was erected. Work was



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1839.

commenced on the first day of May. On the fifth day of September the vane was placed in position on the spire, and on the 30th of October the house was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederic A. Hodsdon, of Levant, who afterwards became pastor. During the first year after the completion of the house, services were conducted by the Rev. Andrew Pingree, teacher of the village school, and by clergymen from abroad. In January, 1841, the Rev. Darius Forbes, of Hallowell, accepted a call to become pastor, and was installed on the 3d of

March. The Sermon and Charge on the occasion were by Rev. L. L. Sadler, the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Pingree, Address to the People by Rev. Calvin Gardner. A large number of persons attended the exercises.

The ministry of Mr. Forbes continued until January, 1844, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Frederic A. Hodsdon. The first pastoral connection of the latter terminated in 1848.

REV. FREDERIC A. HODSDON

was born in Berwick, Nov. 14, 1804. Before coming here, he had been settled at Levant and at Dexter. He accepted a second call to Belfast in 1858, and remained as pastor four years. In September, 1862, Governor Cony appointed him chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Maine Regiment, a position which he occupied until honorably discharged the next year. A commission as chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment was subsequently tendered him, but declined in consequence of ill-health. After a long and painful sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Hodsdon died at his residence here, Aug. 19, 1868, aged sixty-three years. His funeral took place from the church.

Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher, of East Thomaston, now Rockland, became pastor of the society in 1848. He was born in 1810, at Newburyport, Mass. He was one of the Bank Commissioners in 1837, and a member of the Executive Council in 1838 and 1839. His pastoral relations were dissolved in 1854. During their continuance, the society attained a higher degree of prosperity than it had ever enjoyed, being large, influential, and efficient. A new organ was placed in the church in 1849; and two years after, the exertions of the ladies, who held a fair for the purpose, procured the bell which is now used. The latter weighs 1,527 pounds, and was rung for the first time May 13, 1851.

During the fourth week in June, 1852, the Maine Convention of Universalists was held here. The proceedings were published in a pamphlet of fifty pages.

In June, 1855, Rev. J. H. Farnsworth was engaged as minister at a salary of \$900. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1822, and was educated in the public schools of that city, in which he was afterwards a teacher. Under his pastorate, difficulties crept into the society, from a feeling on the part of some that subjects of a political nature had been too frequently introduced into the pulpit; and he was dismissed at his own request, early in 1858.

After leaving here he took charge of a church in Rockport, Mass.

For the purpose of securing a residence for the minister, William Pitcher and others were incorporated by the Legislature of 1856 as the "Universalist Parsonage Proprietary," with authority to hold real estate to the value of \$5000. They soon after built the house on Court Street, now owned by B. C. Dinsmore.

The second pastorate of Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, which terminated in 1862, has already been mentioned. Rev. Calvin Gardner preached six months during 1863, and Rev. Mr. Hodsdon was then engaged for a year.

In 1865, the owners of the meeting-house were incorporated as a parish, under the name of "The First Universalist Parish in Belfast." Rev. S. C. Hayford having accepted a call, at a salary of \$800, commenced his labors July 1, 1865, and at first gave good satisfaction. Subsequently, he advocated Spiritualism; and, with only two dissenting votes, the society passed the following resolution of dismissal, Nov. 10, 1866.

"Whereas the Universalist society of Belfast is of long standing, and a large majority of those who are members are still firm in the faith as adopted and set forth by the Universalist Denomination, and have no valid reason to separate themselves from the church organization in the country; and whereas their pastor, the Rev. S. C. Hayford, has felt it to be his duty to renounce Universalism as a faith, and adopt Spiritualism, with the purpose and intent of preaching the same,¹ —

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That the society can no longer employ him, and it hereby discharges him from further services."

Rev. Giles Bailey,² formerly of Gardiner, succeeded Mr. Hayford.

During 1869–70, extensive additions and alterations in the church edifice were made. The whole structure was raised six feet, and a lecture and Sabbath-school room finished in the basement. In the main part of the house, fifty-eight new pews, circular in form, finished with chestnut and trimmed with black walnut were substituted for the old ones. The walls were painted in fresco, stained glass windows added, and gas introduced. Dedication services were held July 20, 1870, as follows: Prayer

¹ It was afterwards reported that he had renounced Spiritualism.

² On the 16th of October, 1868, Mr. Bailey delivered an address at the centennial anniversary at Acworth, N. H., his native place.

by Rev. Cazneau Palfrey, D.D., of Belfast ; Sermon by Rev. Amory Battles, of Bangor ; Closing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sessions, of Stockton. At their close, a collation was given in the lecture-room, followed by a sale of the pews at auction.

Rev. G. W. Quinby was engaged to supply the pulpit for six months, from Nov. 13, 1870. Rev. F. Stanley Bacon, who succeeded him, continued as pastor nearly two and a half years. Mr. Bacon died suddenly of apoplexy, Oct. 14, 1873, at the photograph rooms of H. L. Kilgore, on Main Street. He was a man of culture, and greatly esteemed as a sincere and eloquent minister. His remains were taken to Middletown, Conn., his native place, for interment, being followed to the depot by a sad procession of the members of the society. He was about forty years of age, and unmarried.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Congregational Society at Head of the Tide formed. — Church organized. — Meeting-house built. — Dedication. — Engraving. — Bell. — Settlement of Rev. Samuel Souther, Jr. — Biographical Sketch. — Succession of Acting Pastors. — Catholic Mission. — Father Ryan. — Episcopalians. — First Public Observance of Christmas. — Friends, or Quakers. — Mormons. — Free-will Baptists. — Millerites. — Religious Extravagances of Jonas S. Barrett. — "Archy Harding." — Seaman's Bethel.

ON the 31st of August, 1846, James Poor, John McKinley, John W. Wilder, Ephraim K. Maddocks, Edmund Whitmore, Charles Moore, Alfred Patterson, Joshua Towle, Samuel G. Peirce, William O. Wilder, Henry Davidson, Joseph W. Wilder, Silas D. Brown, John McKinley, Jr., John M. Shuman, and Samuel Bullen, "inhabitants of the north part of Belfast and vicinity, feeling the necessity and importance of having stated preaching at the Head of the Tide, in said Belfast," met at the house of Charles Moore, and organized a religious society, under the name of the "Puritan Society of Belfast." Soon after, forty-two members of the First Church asked and received their dismissal for the purpose of forming a church in connection with the new society. An ecclesiastical council, duly convened on the following 21st of September, proceeded to establish such a church, which the members voted to call "The North Church in Belfast." The religious exercises were as follows: Prayer by Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden, of East Thomaston; Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Hayes, of Frankfort; Organization by Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, of Camden; Fellowship by Rev. Edward F. Cutter, of Belfast; Address to Church by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport. A communion service was presented by the ladies of the parent church.

Meetings of the society were at first held in the school-house at the Head of the Tide. In 1847, the present house of worship was erected. It is fifty feet long by thirty-eight in width, and is eighteen feet high. The edifice was dedicated on the 22d of

September, 1847. The Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport, preached a sermon from Psalms lxxxix. 15. The dedicatory prayer was by Rev. Carlton Hurd, of Fryeburg. A bell, weighing



NORTH MEETING-HOUSE. BUILT 1847.

one thousand and twelve pounds, from the manufactory of H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, was soon after placed in the belfry.

The name of the society was changed on the 14th of August, 1847, to that of the "North Congregational Society of Belfast."

During the first year of the society's existence, several neighboring ministers occasionally preached. In August, 1847, a call was extended to Samuel Souther, Jr., a recent graduate at the Bangor Theological Seminary, to become the regular pastor, at an annual salary of five hundred dollars. This call being accepted, Mr. Souther was duly ordained on the same day that the meeting-house was dedicated. The exercises were as follows: Invocation by Rev. J. Freeman, of Prospect; Prayer by Rev. L. Wiswell, of Brooks; Sermon by Rev. Carlton Hurd, of Fryeburg; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. E. Gillet, D.D., of Hallowell; Charge by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Right Hand of Fellowship by

Rev. Edward F. Cutter, of Belfast; Address to the People by Rev. Daniel Sewall, of Castine; Benediction by the pastor.

REV. SAMUEL SOUTHER, JR.,

the son of Samuel and Mary (Webster) Souther, was born at Fryeburg, Feb. 26, 1819. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, taught school in Bangor and Searsport; studied divinity at Bangor Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1846. After leaving Belfast, he became agent of the American Sunday School Union for Maine; preached also at Fryeburg some time; was afterwards city missionary at Worcester, Mass.; eventually enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, and fell at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, aged forty-five. He married Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Ira Towle, of Fryeburg, June 29, 1847. Mr. Souther received a dismissal, at his own request, May 26, 1852.

Rev. Joseph R. Munsell, of Vermont, having supplied the pulpit during the summer after the resignation of Mr. Souther, was invited to become his successor. The invitation was accepted, and installing services took place Sept. 22, 1852. Rev. B. C. Chase, of Camden, made the Invocation, followed by a Sermon from Rev. Edward F. Cutter, of Belfast; Prayer by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Charge by Rev. Luther Wiswell, of Brooks; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. James Freeman, of Prospect; and Address to the People by Rev. S. H. Hayes, of Frankfort.

Mr. Munsell asked and obtained a dismissal Oct. 1, 1858, since which there has been no settled minister. The following is a list of subsequent acting pastors:—

Trueman A. Merrill, from Dec. 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1863. He is now settled in Wayland, Mass.

Josiah W. C. Pike, now of Holland, Mass., from Sept. 1, 1865, to October, 1866.

T. F. Chambers, from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1870.

Daniel L. Smart, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870.

Robert Doig, from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1871.

William N. Todd, from May to November, 1872.

Arthur G. Fitz, from May 24 to Nov. 24, 1873. He is now Pastor of a church at West Stafford, Conn.

At present there is no pastor.

The number of Catholics here has always been too limited for

the support of a resident clergyman. Father Ryan, from Whitefield, it is believed held the first services here about 1830. At his death, which took place in 1872, he was the oldest priest in the country. In 1844, Father Moore held meetings in Washington Hall. The Rev. John Force preached in February, 1851. For several years prior to 1870, the Catholics maintained a small chapel on Primrose Street, being visited once a month by missionaries from Ellsworth or Rockland. They have since worshipped in Hayford Hall and in Johnson's Hall. At present the Rev. J. Peterson, of Rockland, occasionally comes here. The whole number of Catholics here and in the immediate vicinity is about one hundred and fifty.¹

There are a few Episcopalians here, and services are occasionally held. The Rev. Joel Clap, of Gardiner, occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian Church a single Sabbath in 1838. For the first time in the annals of the town, Christmas was recognized that year as one of the noticeable days in the calendar, being celebrated in the church last named.

The Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of the Maine Diocese, held services in the Methodist vestry on the 5th of September, 1867, and again in 1871.

In 1817, for the first time in this place, religious services were held by members of the denomination known as Friends, or Quakers. Most prominent among those whom the Spirit moved to speak on the occasion was Anna Almy, from Providence, R. I., a young lady who won all hearts by her personal charms, by the pure, almost divine spirituality of her utterances, and who left behind her many warm friends "almost persuaded to be Christians" according to her pure, peaceful, simple faith. All were not brought, however, within the influence of her teachings.² She was probably the first female preacher here.

In 1838, two illiterate Mormons preached in the court-house, but without making any proselytes. The revelation of polygamy had not then been proclaimed.

During the spring and summer of 1840, Free-will Baptist meetings were held in the town hall. Above the inside door, an inscription, "Woe to the Hireling!" was painted in large letters. The society was not acknowledged by the "Second Meeting."

Millerism, or the doctrine of the second coming of Christ, ob-

¹ W. S. Brannagan.

² Crosby's Annals.

tained a slight foothold here in the spring of 1843, under the influence of itinerant preachers; and on the day designated for the end of all earthly things some of the sect awaited the event, arrayed in their ascension robes. The delusion has been repeatedly revived. In 1854, its followers held a series of meetings in City Hall, and obtained some converts. During the last week in August, 1867, they maintained a camp-meeting at the foot of Court Street; and, six years after, another on the east side of the river. The devout believers were firmly persuaded of the approaching end of the world, and relinquished their daily avocations.

A singular instance of religious extravagance occurred here in 1842 and 1843. Jónas S. Barrett, a stone mason, an honest and in other respects a sensible man, having adopted novel but somewhat obscure notions of theology, embodied them in a pamphlet of forty-seven pages, entitled "New Views upon the Bible, and its Abuses by the Priests," which appeared in December of the former year. Its doctrines were incomprehensible: they were a medley of mysticism and the dreams of Swedenborg. On the 15th of July, 1843, he celebrated the anniversary of "the first year of the second coming of Christ" in the following peculiar manner. In front of his house, which stood on the corner of High and Peach Streets, a grove of evergreens was extemporized and a flag-staff erected, from which floated a white banner, bearing the inscription, "Opening of the Seven Seals," with the representation of a Bible having seven clasps, three of which were broken. At nine o'clock in the morning, seven cannon were fired, emblematic of the seven thunders that announced the opening of the seals. A bugle, drum, and fife furnished music, and a dinner was free to all who chose to partake of it. During the day Mr. Barrett moved among the numerous visitors, discoursing upon his peculiar tenets, and courteously answering all questions that were propounded to him. The best of order prevailed, and the occasion excited amusement rather than ridicule. Mr. Barrett afterwards went to Auburn, California, where he died in 1864.

Among the converts to Barrett's doctrines was one Archelaus Harding, an old man of unsound mind, familiarly known as "Archy Harding." He belonged in Prospect, where he was formerly a Free-will Baptist preacher. He wore a long white beard which descended to his waist, and would kneel in the street or in the mud, whenever moved so to do, and offer prayer. Ignorant people regarded him as a prophet, or as one gifted with "second

sight," because he was said to have foretold the death of several persons. Whenever derided, he would pronounce an anathema, which even the most thoughtless feared.

During the summer of 1845, religious services for sailors were held in Washington Hall, which received the appellation, for the time being, of the Seaman's Bethel.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Belfast Social Library Society. — Original Members. — Catalogue of Books. — Circulating Library. — Periodical Club. — Reading-room. — Bookstores. — Belfast Debating Society. — Belfast Lyceum. — Officers. — Lecturers. — First Anniversary. — Lectures under old Organization. — Miscellaneous Lectures. — Revival of Lyceum in 1850. — Success. — Distinguished Lecturers. — Course in Aid of the Methodist Church. — Home Course. — Debating Society. — Lectures from 1870 to 1874. — Belfast Academy. — Trustees. — Grant of Land. — Building erected. — Dedicated. — Succession of Preceptors. — Building burned. — Rebuilt. — Occupied for Public Schools. — Teachers' Institutes. — College Graduates.

THROUGH the influence of the Rev. Mr. Price, an association was formed, April 21, 1800, called the Belfast Social Library Society. The original members were James Badger, John Brown, Jr., Alexander Clark, John Cochran, Major William Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham, William Cunningham, 2d, Tolford Durham, John Durham, Captain Samuel Eells, John Gilmore, James Gray, Allen Hall, John Haskell, Captain Samuel Houston, Jr., Robert Houston, Joseph Houston, Reuben Kimball, Daniel Kirkpatrick, Ephraim McFarland, Ephraim McKeen, Wiggins Merrill, James Miller, James Nesmith, Thomas Nesmith, Dr. John S. Osborn, Robert Patterson, 2d, Martin Patterson, Rev. Ebenezer Price, John Russ, Isaac Senter, Benjamin Smith, Thaddeus Spring, Nahum Spring, Robert Steele, Lieutenant Jonathan Wilson, Jonathan White, and Robert White, — thirty-nine in all. Others were subsequently added. The admission fee was two dollars. The code of laws and regulations, comprised in eight chapters and forty-five articles, was comprehensive enough for a library of great magnitude. Mr. Price was the first librarian, and the books were at first deposited at his house : they were afterwards removed to the store of James Nesmith, being kept in a locked case. The receipts for the first year, from shares and an assessment, were \$110.62, of which \$96.88 was expended in the purchase of seventy-eight volumes.¹ After Mr. Price left, the interest in the association

¹ The following is a catalogue of books embraced in the first purchase, Aug. 21 and Nov. 10, 1800, made of John West, of Boston, with the cost of each volume : —

Fellowes & Simpson, the publishers of the "Gazette," opened a circulating library of two hundred volumes, in 1824, at their bookstore. Noyes P. Hawes succeeded them in 1829, and increased the number of volumes to over six hundred. Twenty reviews and periodicals were taken for his patrons. H. G. O. Washburn maintained a circulating library for several years, from 1844.

A periodical club existed in 1841 and 1842, having head-quarters at the store of B. Peirce, at the corner of High and Market Streets.

The only reading-room, excepting during political campaigns, ever sustained here was in connection with the Journal Office. It existed two or three years, having been established Dec. 13, 1850.

The first store exclusively for the sale of books and stationery was opened in November, 1822, by Fellowes & Simpson, in a wooden building on the site of that now occupied by Clark & Fernald, at the corner of High and Market Streets. Their sign was the figure of a Bible. W. R. Simpson succeeded them. He sold out to Noyes P. Hawes in 1829, who offered a supply of books far exceeding the demand, in the store on Main Street, now occupied by Woods, Mathews, & Baker. John Dorr opened a bookstore here in 1833. H. G. O. Washburn became its proprietor five years after, and continued the business at Nesmith's Corner until 1846. He then removed to No. 29 Main Street, which is now occupied for the same purpose by M. P. Woodcock & Son. John S. Caldwell became established in the business here in 1837: he still continues in the same store on Main Street, where he commenced.

Cook Kimball, from Hallowell, was the first book-binder here: he came in 1826. John Dorr succeeded him.

The Belfast Debating Society was organized in the spring of 1827, and continued to flourish for two seasons. The disputants appear to have been Albert G. Jewett, William Stevens, Alfred Johnson, Jr., H. J. Anderson, P. R. Hazeltine, Joseph Williamson, and others. The first anniversary was celebrated at the courthouse, April 17, 1828, by an address from A. G. Jewett, then a student at law.¹ At this period, the capacity of women for educational exercises was recognized. "Two lyceums," says the "Journal" of Feb. 18, 1829, "are now in operation in this village; but we blush to state that both are composed and directed by females."

¹ Waldo Democrat.

The exercises are the reading of interesting articles from periodicals, followed by such comments as the members are disposed to make. Our debating society, which has existed nearly two years, has declined as the interest has passed away." Previous to 1830, the only lectures of which any record exists were a course upon Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at the Eagle Hotel, in March, 1826, by Mr. Tenney, and one upon Philosophy at Phoenix Hall, by A. Williams, during the winter of 1829.

On the evening of Jan. 8, 1830, a large number of citizens assembled at the court-house, to provide for a course of lectures. The result of the meeting was the establishment of the Belfast Lyceum, an institution that retained its vitality longer than any similar one here before or since. The first officers were William Stevens, president, Oliver A. Washburn, vice-president, Justus Hurd, secretary, J. W. Webster, treasurer. During the year, lectures were delivered March 17, by Mr. Pearl, on Infant Schools; March 18, by William Stevens; May 6, by Rev. William Frothingham; May 20, by Judge Alfred Johnson, on the Application of Natural Science to Animal and Vegetable Worlds; June 10, by Albert Bingham, on Mnemonics; July 9, 15, and 22, by Dr. Hollis Monroe, on Botany; August 19, by Dr. Richard Moody on the Varieties of the Human Species; August 26, by Thomas C. Barker, on the Progressive Improvement of the Races; September 16, by James W. Webster, on Paintings; August 5, by Dr. J. P. Alden; September 29, by Samuel Upton, on General and Useful Knowledge; October 13, by F. H. Upton, on Variety and Use of Language; October 30, by William Stevens, on Influence of Bodily Exercise upon the Mind; November 4, by H. G. K. Calef, on Freedom of the Mind; and, December 3, by Dr. Richard Moody, on Chemical Affinity. These lectures were varied by debates and readings.

The first anniversary of the Lyceum was observed April 21, 1831, by public exercises at the meeting-house, consisting of an address by William Stevens, and a poem by W. G. Crosby, accompanied by music from the Belfast Musical Society. During January, a course of lectures on Electricity was given by Dr. J. P. Alden; followed, February 17, by a lecture by Dr. Moody; February 24, by N. C. Bishop; March 10, by J. W. Webster; March 17, by William H. Burrill; March 22, by Otis Patterson, on the Progress of Science; May 5, by Dr. T. C. Barker, on the Fata Morgana, followed by a series upon Chemistry by the same;

May 12, by N. C. Bishop, on Temperance ; May 26, by C. H. Upton, on Astronomy ; July 14, by C. C. Porter ; August 18, by A. Bingham ; August 25, by R. Moody ; September 15, by Otis Patterson, on Common Sense ; September 25, by W. H. Burrill ; October 20, by F. Lord ; and November 3, by Dr. J. P. Alden.

In 1832, the only lecturers appear to have been the Rev. Cyril Pearl, August 26 ; and Samuel Upton, December 12. The following year lectures were delivered, February 8, by S. Heath ; February 28, by George Child ; April 4, by Samuel Upton ; May 23, by Rev. Silas McKeen ; November 3, by William Stevens ; and, December 26, by Mr. Harrington, on the Steam Engine, illustrated by a miniature railroad and locomotive. June 26, 1834, A. M. Quimby lectured on Electricity and Lightning Conductors. May 26, 1836, Thomas H. Perry commenced a course of chemical lectures. The Rev. William Frothingham lectured before the Lyceum December 20 ; Mr. McKeen, Jan. 6, 1837 ; G. W. Swazy, of Bucksport, February 10 ; and Richard Pike, April 5. During the winter of 1838, a course of astronomical lectures was given by the Rev. Richard Woodhull, of Thomaston.¹

From 1838 to 1848, no lectures before the Lyceum were given. The organization, however, was maintained, Hiram O. Alden being elected president, Oct. 30, 1843.

On the 29th of March, 1841, Dr. Thomas C. Barker, of West Prospect, commenced a course of twenty lectures upon Chemistry, at the Academy. During the summer, Major Tochman, a Polish exile, addressed the public upon the character of his countrymen, and their prospects of freedom. Lectures on Phrenology were given, in July, by Mr. Vining ; and on Animal Magnetism, in September, by Dr. Collyer. In May, 1842, the Rev. John Lord delivered a course of lectures of a high literary order upon "The Middle Ages." On the evening of June 23, a Mormon lectured at the court-house, on the doctrine and creed of the "Latter-day Saints ;" and a Millerite at the Methodist Church, upon the Millennium. Dr. George W. Ellis delivered a course of lectures upon Phrenology in October. During December, the Rev. Moses Springer, editor of the Maine Farmer's Almanac, delivered an interesting course upon Astronomy ; and Mr. Bailey, minister of the Sailor's Home Society, spoke in behalf of seamen. In 1843, lectures were given during September, by Dr. A. Bartlett, on Phrenology ; October 25, at the Baptist Church, by Elihu Burritt,

¹ Journal.

the "Learned Blacksmith," on the "Policy of Peace;" Nov. 25 and 26, at the court-house, by C. P. Castanis, a native Greek upon his country and Marco Bozzaris; during December, a course upon Anatomy and Physiology, by Dr. Calvin Cutter; by Phineas P. Quimby, upon Mesmerism; and on the Education of the Blind by Mr. Bowen, a blind man. In May, 1844, Mr. A. H. Park, a man blind from his birth, delivered a course of lectures, at the court-house, on Astronomy. Albert Merrill lectured on Phonography, Feb. 18, 1845; and in May Dr. George W. Ellis gave a course on Phrenology, with practical illustrations. Dr. Darling gave six lectures in the month of May, 1846, at the court-house, on Physiology. In November, there was a lecture by Mr. Norton on Astronomy, and one on the Magnetic Telegraph. In February, 1847 Mr. Frederic Sanborn opened the lecture campaign with a course on Galvanism and Electricity, at the Academy. A lecture on Common Schools was delivered at the Unitarian Church, on the evening of May 22, by William G. Crosby, Secretary of the Board of Education. Professor Beal gave several lectures in July on a new method of reading music, called the Numeral Harmony. Lunsford Lane, of North Carolina, once a slave, lectured at the court-house, on the evening of August 13, on Slavery and its Influences at the North. Captain Andrew T. Palmer, who had just returned from Mexico on the evening of the 24th of December gave a very interesting lecture at Washington Hall on the climate, products, and the social and political condition of that country, and upon the movement of our army, in which he had participated. His lecture was repeated the following evening.

With the revival of the Lyceum, in January, 1848, weekly meetings for discussion were held. Lectures were given, January 25 by the Rev. Edward F. Cutter; February 15, by the Rev. Joseph Ricker; March 2, by the Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher; March 14, by Joseph Williamson; April 18, by the Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; May 9, by Colonel James W. Webster (in verse); August 1, by W. H. Codman, of Camden. C. A. Wakefield, of New York lectured, April 20, on the Magnetic Telegraph; Dr. N. Wheeler in May, on Phrenology; and, in August, Dr. Samuel Gregory delivered three lectures on the Professional Education of Women and Physicians. In January, 1849, the Rev. Cazneau Palfrey lectured on "Memory." During the same month, Dr. Young commenced a course on Chemistry. On the 6th of February, Mr. Holt lectured on Palestine; and, in March, Dr. Josiah Prescott, on Hydropathy

In 1850, Mr. Springer gave several lectures, at the court-house, on Astronomy, in the winter; and, in April, Dr. H. G. Darling gave several on Biology and Psychology. In November, Mr. Spencer gave a course on the same topics. Mr. S. F. Green lectured in June on the Cultivation of the Memory; and, in December, Rev. J. W. Hanson, who had just returned from the World's Peace Convention at Frankfort, Germany, which he attended as delegate from this district, lectured on Peace.

At the reorganization of the Lyceum under the new system, Nov. 20, 1850, Ralph C. Johnson was chosen president, Hugh J. Anderson vice-president, and Joseph Williamson, Jr., secretary. A successful course of lectures was maintained during the season of 1850-51 at the City Hall, in McClintock's Block, then just completed, and the most spacious room in town. The following were the lecturers and their subjects: December 13, Rev. George Shepard, D.D., of Bangor, upon "Reading;" January 4, George Sennott, of Boston, upon "Popular Delusions concerning the Middle Ages;" January 10, Rev. E. S. Gannett, D.D., of Boston, upon "Conversation;" January 17, Rev. E. F. Cutter, of Belfast, upon "Iceland;" January 20-25, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, upon "A Grain of Corn," "The Principles of Geology," and "The Art and Science of Mining;" January 31, N. Abbott, upon "The Equality of Human Conditions;" February 7, Rev. A. L. Stone, upon "The True Mission of Woman;" February 14, Rev. N. C. Fletcher, upon "The Natural History of Man;" February 20, Bishop Horatio Southgate, upon "The Domestic Life of the Turks;" March 8, Rev. J. H. Allen, of Bangor, upon "The Problem of the Age;" March 24, Professor Calvin E. Stowe, upon "The Origin of Letters;" March 28, Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport, upon "The Province of the Pulpit in Connection with the Affairs of Government." There were other lectures during the year: in May, by the Rev. C. W. Dennison, on California; in July, by Professor Grimes, on Biology; and, in August, by the Rev. John M. Spear, on Crime.

For the season of 1851-52, a larger number of distinguished men were engaged. The course opened October 23, by a lecture from Henry N. Hudson, of Boston, upon "Falstaff;" followed, October 31, by Professor Shepard, of Bangor, upon "Charles James Fox;" November 6, by Rev. T. Starr King, of Boston, upon "Socrates;" November 13, by Charles C. Hazewell, of

¹ This was published complete, in the "Journal" of Feb. 7 and Feb. 14, 1851.

Boston, upon "Roman Slavery;" November 20, by Rev. William Ware, of Cambridge, Mass., upon "Usefulness of the Fine Arts;" December 4, by a poem upon "Improvement," from Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass.; December 8, by Rev. A. L. Stone of Boston, upon "Kossuth and Hungary;" December 12, by Rev. S. L. Caldwell, of Bangor, upon "Unwritten History;" December 13, by Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, upon "The World's Fair;" February 3, by Rev. S. Judd, of Augusta, upon "The Beautiful;" February 12, by Rev. Cazneau Palfrey, upon "The Reading of Fiction;" February 19, by Rev. Joseph Ricker, upon "Earnestness as an Element of Character;" February 27, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., of New York, upon "The Social and the Actual;" March 5, by A. G. Jewett, upon "The City of Paris;" March 10, by Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, upon "The Progressive Development of Mankind."

As the Lyceum system became expanded through New England, lecturers were unwilling to make engagements away from the line of railroad connection, especially during the winter;¹ and the third course was not so successful as the former ones. The series for 1852-53 included lectures from Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Lynn, Mass., upon "Our Fathers;" from Rev. Ezra S. Gannett D.D., of Boston, upon "New England;" a poem, entitled "The Scholar's Hope," from Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass. and a course of five lectures upon "Civilized Man," by Rev. Henry Giles. These lectures were delivered in Peirce's Hall, which was built during the summer of 1852.

During the season of 1853-54, the Lyceum was addressed December 20, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, upon "The Mormons;" followed, December 28, by William C. Williamson, who delivered a poem, called "Past and Present;" January 15, by Rev. Charles Rockwell, upon "American Life;" January 26, by Rev. Samuel Cole, upon "The Elements of Success;" February 2 by Rev. Charles Allen, of Biddeford, upon "Oliver Cromwell;" by Rev. Theodore Parker; by Rev. Henry P. Torsey, of Readfield, upon "The Bible for the Purposes of Mental Culture;" March 3, by Edward Kent, of Bangor, upon "Brazil;" and, March 9 and 10, by Miss Lucy Stone, upon "Woman's Rights" and the "Political Disabilities of Women." Charles Lowell, of Ellsworth delivered an independent course of three lectures.

¹ Waterville was then the nearest railway terminus, and the stage left here at four o'clock A.M. In making the journey, with the thermometer at ten degrees below zero, several lecturers were frost-bitten.

The lecturers for 1854-55 were Rev. Samuel Cole, Rev. Charles Allen, Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev. Henry P. Torsey, William C. Williamson, whose subject was "The Eastern War," and Albert G. Jewett, who gave a personal account of the French Revolution of 1848.

During the next six years, the system of popular lectures did not prove successful in Maine, and no course was maintained here.

During the winter of 1861-62, a course of lectures was given in aid of the Methodist Church, at its vestry. A. G. Jewett inaugurated the course, Nov. 30: his subject was the "National Crisis." He was followed, Dec. 5, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway; Dec. 11, by J. G. Dickerson; Dec. 18, by Seth L. Milliken; Jan. 1, by Philo Hersey, on "Moral Culture;" Jan. 2, by William G. Crosby, on "Gossip;" Jan. 21, by Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Searsport; Feb. 1, by Dr. Putnam Simonton, of Searsport, on "The Invisible Forces of Nature;" Feb. 8, by Joseph Williamson, on "American Literature;" and, Feb. 20, by William H. McLellan, on "The Negro in Connection with the Present Rebellion." Dr. Sanger, of Philadelphia, lectured, Jan. 4, on "Elements of Character."

But two lectures were delivered the following season: one by Rev. E. O. Haven, Dec. 25, on "The White Races of Men in America;" and the other by Rev. Mr. Hawes, on "Mutual Improvement." During the winter, an old-fashioned Debating Society, over which A. G. Jewett presided, held weekly meetings at Peirce's Hall. It was maintained until the next year.

Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Portland, lectured Dec. 20, 1865, on "Natural Science." Professor W. D. Gunning, in September, 1866, gave a course on Geology. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, of Boston, lectured upon "Arctic Explorations," Nov. 11, 1867, being the only lecture of the season.

A home course of lectures commenced Dec. 2, 1868, with Rev. Wooster Parker, on "Radicals;" followed Dec. 17, by Dr. Putnam Simonton, of Searsport, on "Superstition;" Dec. 28, by Rev. Giles Bailey, on "Books and Reading;" Jan. 4, by Rev. Dr. Palfrey, on "Government of the People;" Jan. 11, by Dr. Lewis W. Pendleton, on "Common Salt;" Jan. 18, by Rev. L. P. French, on the "Resources of our Country;" Jan. 25, by Rev. Winslow O. Thomas, on "Life's Battles;" Feb. 2, by Joseph Williamson, on "The Waldo Patent;" Feb. 8, by S. L. Milliken, on "Aristocracy;" Feb. 22, by William G. Crosby, who delivered a poem entitled "The Magic

Lantern," which he read before a Belfast audience thirty-eight years before; March 8, by Judge J. G. Dickerson, on the "Progress of Civilization;" March 29, by David Barker, of Exeter, on "My First Courtship," a poem; and May 25, by Governor Chamberlain, whose subject was the "Surrender of Lee."

The opening of the railroad in the fall of 1870 gave new facilities for obtaining lecturers from abroad, which were improved by a successful course at Hayford Hall, as follows: Nov. 23, Hon. William Parsons, Boston, subject, "Christopher Columbus;" Dec. 2, E. P. Whipple, upon "Loafing and Laboring;" Dec. 19, General James A. Hall, on "The Battle of Gettysburg;" Dec. 29, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, on "The Adirondacks;" Jan. 5, J. S. C. Abbott, on "The Spanish Court and Nation;" Jan. 21, Nelson Dingley, Jr., on "The Mormons;" Jan. 26, John G. Saxe, on "Yankee Land," a poem; Feb. 2, Professor E. S. Morse, on "How Animals move;" March 1, Paul du Chaillu, on "Equatorial Africa;" March 7, C. C. Coffin, on "The Great Northwest;" March 16, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, on "The Reason Why;" and May 7, by the same, on "Women of the War." Tickets for this course were afforded at two dollars and a half; for a single evening, fifty cents.

For the winter of 1871-72, the Lyceum committee announced ten lectures, which were commenced, Oct. 26, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, upon "Deacons;" succeeded, Nov. 10, by Hon. William Parsons, upon "Paris before and after the Siege;" Nov. 23, by Professor E. S. Morse, upon "How Animals grow;" Dec. 7, by Paul du Chaillu, upon "The Gorilla;" Dec. 14, by Miss Olive Logan, upon "Nice Young Men;" Jan. 18, Black's Stereopticon; Feb. 1, by Rev. A. A. Willetts, upon "Sunshine;" Feb. 8, by Mrs. Alice Dutton, upon "The Vexed Question;" March 22, by Wendell Phillips, upon "The Lost Arts;" March 29, by Colonel T. W. Higginson, upon "The Aristocracy of the Dollar;" and April 12, by Robert Collyer, upon "Clear Grit." Independent of the Lyceum, original and selected readings were given, Jan. 15, by General J. W. Webster.

The season of 1872-73 opened, Nov. 14, by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, subject, "Our Folks and other Folks;" E. H. Elwell, of Portland, lectured, Feb. 20, upon "Pompeii;" Rev. Mr. Willets, of Philadelphia, Jan. 21, upon "Moonshine;" and President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, Feb. 6, upon "The Battle of Gettysburg." Frederick Douglass gave the last of the course, March 17, upon "Reminiscences of Slavery."

In 1874, lectures were delivered, Jan. 13, by Miss Anna Dickinson, upon "Joan of Arc;" and, March 9, by Seth L. Milliken, upon "The Crusades." During September, a course of lectures upon Geology, by Professor W. D. Gunning, took place. A series of ten lectures at the Methodist vestry was opened, Dec. 17, by Rev. C. Stone, D.D., of Bangor, whose subject was "Reading."

BELFAST ACADEMY.

"Sixteen years since," says White's History, which was written in 1827, "the munificence of individual inhabitants caused an edifice to be erected suitable for a public Academy." The act of incorporation, granted Feb. 29, 1808, designated as trustees George Ulmer and Samuel A. Whitney of Lincolnville, Alfred Johnson, Phineas Ashmun, Bohan P. Field, Thomas Whittier, James Nesmith, Nathan Read, John Wilson, Jonathan Wilson, and Thaddeus Hubbard of Belfast, Oliver Mann and Rev. William Mason of Castine, and Rev. Mighill Blood, and Caleb B. Hall of Bucksport. In the language of the charter, the purpose of the institution was for "promoting piety, morality, and religion, and for the education of youth in such languages and such liberal arts and sciences as the trustees shall from time to time direct." The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars was raised for an endowment, by subscription, principally from citizens: there were, however, some liberal donations from non-residents. Captain Ephraim McFarland gave as the site one and three quarter acres of land on High Street, valued at \$500. Subsequently, by paying him \$220, this was exchanged for a lot with twenty-eight rods frontage on High Street, and running far enough back to make four acres. The grant was expressed in the deed to be "for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an academy or some higher institution of learning." The lot extended from what is now Elm Street to the Salmond line, and included the premises of James P. White, F. M. Lancaster, James Gammans, and Mrs. William G. Veazie.

By legislative enactment, a half township, of six miles square, from unappropriated lands in the then county of Washington, was granted for the use of the institution. This tract, subsequently known as "Belfast Academy plantation," is now the town of Ludlow, seven miles west of Houlton. By the last census, it contained three hundred and seventy-one inhabitants. Lots were sold to settlers, in 1826, at one dollar per acre; and, in 1840, for one dollar and a half per acre. Eleven years afterwards, Hon. James White gave \$2,000 for the remainder.

An Academy building was completed in 1811. It occupied the site of the house owned by Mrs. Veazie, a portion being within the present line of Church Street, and was reached by an avenue from High Street. The structure was of wood, and unpainted. It had a portico and cupola.

Under date of Jan. 15, 1811, the trustees voted "that the Academy be dedicated immediately prior to its being opened, by an introductory prayer, a sermon or oration, and appropriate music, and that the trustees have a public dinner." A formal dedication took place May 18, 1811. An oration was delivered by James Porter, the first preceptor, which, in the language of the vote of thanks passed by the trustees, was "elegant and appropriate." It was also voted "that the thanks of the trustees be presented to William Moody and the other musicians, for their appropriate and highly gratifying performances on the occasion."¹

The Academy was immediately opened under the charge of Mr. Porter, who was a brother of Zaccheus Porter, Esq., counsellor-at-law. It is believed that the following succession of teachers is correct:—

1811.	James Porter. ²	Graduated at Williams College,	1810.
1813.	George Downes. ³	„ „ Harvard „	1812.
1814.	John Bulfinch. ⁴	„ „ „ „	1812.
1815.	Henry Bulfinch. ⁵	„ „ „ „	1821.
1816–17.	Ralph Cushman. ⁶		
1817–18.	William Frothingham.	„ „ „	1799.
1819.	— Putnam.		
1823.	Nathaniel Haynes. ⁷	„ „ Bowdoin „	1823.
1824.	Calvin Holton. ⁸		
1828.	Luther D. Sawyer.	„ „ „ „	1828.
1836–37.	Richard Pike. ⁹	„ „ „ „	1836.

¹ Records of trustees.

² Mr. Porter afterwards became a clergyman, and settled at Pomfret, Conn., where he died June, 1856, aged seventy-one years.

³ Mr. Downes was for many years a prominent lawyer in Calais: he died in 1869.

⁴ Mr. Bulfinch read law with Bohan P. Field. He practised law at Union, and then at Waldoborough, where he now resides.

⁵ A younger brother of John Bulfinch. He died Jan. 28, 1853, aged fifty-five.

⁶ From Andover Theological Seminary. He became a minister, and died Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1831.

⁷ He afterwards practised law and edited a newspaper in Bangor: he died in 1836.

⁸ Afterwards a missionary to Africa, where he died in 1826.

⁹ A native of Prospect, and afterwards minister in Dorchester. He died in 1863.

1838.	Albert Merrill. ¹	Graduated at Bowdoin College,	1837.
1839-40.	Sheridan F. Bates. ²	„ Middlebury „	1837.
1841-42.	George W. Field. ³	„ Bowdoin „	1837.
1846-47.	Same.		
1847.	William F. Bridge. ⁴	„ Harvard „	1846.
1848.	William B. Edson. ⁵	„ „ „	1848.
1849.	John D. Taylor. ⁶	„ „ „	1849.
1850-51.	William Osgood. ⁷	„ „ „	1850.
1852.	Wm. C. Williamson. ⁸	„ „ „	1852.

The rate of tuition as first prescribed by the trustees was to be not more than five dollars per term for each scholar, the whole number of whom was not to exceed thirty-five.

When Church Street was located in 1823, it terminated at the north line of the Academy lot, the design being to connect it with High Street by a street running at right angles, thus preserving the square in the centre of which the building stood as a public park. The next year a vote to carry the street across the lot, as it now runs, to the Northport road, was passed, after much discussion, by a majority of nine. An elaborate protest, fortified with arguments against the continuation, was presented by the trustees at the town meeting; but their remonstrance proved unavailing. The legality of the measure was then tested. As the land had been granted for public uses, it was contended that the town had no authority to lay out a road over the premises. Accordingly, an action of trespass was commenced by the trustees against William Salmond, who, in 1833, as highway surveyor, had removed a fence from the line of the street. The court held that the land was liable to be appropriated for a highway, and the street was immediately opened.⁹

When the British were in possession of this place in 1814, the Academy was occupied as a barrack by a portion of their troops. After that time and before the Unitarian meeting-house was built, it was occupied occasionally for public religious services. In the summer of 1829, it was occupied for a while by a troop of strolling

¹ Now a lawyer in Portland.

² Mr. Bates died at sea, June 25, 1841, on a voyage for his health.

³ Now pastor of the Central Church, Bangor.

⁴ Now a minister at Peterborough, N. Y.

⁵ Mr. Edson entered the ministry.

⁶ Now a lawyer in New York City.

⁷ Now a physician in Boston.

⁸ Now a lawyer in Boston.

⁹ Maine Reports, Vol. II. page 109, where the case is reported.

play-actors, who succeeded admirably well in murdering Shakespeare and victimizing all who were indiscreet enough to give them credit. For a while after that, until 1836, it was left to take care of itself; its door open day and night, as an invitation to all tramps and night-walkers to enter and take possession; the haunt of the muses was no longer "classic ground."¹

In 1836, a sale of a portion of the lands granted by Massachusetts placed the institution in a successful financial condition, and during that year the trustees voted "that the building be put in repair, a preceptor employed, and that sixty dollars be appropriated for apparatus." Under the new arrangement, the number of pupils was one hundred and fifty-two.²

In 1840, the building was removed to the location of the present one, and thoroughly reconstructed. The institution continued to flourish until Dec. 17, 1842, when an accidental fire consumed the edifice with a portion of its contents. In 1846,³ the present brick structure was erected, at a cost of \$2,200, and occupied according to the original purpose of the founders, until 1852, when it was tendered to the town for public schools. All the land excepting the lot⁴ as now enclosed was sold during the last-named year, at the rate of \$800 per acre.

In 1839, an effort was made by some of the teachers of Waldo County to awake a deeper interest in the subject of popular education. An association was formed, and several meetings for discussion took place. John K. True delivered a public lecture at the Unitarian Church, Dec. 4. The organization did not flourish, and no movement of the kind appears to have been made again for several years.

A change in the school system of the State in 1846 was productive of many good influences. In November of that year, the first Educational Convention for Waldo County was held here; the object being to choose a member of the Board of Education created by the Legislature. Every town but four was represented. E. M. Thurston delivered an address; and Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, of Montville, was elected. The following month the Board made choice of our fellow-citizen, William G. Crosby, as

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Printed catalogue, 1836. Catalogues were also printed in 1839 and 1847.

³ After the destruction of the old building, and until the completion of the new one, the academy was kept at intervals in the vestry of the Unitarian Church, in chamber No. 2, Phoenix Row, and in the old Masonic Hall, on Main Street.

⁴ The trees around this lot were planted under the superintendence of Mr. Field, in 1841.

Secretary, a position which he occupied for three years. He delivered a lecture upon common-school education at the Unitarian Church, on the evening of May 23, 1847.

The first Teachers' Institute for this county, under the Act which created the institution, assembled at the brick school-house on Church Street Nov. 15, and continued nine days, under the charge of William B. Fowle, of Boston. During its session, evening lectures were given by the Secretary of the Board, by Mr. Fowle, Rev. S. H. Hayes of Frankfort, Rev. Stephen Thurston of Searsport, Solyman Heath, Rev. E. F. Cutter, and Rev. Samuel Souther of Belfast. There were one hundred and sixty-three pupils in attendance. Benjamin Griffin was elected a member of the Board of Education.

A second session of the Institute was held at the North Church, commencing Oct. 24, 1848. The catalogue contains the names of one hundred and eighty-five teachers. Rev. William Warren, of Windham, was principal of the Board of Instruction. Lectures were delivered by Rev. Mr. Thurston of Searsport, Rev. Messrs. Palfrey, Cutter, and Fletcher of Belfast, and Mr. Warren and J. E. Littlefield of the Board. Hon. Hugh J. Anderson was chosen to the Board of Education.

At the session in October, 1849, Dexter A. Hawkins, now of New York, presided over the Board of Instruction. Ninety-five pupils attended, and the meetings were held in the Baptist Church. During the session, public lectures were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Palfrey, Cutter, and Ricker, and W. G. Crosby, Esq., of this place, Rev. Mr. Wiswall of Brooks, and Messrs. Thurston and Rawson of the Board of Instruction.

The Institute for 1850 was held during October and November, at City Hall. Messrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, William H. Seavey of Hallowell, and Lyman B. Hanaford of Cambridge, Mass., composed the Board of Instruction. Ninety-five teachers were present. Soon after this year, the system of Institutes was abolished.

In this chapter may properly be given the names of all natives of Belfast who have received a collegiate education. The following list arranged in order of graduation is believed to be correct. A star designates such graduates as have deceased.

William G. Crosby, Bowdoin, 1823	*George C. Angier, Bowdoin, 1832
*John F. H. Angier, Waterville, 1827	*Albert T. Nickerson, „ 1836
*Henry C. Field, Bowdoin, 1827	George W. Field, „ 1837
*Lucius H. Chandler, Waterville, 1831	William L. Avery, „ 1845

Edward M. Field,	Bowdoin, 1845	*Roscoe J. White,	Waterville, 1855
*Alfred W. Johnson,	„ 1845	Edwin B. Palmer,	Bowdoin, 1856
Walter B. Alden,	„ 1847	George R. Williamson,	„ 1856
William C. Marshall,	„ 1847	William H. Anderson,	„ 1857
*William O. Stevens,	Harvard, 1848	Albert B. Otis,	Tufts, 1863
Joseph Williamson,	Bowdoin, 1849	Ralph C. Johnson,	Harvard, 1864
William C. Williamson,	Harvard, 1852	Horatio H. Johnson, Jr.,	Tufts, 1864
James C. White,	„ 1853	Thomas D. Anderson,	Bowdoin, 1865
Eugene L. White,	„ 1854	John C. Harkness,	„ 1864
*William S. Heath,	Waterville, 1855	*Alfred J. Monroe,	„ 1871

Besides these, *William J. Read (Bowdoin, 1823), *Albert G. Lane (Waterville, 1827), *Charles C. Porter (Bowdoin, 1831), George Gannett (Bowdoin, 1842), *William M. Baker (Bowdoin, 1847), and Hersey G. Palfrey (Harvard, 1860), resided here while pursuing their college course, although born in other places.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY. — SCHOOLS.

First Public Action about Schools. — Law of the Commonwealth. — Thirty Pounds raised for School Money. — Log School-house erected. — Districts established. — School-house built on Western Side. — Limits of Districts in 1810. — Proportion of School Money. — School Lands. — Schools in 1820. — Division of Districts. — Arrangements in 1824. — Infant School Society. — School-books prescribed in 1827. — Village District formed. — Erection of the Brick School-house. — Arrangements and Changes from 1830 to 1840. — Private Schools. — Changes from 1840 to 1850. — Old Court-house purchased. — Grading System adopted. — High School. — Engraving of School-houses on Church Street.

NO public provision for education was made prior to the Revolution. The earliest mention of the subject in the town records appears under date of March 23, 1789, when it was voted "to have no town school this year." By a law "to provide for the instruction of youth, and for the promotion of good education," approved in 1789, every town containing fifty families or upwards was obliged to be provided with "one or more school-masters, to teach children to read and write, and instruct them in the English language, as well as in arithmetick, orthography, and decent behavior," under a penalty of ten pounds. It was probably not until 1794 that Belfast came within the provisions of the statute. The town voted, at the annual meeting of this year, "to have a school, and to raise thirty pounds to support it." About this time, the first school-house was built, by a few persons having the welfare of the rising generation at heart, and unaided by any public appropriation. It was constructed of logs, and stood on the present site of John C. Blanchard's house in Searsport, then within the limits of Belfast. The next one, built soon after, was situated on the east side of the river, between the upper and lower bridges, about fifty rods south of Amasa T. Patterson's house. William Crooks was the first school-master.¹

In 1799, by reason of the dispersed situation, as well as the increase in number of the inhabitants, it became evident that the

¹ Locke's Sketches.

children could not conveniently assemble in one place for instruction any longer. A vote was therefore passed "to have three School Districts on the Easterly side, and two on the Westerly side of the river." The limits of these districts were not defined until the following year, when it was voted to have "Two School Districts, to include the distance from Halfway Creek, so called, at the East end of the Town, to the leading road between Messrs. Tolford Durham's and Nathaniel Patterson's.

"Voted, To Define the limits between the same two Districts, at Tuft's Bridge, so called.

"Voted, That the Third School District shall begin at the leading road between Messrs. Nathaniel Patterson's and Tolford Durham's, and to extend to the North and North-westerly settlements now in the Town of Belfast."

The lines of the two western districts were not recorded; and early in 1800 it was voted "to Reconsider the Division, and that Messrs. Robert Patterson, 2d, Jonathan White, and John Durham be a Committee to make a new one." They reported the following: —

"That from Little River, or Northport line, to the north line of Mr. John Russ's land, shall form the first District on the Westwardly side of the River; and from the south line of Capt. Ephraim McFarland's land, northwardly, up the river to the north line of Capt. William Knowlton's land, and westwardly, from Sandy Beach, so called, to the west end of Joseph Hinkson's land in the 3d Division, shall form the second District; that from said north line of William Knowlton's, as aforesaid, by the river North-westerly to the town line, and from the Narrows, so called, on Belfast River westwardly by the west line of William Patterson, the 3d's land in the Third Division, shall form the Third District; and from the west end of Joseph Hinkson's land as aforesaid westwardly to the town line shall form the fourth District." The next year, the first and second western districts were united, by a vote of the town.¹

In 1802, after unsuccessfully agitating the subject for several years, the town voted to appropriate \$600 for building a school house on the western side; and one was erected the same year at a cost of \$591.36. It stood just in front of the old meeting house, next to the McFarland house, on the northerly corner the lot now occupied by Mrs. Timothy Thorndike. "This school

¹ Town records.

house was a marvel in its day ; it was painted, the front and sides white, the rear red.”¹ The roof was square. The edifice was not satisfactorily located, and just prior to the war it was removed to the land at the corner of Church and Market Streets, where the Langworthy brick building stands. Here the principal town school was kept until the erection of the brick school-house on the Common. A few years after, it was removed to the foot of Spring Street, and occupied as a block-maker’s shop. It was burnt in the great fire of 1873. A small school-house was built in 1812, just below the Salmond lot, at the corner of Robert White’s field.²

The following were the limits of the several School Districts in 1810 :³ —

First Eastern, from Lot No. 1, First Division, to No. 15, inclusive; also including all directly back of those limits.

Second Eastern, from the west line of Lot No. 15, First Division, to No. 31, inclusive; also including all back settlers.

Third Eastern, from the east line of No. 32, First Division, to Wescott Brook, including all back settlers.

First Western, from Little River bridge to the south line of No. 16 in the Second Division, including all the village, and all on the road to Greene, so far as the Whitaker and Campbell lots inclusive.

Second Western, from the south line of No. 16 in Second Division to Cochran’s bridge, including those persons in West Highway districts, excepting Thos. Houston and William Lowney.

Third Western, from Cochran’s bridge to the town line in each direction, including Daniel Clary.

First Back (Clark’s), from Whitaker’s lot to the town line adjoining Greene, including Thos. Houston and William Lowney.

Second Back (Stanley’s), from the corner of the road near John Wilson’s house to the town line adjoining Northport.

Distribution of the School Money voted at the Adjournment of the Annual Meeting among the Several Districts, 1810.

First Western District	\$296.08
Second „ „	68.84
Third „ „	51.21

¹ Governor Crosby. It is said that Judge Read was induced to settle here from the favorable impression produced by this school-house, the only painted one he had seen on the Penobscot.

² Locke’s Sketches. Town papers.

³ Town papers.

Amount brought forward . . .	\$386.13
First Eastern District	79.47
Second „ „	104.66
Third „ „	51.63
First Back „	28.38
Second „ „	19.73
	<hr/>
	\$700.00

April 6, 1807. Voted, To pass the article to see if the town will raise \$100 for the support of a singing-school.

1808, May 4. Voted, To set off three [sic] persons on the Stanley road, so called, into a new and separate school district, lying at the head of lot No. 41, in the first division of lots, and that Joshua Brackett, Nathaniel Stanley, and Thos. Whittier, Jr., be the school committee the ensuing year.

1811, May 5. Voted, To divide the seventh school district, formerly called Cochran's or the third western district, by Samuel Brown's westerly line continued.

1812, May 15. Voted, To set off Benjamin Hartshorn and others living within the circle of the following lots, viz., Nos. 44, 70, 71, 73, part of 79, 80, 77, 72, 69, 64, and what is called the Braddock lot, Messrs. Whitaker and Campbell's lots, into a separate school district.

1812, May 15. Voted, To relinquish the school lands lying in the fourth division, formerly claimed by the town, to such person or persons as will defend the same.¹

1815, April 3. Voted, That the several school districts, numbered from 1 to 11, inclusive, be limited, and the boundaries thereof defined agreeably to the report now made by the Selectmen, viz. : —

District No. 1. Bounded southerly by the bay, easterly by the town line, northerly by the town line, and westerly by the west lines of lot No. 15 in the first division, of lots Nos. 2, 10, 22, and 32 in third division, and of lot No. 52 in the fourth division.

District No. 2. Bounded easterly by the first district as therein

¹ The proprietors of the town voted in 1793 "that a piece of common land lying at the north of Benjamin Nesmith shall be school land, and the remainder of the school lot to be made out in the common land." The next year they voted "to lay out so much land for the benefit of a school as to make one hundred and fifty acres, including what was voted before." The "school lot," as it was called, adjoining land of S. W. Miller, and consisting of about fifty acres, being part of lot No. 83 in the third division, was leased at auction for many years. It was sold to Annas Campbell and William White in 1835.

described, southerly by the bay, westerly by the west lines of lot No. 31 in first division, of lots Nos. 7, 15, 25, and 35 in the third division, and of 49 in the fourth division, northerly by the town line. Also, to include that part of lot No. 32 in the first division which lies south-easterly of the north line of Samuel Parkman's land near the East Bridge.

District No. 3. Bounded easterly by the second district as therein described, southerly by the river, westerly by the west line of lot No. 48 in the second division, continued to the town line, and northerly by the town line.

District No. 4. Easterly by the bay, southerly by the town line, northerly and westerly as follows: beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. 37 in the first division; thence, west, by the north line of said lot, to the north-west corner of John Limeburner's house lot; thence, southerly, by said house lot, to the south-east corner thereof; thence, south-west, to the north line of lot No. 41 in the first division; thence, west, by said north line of lot No. 41, to the north-west corner of the same; thence, south, 16° east, to the north-east corner of lot No. 87, third division; thence, south, 68° west, to the north-east corner of the same; thence, south, 22° east, to the town line. Benjamin Eells and property, as now in the fifth district, to be in the fourth district as heretofore.

District No. 5. Southerly by the fourth district as therein described, westerly by the head-lines of the first and second division lots, northerly by the north line of lot No. 15 in the second division, easterly by the river. Also, lots Nos. 79 and 36 in the third division to be included in the fifth district.

District No. 6. Southerly by the fifth district as therein described, and by the north line of William Salmond's land on lot No. 104 in third division, westerly by the west line of William West's land on lot No. 104, and of lots 105 and 57 in the third division, and of lot No. 47 in second division, and easterly by the river.

District No. 7. Southerly by the sixth district as therein described, westerly by the west line of lots 50, 49, and 42 in the third division, continued to the town line, northerly to the town line, easterly by the third district as therein described.

District No. 8. Northerly by the north line of lots Nos. 62 and 61 of third division and of 55 in the fourth division, westerly by the town line, southerly by the south line of lots 73 and 74 in the third division, and of 13 in fourth division, easterly by the east line of lots 62, 65, 68, and 73 of third division.

District No. 9. Southerly by the town line, westerly by the town line, northerly by the north lines of lots Nos. 85, 76, 75 in third division and of lot 12 in the fourth division, easterly by the east lines of lots Nos. 76, 81, 85, 88, 93, 96, and 101 in the third division.

District No. 10. Easterly by the seventh district as therein described, southerly by the south line of 56, 59, and 60 in the third division, and of 19 in the fourth division, westerly by the town line, northerly by the town line.

District No. 11. Southerly by the south line of lots 78 and 80 in third division, westerly by the west lines of lots 80, 77, 72, 69, 64, 63, and 58 of third division, northerly by the north line of lot 58 and the north line of William Salmond's land on lot 104 in the third division, easterly by the fifth and sixth district.

1817, March 31. Voted, To divide the first school district by the following lines, viz.: beginning at the bay, at the south-westerly corner of lot No. 5; thence by the west line of said lot to the head-line of the first division of lots; thence by said head-line to the north-west corner of lot No. 15; thence by the west line of said lot No. 15 to the bay; thence by the bay to the place of beginning; and the district contained within those limits to be called No. 12.

William Biglow came here in 1820, and advertised to open a private school in the house of Phinehas Kellam. In the Gazette of Dec. 26, 1821, Freeman Page announces that he teaches penmanship in the front room of Colonel Cunningham's hotel, at three dollars for twelve lessons. This was the first regular writing-school here. June 19, 1822, J. Noyes gives notice of a school for navigation and book-keeping, at his house next the bridge. The same year Misses I. and E. Gordon advertise their school for young ladies, in Captain McFarland's house. For a short time in the winter of 1822-23, Mr. Biglow and James W. Webster conducted a school together, the tuition being twenty and twenty-five cents per week. The next spring they opened separate schools. During the summer, Mr. Biglow opened a morning school, commencing at six o'clock. Misses Kidder and Cox give notice of a private school, to commence April 15.

1823, April 21. Voted, To divide the ninth school district, and to set off so much of it into a new district as is described in the following boundaries, viz.: beginning at Samuel Dillaway's on the road leading from Northport to Belfast village, and following sa

road as far as Daniel Peaselee's, including all that live on the said road, and also those to the eastward of it, and that Samuel Dillaway be school agent.

1824, April 24. School lot leased at auction for a year to Moses Brier, \$26.50.

1824, April 24. Voted, To divide school district No. 2, and that the division line be between lots Nos. 26 and 27 in the first division, and between lots Nos. 6 and 7, first range, and Nos. 13 and 14 in the second range, and Nos. 24 and 25 in the third range, and Nos. 34 and 35 in the fourth range in the third division, and between lots Nos. 50 and 51 in the fourth division.

The arrangements for the public schools in the village district, in the spring of 1824, were as follows: Mr. Biglow taught in the back room over Peter H. Smith's store (the Phoenix House), and instructed in Latin and Greek, if desired. Mr. Webster had charge of the school in the school-house. Their weekly compensation was only seven dollars each. Miss Mary Durham taught in the front chamber over Smith's store, and Miss York in Furber's building on Main Street.

1826, May 8. Voted, That school districts Nos. 13, 4, and 5 be established as follows:—

The Thirteenth School District shall consist of the following described lots in the third division of lots, to wit, lots numbered 86, 87, 94, 95, 102, 85, 88, 93, 96, 101, 100, 97, and so much of lot No. 92 in same division as is owned or occupied by Edward Wight.

The Fourth School District to be described as follows, to wit: beginning at the north-easterly extremity of Summer Street, at the shore; thence, by the middle of same street, to the other extremity thereof; thence to Miller Street; thence, by the middle of Miller Street, to the north line of lot in the first division numbered 39; thence running west to the north-west corner of same lot No. 39; thence on the westerly line of the lots of the first division to the south-west corner of lot in the first division No. 52; thence by the south line of said lot No. 52 and the west lines of lots in the second division numbered 3, 2, and 1, and the line of Northport to the bay; thence, northerly and westerly, by the bay and river to the boundary begun at.

The Fifth School District to be described as follows, viz.: bounded southwardly by the fourth school district described as above, westwardly by the head-lines of lots of the first and

second divisions, northwardly by the north line of lot No. 15 in the second division, and eastwardly by Belfast River.

In 1826, an association called "The Infant School Society" was formed. The first officers were David Whittier, chairman; William Poor, clerk; Daniel Lane, treasurer and collector; and Philip Morrill, Peter Osgood, Thomas Marshall, William A. Drew, and William Barnes, standing committee. In the language of the constitution, the objects of the society were "to establish and constantly maintain a school on the monitorial system of instruction for children principally between the ages of three and seven years, and to furnish instruction gratis to all children whose parents are unable to pay tuition." "The society," continues Mr. White, "with a zeal suited to the liberality of the principles disclosed in their constitution, immediately put in operation the school they had designed. They procured an able instructor, upwards of one hundred pupils were immediately collected, and the success of the school surpasses the expectations of its warmest friends." The school was held in the town hall.

In 1827, the school committee prescribed the following selection of books for the schools: Washburn's spelling-book, Fowle's arithmetic, primary reading lessons, New Testament, Maine Primer, Fowle's spelling-book, Murray's English reader, Fowle's English grammar, Cumming's geography, Kinnie's arithmetic, Colburn's arithmetic and sequel, History United States. This year, Miss Durham, assisted by the Rev. Nathaniel Wales, taught a private school in Johnson's red building. "Schools for the education of youth," says White's History, which appeared this year, "have been fostered by the town from the beginning, with that solicitude so common for that interest throughout New England. Fourteen district schools are maintained, each a portion of the year; and in the village a number of subscription schools are constantly open. The number of children between four and twenty-one years of age, which by the law of the State are made the objects of instruction, in 1826 was 1,183, as appears on the town record. The number actually schooled may be estimated to exceed one thousand. And, during the summer months, one hundred, at least, of those under four years of age enjoy the privilege of public instruction."

This year, it was voted to unite districts Nos. 4 and 5, which comprised the village, into a district to be called No. 5. This arrangement caused the erection, the following season, of t

brick school-house on the Common. It is fifty-seven feet by thirty-two, and was designed to accommodate four hundred children.

1829, April 6. Voted, To set off the south part of school district No. 5 as a district by itself, said division line to begin on the shore of the bay, on the line between land owned by Jonathan and Henry B. Eells; thence, west, on said line, to the head of the shore lots; thence, south, on the head of the shore lots, to George Herrick's land; thence on the dividing line between the said Herrick's land; thence, on the dividing line between the said Herrick's land and land owned by Josiah D. Hinds, to Little River, so called; thence, bounded by said river and bay, to the first-mentioned bounds, said district to be called No. 15.

From 1830 to 1840, the system of schools was not essentially changed. In August, 1830, Mrs. Mary F. Wilson opened a female seminary. The next year, Miss Caroline L. Watson conducted a private school at No. 13 Phoenix Row. Asa Mathews, a graduate of Waterville College, advertised a similar school at about the same time. Mrs. Murray's school for young ladies is announced under date of June, 1832. Nahum H. Wood gives notice of a High School in 1833, and T. H. Perry one in the Masonic Hall, over the court-house, in 1835. J. W. Webster's high and singing schools are mentioned with commendation by the local newspapers of 1836, 1837, and 1838. S. A. Aiken taught penmanship in the Fire-proof Building in 1835; and A. R. Dunton, at No. 4 Phoenix Row, in 1838. The following votes show the changes which were made in the school districts during the decade of years ending in 1839:—

1833, April 8. Voted, To annex James Gammans and Ephraim Philbrook with their estates, together with a strip of land between Gammans's and Russ's land, and also lots Nos. 51, 48, and 43 in the third division, and 30, 31, 32, and 33 in the fourth division of lots, to school district No. 7.

1834, April 7. Voted, To set off lots Nos. 32, 33, 34, and 35 in the third division of lots, also lots Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54 in the fourth division, into a school district to be numbered sixteen.

1835, April 13. Voted, To set off Joab Herrick, Reuben Herrick, and Erastus Freeman, together with the lots of land on which they now live, from school district No. 13, and annex them to school district No. 15.

1837, April 17. Voted, To set off Moses W. Ferguson and

Jonathan Ferguson, and lots Nos. 45, 46, and 47 in the second division of lots, from school district No. 6, and annex them and lots to district No. 7.

1837, April 17. Voted, To set off Francis Stephenson, Horatio N. Hatch, William F. Whittier, Timothy Gupill, Isaac Mason, Edmund Ellis, Andrew N. Patterson, Benjamin Davis, James Davis, and James Cunningham, and join them into a new school district, together with all the territory in district No. 3, which lies northwardly from the west line of James Davis's land, said new district to be called No. 17.

1837, May 8. Voted, To divide school district No. 1, and make the head or northerly lines of the shore lots the northerly bounds of said district, and to form that part of district No. 1 lying north of said line into a new district, to be called No. 18.

Rev. Andrew Pingree had a private school during a portion of 1840 and 1841. A. R. Dunton opened a writing academy in 1842. A private school, taking the place of the Belfast Academy, was commenced by Silas B. Hahn, in August, 1843. An evening school, under the charge of Samuel B. Hunter, was opened in the Unitarian vestry, in December, 1844. The influence exerted by the "Teachers' Institutes," held here for several years, commencing in 1847, was beneficial in preparing the way for a change in our village system of schools, which soon took place. The following are all the alterations in school districts which were made up to 1850.

1840, April 6. Voted, To set off George Herrick with the farm upon which he lives, being half of lot No. 102, from school district No. 13 to No. 15.

1840, April 6. Voted, To set off William W. West and John Tuft, with the farms upon which they now reside, from district No. 11 to No. 19.

1840, April 6. Voted, To set off John Shute, 2d, with the farm upon which he resides, from district No. 14 to No. 2.

1847, March 22. Voted, To divide district No. 7, and make a new district, to be numbered 20, as follows, viz: beginning on the bank of Belfast River, at the corner of lots Nos. 44 and 45 in the second division of lots; thence, westerly, on the line between said lots, to the land of George Hemenway; thence, northerly, on the line between said Hemenway and land of M. W. Ferguson, to land of J. W. Wilder; thence, easterly, on the line between said Wilder and Ferguson, to the south-west corner

of lot No. 88 in the third division; thence, northerly, on the westerly line of said lot No. 88, to the old town line; thence, on said old town line, to the south corner of lot No. 89 in the fourth division; thence, north-easterly, on said town line, to the north-east corner of lot No. 40 in said fourth division; thence, southerly, on the easterly line of said lot No. 40, to the aforesaid old town line; thence, north-easterly, on said old town line, to the north corner of the aforesaid lot No. 88 in the third division; thence, southerly, on the easterly line of lot No. 38, to the easterly corner of said lot; thence, south-westerly, on the line of said lot No. 38, to the Wescott Stream; thence, down said stream, to the line between James Gammans's and Joseph Kaler's land; thence, westerly, on the line between said Gammans and Kaler, to the town road; thence, crossing the road, to the corner of said Kaler's and H. N. Hatch's land; thence, on the line between said Hatch and Kaler, southerly to the Fish Cove; thence, down said cove, to the river, and thence by said river to the place of beginning.

In 1852, the village districts appointed a committee, consisting of William G. Crosby and H. W. Cunningham, to negotiate for the interests of the town and county in the old court-house, which resulted in its purchase, and subsequent conversion into a school-house. This year, the scholars were for the first time classified; and a high school with grammar and primary schools was estab-



SCHOOL-HOUSES ON THE COMMON, CHURCH STREET.

lished. The academy was first used for the high school. In 1854, the old court-room was fitted for the purpose, and has since been

so occupied, the academy being devoted to the primary schools. The same arrangement is still continued, with the addition of the use of the old Unitarian vestry, on Bridge Street, for the north primary school. But the accommodations for instruction in the city district are entirely inadequate to public requirement.

In 1862, a contract was made between the School District and the Masonic Fraternity, by the terms of which the attic was leased to Phoenix Lodge and the Chapter for the term of ninety-nine years, in consideration of which they constructed the French roof on the building, and engaged to keep it in repair during the term of their lease.

CHAPTER XXV.

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Castine Journal. — Post Route on the Penobscot. — Other Newspapers. — First Newspaper in Belfast. — The Hancock Gazette. — Fellowes and Simpson. — First Advertisements. — Name of Penobscot Patriot added. — Changed to Belfast Gazette. — Juvenile Magazine. — The Christian Visitant. — Waldo Democrat. — Republican Journal. — White and Rowe. — Prominent Democratic Politicians. — Advertisers of 1830. — Succession of Editors. — John W. Frost. — Benjamin Griffin. — George B. Moore. — Jonathan G. Dickerson. — William H. Simpson. — The Latter indicted during the Rebellion. — Proceedings dismissed. — Journal temporarily suspended. — Reappears in Enlarged Form. — Different Offices of Publication. — The Maine Farmer. — The Workingmen's Advocate. — Samuel Upton. — John Dorr. — Belfast Intelligencer. — Waldo Patriot. — Waldo Signal established by Charles Giles. — Afterwards called Signal and Planet. — State Signal and Belfast Signal. — The New Planet. — William L. Avery. — People's Advocate and Independent Democrat. — Common School Advocate. — Progressive Age. — William M. Rust, Editor and Proprietor for over Twenty Years. — Maine Free Press. — Colonel E. K. Smart. — Age Evening Bulletin. — Union Banner. — Belfast Advertiser. — Titles of Books and Pamphlets published.

THE first newspaper published in Maine, east of Wiscasset, where "The Telegraph," established in 1798, had a brief existence, was "The Castine Journal, and Universal Advertiser," which was printed weekly during the years 1799 and 1800. It was a sheet in size about twenty-two by eighteen inches. A large portion of its columns was devoted to European news, and the fortunate arrival of a ship directly from Liverpool occasionally enabled it to anticipate metropolitan exchanges. News from Boston, six days old, came only once a week by due course of mail, unless some coasting vessel happened to be more expeditious. Information of the death of Washington, which occurred Dec. 14, 1799, did not reach Castine until January 3. No daily history of current events then penetrated these distant wilds, and this little weekly sheet constituted almost the only vehicle of foreign and domestic intelligence, and brought only a meagre supply. But, even in those days, the mail appears to have been too slow for the enterprising publisher, who established an express or post for the more speedy transmission of his paper.

THE POST.

I, the subscriber, have contracted to go as Post to Bangor (on Penobscot River) once in every week. To receive the papers on the morning subsequent to their publication, at Major Jonathan Buck's in Buckstown. I shall start from Buckstown early on Friday morning, cross the river at Mr. Couliar's, pass through Frankfort and Hampden, and arrive at Bangor on Friday night. The next day I shall proceed on my route through Orrington, on my return, and shall arrive at Buckstown post-office on Saturday.

In order to prevent as much as possible all unnecessary delay, and to expedite the circulation of the paper, I would thank those gentlemen whose houses are situated some rods from the road to fix, near the place which I pass, a small box, into which the papers may be put.

NATHAN DOW.¹

CASTINE, 1799.

At the expiration of two years, the "Journal" was discontinued. Up to 1820, the only other newspapers issued on the Penobscot were the "Gazette," at Bucksport, from 1805 to 1811; the "Castine Eagle," in 1809-10; and the "Bangor Register," which appeared Nov. 15, 1815.²

No newspaper enterprise was undertaken in Belfast until 1820. On the sixth day of July in that year, Ephraim Fellowes and William R. Simpson published the first number of a weekly paper called the "Hancock Gazette." The former came from Exeter, N. H., bringing to Judge Crosby a letter of recommendation from William Biglow, who afterwards resided here. He has been dead for many years. Mr. Simpson was a native of Boston. He abandoned the printing business about 1830, and is now a respected farmer and magistrate in the town of Newburgh.³ The first office of publication was in the building occupied by Benjamin Whittier's store, which now forms a portion of the Phoenix House; and afterwards in a building on the opposite corner of Market Street, which was burnt in 1828. Some of the articles of furniture and machinery which the pioneer firm brought here are still in constant use. A pair of imposing stones remain in a tolerable condition. The screw-press for smoothing printed sheets, which had been a tobacco-press on a Maryland plantation,

¹ Bound volumes of the paper, which are preserved at Castine.

² Griffin's History of the Press of Maine.

³ Mr. Simpson died in Newburgh, Nov. 26, 1875, aged seventy-eight years.

is also preserved, the screw having been framed anew, and continues to be a serviceable machine. During a period of over half a century, they have survived at least one fire and the vicissitudes of several removals.

The "Gazette" was well printed in bourgeois and brevier type, each page being about eighteen inches by twelve, and containing four columns. In the first number, an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July is given. With this exception, there are no other items of local news. The marine intelligence for the week comprises five foreign arrivals, and the same number of clearances. Among the former are three vessels from St. John: two with rum to Kellam & Ryan and John Angier, and one bringing thirty-two passengers. A page is devoted to advertisements, which form the most interesting subject, reflecting, as they in some degree do, the business of the town. "Franklin Tinkham, corner of Market and High Streets, lower floor of the custom-house building," announces "all kinds of goods: Cogniac and French brandy, gin and wines." John Clark advertises the same, "and takes Hallowell and Augusta bills." Joseph Lee makes "his last call to persons indebted." H. J. Anderson advertises a supply of rum, and Francis Hathaway "a new assortment of English and West India goods." J. S. Kimball offers "ten hogsheads of New England Rum." "Dudley Griffin, Tailor, directly opposite the post-office, makes military uniforms." Samuel Jackson informs the public "that he has taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Eben Poor, and is prepared to entertain travellers." B. Whittier, postmaster, publishes a list of forty-eight uncalled-for letters. The rate of advertising was "one dollar per square for three insertions, and seventeen cents for every subsequent insertion."

After twenty-three numbers of the "Gazette" had been published, it assumed the additional title of "Penobscot Patriot." The reason of this change is stated to be "the discontinuance of the 'Bangor Register,' and a wish to secure patronage in Penobscot County." There was no regular editor of the paper. William Biglow, a graduate of Harvard College in 1794, and a classmate of Judge Crosby, Alfred Johnson, Jr., and William G. Crosby were frequent contributors. Judge Johnson was supposed to have filled the editorial chair; but in the issue of July 2, 1823, the publishers say: "We repeat that neither he nor any other person has ever been employed as Editor or Editors of this 'Gazette,' except the proprietors. Several literary gentlemen and ladies

have occasionally handed us communications, for which we feel grateful." Mr. Simpson sold his interest in the establishment Feb. 26, 1826, to his partner, Fellowes. With the commencement of the seventh volume, June 28, 1826, the paper took the name of the "Belfast Gazette," which it retained until March 12, 1828, when the "Waldo Democrat" succeeded it. The only advertisers of 1826, who survive (1874), are H. O. Alden and Paul R. Hazeltine.

In 1823, Messrs. Fellowes & Simpson advertised the prospectus of a monthly publication, entitled the "Juvenile Magazine," "for the amusement and instruction of young persons, and the use of schools and families," to be edited by William Biglow. Each number was to contain thirty-six pages, duodecimo. The annual subscription price was one dollar in advance. But one number appeared.

The "Christian Visitant," a monthly publication of religious articles or tracts, was established in September, 1825, and continued two years. It was in duodecimo form, each number having twelve pages, subscribed for in any quantities desired by its patrons, and designed through them for gratuitous circulation. The price was one mill per page. It was published by the Rev. William A. Drew, now of Augusta, under the auspices of the Eastern Association. There were, on an average, about two thousand copies subscribed for. They were furnished at cost. Ephraim Fellowes printed both volumes.

The "Waldo Democrat," which succeeded the "Gazette," was also published by Mr. Fellowes, and made its first appearance March 19, 1828. It was a continuation of the former paper under a new name, being designated as Vol. IX., New Series. Its size was considerably larger than its predecessor. In politics it advocated the re-election of President Adams. The first leading editorial gives the following reasons for a change of name:—

"We this day present the public with No. 1 of a new series of our paper; or, to speak more correctly, with a new paper, under a new name and auspices, in an enlarged and improved form, with new hopes and prospects. . . . From the want of an editor on whom might rest the responsibility, the publishers of the 'Belfast-Gazette' have been aware that their paper has heretofore wanted that strong and decided political character which is required to gain the confidence of the community, and to give a proper tone to public sentiment. . . . The political character of this paper i

to be, as its name purports, Democratic, heartily and entirely Democratic." The "Democrat" continued less than a year, and with the forty-fourth number its unannounced termination took place. The office of publication was in a building owned by William Avery, on Main Street, opposite the American House, which now stands on Miller Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. H. O. Alden was the editor.

The presses and type of the "Democrat" were transferred for \$1,358 to Robert White and Cyrus Rowe, who on the 6th of February, 1829, established the "Republican Journal," with only three hundred and thirty-three subscribers. Both publishers were young men, and entered upon the work with a determination to succeed. Mr. White was a practical printer, industrious, and of excellent business qualifications. Mr. Rowe had but a limited knowledge of the trade, but possessed some literary tastes and capabilities. He was a great reader, inclined to be a free-thinker in religion, and had some eccentricities of character. Under their joint management, the new paper flourished, extended in circulation, increased in patronage, and became a power in the land. Among its steadfast adherents were Hon. Alfred Johnson, Hugh J. Anderson, Nathaniel M. Lowney, James Y. McClintock, Hiram O. Alden, William H. Burrill, and others of the prominent Democrats of that day. Founded but a few weeks before the beginning of President Jackson's first term, the "Journal" never faltered in the support of his administration. During the first eight years of its existence, its pages furnish a history of the bitter contest which the old hero waged against the bank and tariff schemes of that eventful period.¹

In size, the "Journal" was originally about twenty-one by fifteen inches. It was printed almost wholly upon long primer type, so that the contents did not equal more than a single page of the paper as now issued. The early numbers are interesting as pictures of the times nearly a half century since, for many are the changes within even so short a period. Those were "the good old times when news from Boston was a week old, and the latest Congressional intelligence twelve days; when rum, as appears by large capitals in the advertisements, was the principal article in 'family groceries;' when merchants went to Boston for their goods in a 'regular fast-sailing schooner;' when the whistle of the steam-engine had not pierced our ears, and the electric wire

¹ William H. Simpson.

had not sent tidings around the world, quicker than thought.”¹ The following abstracts of advertisements which appear under date of Jan. 6, 1830, illustrate some of the manners and customs of the community at that period : —

The friends of education in Waldo County are invited to assemble at the Court-house, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the American Lyceum, or for improving common schools on common education.

A meeting of the Belfast Musical Library Association is called at Mr. Hurd's school-room, on Sunday evening.

Noyes P. Hawes announces that the Belfast Circulating Library has been enlarged to 500 volumes. Among the new books are “Pelham,” by Bulwer, and Irving's “Conquest of Grenada.”

N. C. Bishop, at 4 Main Street, advertises lottery tickets, and gives notice of a grand lottery scheme, to be drawn at Belfast.

Haraden & French want 300 M. pine and cedar shingles, and 120 M. feet pine boards.

E. Burgess and Joel Hills offer for sale the good substantial schooner “Washington,” of 40 tons.

J. W. Webster has “the most superb stock of goods ever offered for sale, in an elegant store which cannot fail to please the eye. He will keep no ardent spirits, but, instead of them, the substantial.” He also advertises “his new apothecary establishment, at the corner of Main and Church Streets. He has employed Mr. W. O. Poor to superintend and take the whole charge of the same. Mr. Poor has had an apprenticeship of twelve years with his late father, Dr. William Poor, and is a correct and perfect druggist.”

Joseph Freeman and Warren Osgood give notice of dissolution of partnership. Dr. Richard Moody holds himself ready as a physician, in rooms over the store of J. W. Webster. Palmer & Sargent advertise as tailors. Charles Goodwin offers dry goods, and Kimball & Calef lime, grindstones, &c. N. P. Hawes, at 17 Main Street, has superfine beaver hats, for nine dollars each.

P. R. Hazeltine informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the fire-proof store lately erected on Main Street by William Crosby, Esq., where he has a new and splendid assortment of English, American, and West India goods, W. I. and N. E. rum, brandy, gin, wines, &c.

William Quimby announces his return from Boston with an

¹ Crosby's Annals.

elegant assortment of clocks, watches, and jewelry. P. & E. T. Morrill offer a large stock of general goods, among them school-books. Helon Brooks offers chairs for sale. Samuel Spring advertises for clear pine plank, twelve inches wide. N. W. Chase & R. Sibley have a general assortment of English, West India, and domestic goods. J. B. Norris, at 3 Phoenix Row, announces an extensive assortment of merchandise. S. Locke continues the tailoring business, at his old stand, opposite Mrs. Cunningham's hotel. There is but one advertisement of patent medicines, — by Peter Osgood & Co. J. W. Webster wants to purchase 500 fox, 500 mink, and 500 musk-rat skins. Haraden & French give notice that "the schooner 'Packet,' Captain Paoli Hewes, plies regularly once a fortnight between Belfast and Eastport. Said schooner is sixty tons, and has superior accommodations for ladies."

The partnership of White & Rowe existed until 1841.¹ Mr. White then retired, and engaged in mercantile business. From 1849 to 1858, he was Register of Deeds, and during a portion of that time County Treasurer. For several years he was a prominent ship builder and owner. He died suddenly, of heart disease, Dec. 31, 1866, aged sixty. Mr. Rowe disposed of a portion of his interest in the paper to Benjamin Griffin, of Boston, who became the editor. The new firm was dissolved Oct. 7, 1843, when George E. Griffin took the place of Rowe. In June, 1845, the "Journal" was much enlarged and improved. During the following year, Mr. Rowe purchased the interest of George E. Griffin, and the old firm name of Rowe & Griffin was resumed. This arrangement continued until January, 1849. At that date, George B. Moore and Levi R. Wing, young men who had served their apprenticeship in the office, became proprietors. Mr. Griffin soon afterwards left for California. On his return, he edited the "Providence Daily Post" and the "Syracuse (N. Y.) Democrat." His editorials in the "Journal" were distinguished by vigor of thought and simplicity of style.² Mr. Rowe also went to California, and subsequently to Nevada City, where he died Dec. 12, 1858.

¹ John W. Frost, editor of the New Orleans "Crescent," who fell in a duel originating in political difficulties, in July, 1851, edited the "Journal" in 1834-35. He was then a student at law with the Hon. Alfred Johnson. He delivered a Fourth of July oration here in 1835. The circulation of the "Journal" in 1837 was eleven hundred and fifty copies.

² Mr. Griffin died at Fayetteville, N. Y., March 14, 1874. He was much esteemed for his many excellent characteristics. Of brilliant talents, extensive information, a rare conversationalist, and a gifted and ready writer, — these qualities, added to a personal fascination that won the hearts of all acquaintances, made him in his day the most popular gentleman of this vicinity.

Under the style of George B. Moore & Co. and Wing & Moore (Mr. Moore being editor), the "Journal" was published until April, 1855, when J. G. Dickerson, now a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, purchased the interest of Wing; and a new partnership, called Moore & Dickerson, was formed. In May, 1858, the establishment was sold to William H. Simpson, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Moore continued the editorial management a short time, when he was appointed inspector of the customs at Camden. In 1862, he became associate editor of the "Portland Argus," and subsequently chief editor of the "Daily Advertiser" of that city, which position he occupied at the time of his death, March 15, 1864. He was born in Searsmont, in 1826. He enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the district school; but the natural quickness of his mind, and a certain aptitude for literary studies, enabled him to acquire all kinds of learning with astonishing rapidity, to speedily outstrip both school and teacher, and to attain to much that usually belongs to the highest grade of scholarly culture. About the year 1843, he entered the office of the "Republican Journal," then published by the Brothers Griffin, to learn the trade of a printer. Mr. Benjamin Griffin, who at that time edited the paper, perceiving in the young man more than ordinary capacity, took pains to encourage him in his studies and the development of his powers, and while yet a boy in years he had contributed to the columns of the paper articles that attracted attention.

As an editor, Mr. Moore achieved a marked success. He introduced a style of writing new to the newspaper press of this State,—a manner of dealing with every-day events, remarkable for its freshness, conciseness, and playful humor. His political articles were philosophical rather than practical, but they were always made brilliant and attractive by apt allusions, curious quotations, and a warm glow of humor. In that rare faculty of paragraphing, of saying much in a few words, Mr. Moore was unrivalled. He was an antagonist to be feared in a political controversy, for he comprehended at once his adversary's situation, he perceived its weak points, and he possessed the dangerous faculty of overwhelming with wit and ridicule those whom he could not confound by argument. Still, he infused little or no bitterness into political controversy, and reckoned among his warm personal friends many active opponents of the

Democratic party. Outside of the political arena none was more ready to forget its controversies, and to soften the asperities of life by the cheerful, friendly courtesies of social intercourse. He bestowed a great amount of mental labor upon the paper in the first years of his editorship,—too much for his health, which felt its effect in after years.

During the last four years of his life, he was afflicted with a painful rheumatic complaint, which finally terminated his life. He died like Macbeth “with harness on his back,” his last editorial article having been published on the day of his death.

Few men possessed those generous qualities which win friendship in a greater degree than George B. Moore. Courteous in manner, kindly in heart, fluent and fascinating in conversation, he found a place in the love and regard of all with whom he lived. His death caused a pang of regret to hundreds of acquaintances and friends to whom he had become greatly endeared, and in their memories he will always be pleasantly associated with the recollections of early manhood.¹

At the United States Court holden at Bangor on the 4th of August, 1864, Mr. Simpson was indicted under an Act of Congress passed in 1862, which rendered giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion a penal offence. The indictment contained two counts; the first alleging that an article published in the “Journal” of July 22, 1864, entitled “More Victims for the Slaughter called for,” constituted a violation of law. The second charge was general; merely following the language of the statute, but omitting all specification of any act. There was no pretence that he had aided or assisted the Rebellion otherwise than by the article referred to. He was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and recognized for future appearance. At a subsequent term of court, W. H. McCrillis, Esq., of Bangor, his counsel, argued, in support of a demurrer, that the article in question embraced no offence. This position was sustained by Judge Ware, who intimated that, if the government relied upon its publication alone to sustain the general charge, he should rule that it was insufficient to convict. The District Attorney admitted that his only proof of an offence was the newspaper article. Accordingly, a *nol. pros.* was entered, and the respondent discharged.

The “Journal” was suspended on the second day of December, 1864, with the assurance to its patrons that, “as soon as a changed

¹ Republican Journal.

condition of the country and more encouraging business prospects should permit," its publication would be resumed. That promise was redeemed on the 20th of July, 1866, when the paper reappeared, enlarged in form, and in an improved style of execution.

During a period of nearly fifty years, the principles of the "Journal" have remained unaltered, although its local habitation has been repeatedly changed. Its first office of publication, in a wooden building on Main Street, nearly opposite the American House, was destroyed by fire Jan. 22, 1834, the iron press being broken and the forms destroyed. Temporary quarters were found in Mechanics' Row, in a portion of what is now the stable on High Street, occupied by the Belfast Livery Company, where it continued its existence until the following November. From that time until May 25, 1837, the office was over the store of John S. Caldwell, and thence migrated to No. 12 Phoenix Row, remaining there until July 8, 1842. Then it was removed to the eastern end of the Telegraph Block. From Aug. 25, 1843, to December, 1850, the office was at No. 10 Main Street. It was removed to the third story of the City Block in December, 1850, and thence, in June, 1873, to the building on Church Street, owned and fitted up by the present proprietor.

In chronological order, the next newspaper established in Belfast was "The Maine Farmer and Political Register." It was a weekly sheet, in size about twenty by fourteen inches, well printed, and conducted with ability. The printing materials came from Castine, where they had been used for the "Eastern American." Benjamin Bond, the proprietor of that paper, and Edward Palmer, brother of Charles Palmer, and son of the late Benjamin Palmer, were the proprietors. Mr. Palmer afterwards became a Unitarian minister. He now resides in New York. Mr. Bond died several years since. William Stevens, Esq., acted as editor. The first number appeared April 8, 1829, and the last in October of the following year. Until Oct. 28, 1829, the office of publication was in the Babel: it was then removed to chambers over the store of P. & E. T. Morrill on Main Street, where the Granite Block now stands.

From the dissolution of the "Farmer" arose the "Maine Workingmen's Advocate," another weekly paper, which commenced Nov. 3, 1830. The proprietor was John Dorr, now of Augusta, to whom the subscription list of the "Farmer" had been

transferred, and probably the office also, as the size and typography of each paper appear identical. Its political character was Federal, or Whig. Samuel Upton, Esq., a prominent politician, was the first editor. Mr. Upton removed to Bangor in 1833, where he conducted the "Bangor Courier." He died in Washington, in 1842. With the commencement of the fifth volume of the "Advocate," it took the name of the "American Advocate." It was discontinued April 28, 1836. The office of publication was destroyed Jan. 22, 1834, in the same fire which burned that of the "Journal." The next office was in the Babel.

In 1836, serious dissensions occurred among the Democrats of Waldo County relative to a Congressional nomination; and the "Belfast Intelligencer," a rival of the "Journal," was established by Frederick P. Ingalls, now a constable in Boston. Joseph Williamson was its editor and principal proprietor. The prospectus says, "Believing virtue and intelligence to constitute the main pillars on which our liberties rest, no pains will be spared to render our paper a standard of good morals, of correct information, and of literary taste." The first number appeared November 17. At the expiration of a year, the establishment was removed to Frankfort, now Winterport, where under the name of "The Intelligencer" the paper continued until Jan. 12, 1839.¹ The office of publication here was at No. 10 Phoenix Row.

The removal of the "Intelligencer" was soon followed by the issue of a Whig paper, called the "Waldo Patriot." John Dorr was its publisher, and Solyman Heath, Esq., now of Waterville, its editor. It was a weekly sheet, of medium size, and well printed. The first number appeared Jan. 1, 1838. Pecuniarily, the paper is believed to have been unremunerative; and at the close of the first volume it was united with the "Kennebec Journal," at Augusta, of which Mr. Dorr became a proprietor.

An enthusiastic political campaign in 1840 demanded another Whig organ in Waldo County; and, on the 17th of October, Charles Giles, a practical printer (who a few months before had made an ineffectual attempt to establish a paper to be called the "Democratic Standard"), gave to the public the first number of the "Waldo Signal."² On the 26th of June, 1845, its size was

¹ A paper called the "Waldo Gazette" succeeded the "Intelligencer," at Frankfort. It had an existence of eight months, from March to Nov. 2, 1839.

² The number of subscribers was 450. In 1842, an edition of one thousand copies was printed.

enlarged, and the name changed to "State Signal." Isaac N. Felch, afterwards Deputy Collector, edited it until the termination of the seventh volume, Oct. 27, 1847, when a change of name and of proprietors took place. William L. Avery, of Belfast, and Horace K. Kimball, who a few weeks previously had started the "New Planet," became the new owners, and united both papers under the title of "Signal and Planet." This name was retained until Nov. 2, 1848, when the old one of "State Signal" was resumed. Mr. Felch subsequently removed to Gorham, where he died in 1870. For a short time, he was editor of the "Portland Evening Star." Mr. Giles engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was postmaster from 1849 to 1853. At an early period of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, and was killed in the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862.

On the 10th of January, 1849, the firm of Avery & Kimball was dissolved. The former continued to be editor and proprietor. His connection with the paper ceased March 3, 1853, by a sale to D. H. Prime, of Vermont, who changed the name to "Belfast Signal." Mr. Avery afterwards edited the "Daily Times" at Troy, N. Y. Both Mr. Avery and Mr. Kimball now reside in New York City. Under the new ownership, prosperity did not attend the "Signal;" and in November, 1853, it was sold to J. R. Stephens & Co., who published a few numbers of the fourteenth volume. It was finally discontinued Feb. 3, 1854, and the subscription list transferred to the "Kennebec Journal." The first office of the "Signal" was that formerly occupied by the "Republican Journal," over the store of John S. Caldwell. It was removed to No. 45 Main Street, Oct. 26, 1848, and to No. 10, above the American House, in 1851.

The "New Planet," of which mention has been made, was a weekly folio sheet, with seven large columns on each page. It was independent and high-toned in character, expressing its own opinions upon men and measures, openly and fearlessly. William L. Avery was the editor. After sixteen numbers had appeared, its union with the "Signal" took place as stated above, on the 27th of October, 1847. The office of publication was over the store of Faunce & White, on Main Street.

In March, 1844, another rival of the "Journal" appeared, called the "People's Advocate and Independent Democrat." It was printed weekly, by Lewis Richardson, at No. 10 Phœnix Row, "for the proprietors," who had organized the "Freedom

party." The subscription price was one dollar and a half in advance. It gave a cordial support to the regular National and State Democratic candidates, but opposed the local nominations. Nehemiah Abbott was the editor. The paper did not reach the close of a second volume. Mr. Richardson afterwards published a paper at Rockland, where he died in 1867.

A small weekly campaign paper was issued from the office of the "Republican Journal," for a few months previous to the presidential election of 1848.

In May, 1848, Messrs. Rowe & Griffin commenced publishing the "Common School Advocate," a semi-monthly sheet of a quarto form. The editorial department was conducted by William G. Crosby, Secretary of the Board of Education. The second volume was increased in size, each number containing eight pages. It was discontinued Aug. 1, 1849.

"The Progressive Age," a weekly paper, which advocated the principles of the then new Republican party, was established July 1, 1854. It was at first intended only as a campaign organ, and was edited by "an association of gentlemen." T. J. Burgess was the first publisher, at No. 45 Main Street. Originally, it was of small dimensions; but, with the increase of the political organization which it represented, its size was extended, and it became a large and influential sheet. William M. Rust soon became the sole editor and proprietor. Under his charge it continues to be ably and successfully conducted. From 1862 to June, 1873, the office of publication was at No. 30 Church Street, when it was removed to its present quarters in City Block.

After a quiet of ten years, local discord again disturbed the harmony of the Democratic party; and on June 15, 1854, the "Maine Free Press," a large and well-printed weekly paper, antagonistic to the "Journal," was established by the Hon. E. K. Smart, Collector of the Customs, who edited it. Levi R. Wing was the first publisher, the office being at No. 4 Phoenix Row. For a few months in 1855, John Abbott assumed the editorial charge. M. V. Stetson then became publisher, and Colonel Smart again conducted it. In 1857, the establishment was transferred to Rockland, and merged in the "United States Democrat," under the name of "Democrat and Free Press." Colonel Smart died at Camden, Sept. 29, 1872. Mr. Wing and Mr. Stetson reside in Boston.

The only daily paper ever attempted in Belfast was the "Pro-

gressive Age Evening Bulletin," a sheet 12 by 8 inches, which was issued every afternoon from April 24 to June 29, 1861, and contained all the evening despatches concerning the Rebellion. Under the name of the "Evening Bulletin," it was revived on March 10, of the following year, by Messrs. Pillsbury and Burgess. But twenty-six numbers of the new series appeared.

The "Locomotive," a sprightly little sheet, was published by the ladies of the Unitarian Fair, in December, 1867. It was conducted by Miss Rebecca S. Palfrey. Among the contributors were Mrs. W. H. Burrill, Caroline C. Williamson, W. G. Crosby, W. H. Simpson, John H. Quimby and Carl F. Palfrey.

The "Union Banner" was commenced in January, 1870, by Lucius H. Murch, who was editor, publisher, and proprietor. It was a monthly royal quarto of eight pages, and continued one year.

The "Belfast Advertiser," a small folio of sixteen columns, one-half devoted to advertisements, and with a circulation of twenty-five hundred copies, first appeared July 1, 1871. On the 1st of January, 1873, the size was increased; and it was changed from a monthly to a weekly paper, under the editorial charge of Emery Boardman. The first proprietors were George E. Brackett and George W. Burgess. The latter is the present publisher. Mr. Boardman resigned the editorial chair, after an experience of two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Brackett.

But a single bound book, the History of Belfast, published in 1827, was ever printed here. The following list comprises all the principal pamphlets whose titles are preserved:—

1821. Communion Sermon. By William Frothingham, A.M., Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Belfast. Published by request of the hearers. Fellowes & Simpson. 18mo.

1822. "The Divinity of Christ consistent with the Unity of God." A sermon preached at Knox, by Rev. Alfred Johnson. Published by request. Price 9d. Fellowes & Simpson. 12mo, pp. 40. (Embodied in the same pamphlet is a discourse by the same author on the "Humanity of Christ.")

1826. Address delivered at the Installation of the Officers of Belfast Lodge, Feb. 15. By Brother Hiram Orlando Alden, Esq. E. Fellowes. 8vo, pp. 16.

1826. Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson. By Alfred Johnson, Jr. Fellowes & Simpson. 8vo.

1827. A History of Belfast, with Introductory Remarks on Acadia. By William White. E. Fellowes. 12mo, pp. 120.

1827. The Maine Primer, or Child's Second Book. E. Fellowes.

1828. A Disquisition on Creation, Annihilation, the Future Existence and Final Happiness of All Sentient Beings. E. Fellowes. 12mo, pp. 24. (By Nathan Read, but published anonymously.)

1828. A Sermon delivered Sept. 25, 1827, at the Ordination of the Rev. Nathaniel Wales as Pastor of the First Church in Belfast, Maine. By John Smith, Professor of Theology in the Seminary, Bangor. With Charge by Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta, Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Stephen Thurston, and Address to the People by Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, of Bangor. E. Fellowes. 12mo.

1831. Confession of Faith and Covenant of the First Congregational Church in Belfast. John Dorr.

1833. First Annual Report of the Maine Temperance Society. 8vo, pp. 93.

1837. God our only Hope. A Discourse on the Condition and Prospects of our Country, delivered in Belfast, on Fast Day, April 20, 1837, by Silas McKeen, Pastor of the First Congregationalist Church. F. P. Ingalls. 8vo, pp. 29.

1843. New Views upon the Bible, and its Abuses by the Priests. By Jonas S. Barrett. Rowe & Griffin. 12mo, pp. 47.

1843. An Address on Temperance. Delivered before the Washingtonian Societies of Belfast, Feb. 22, 1843, by Alfred Johnson. Charles Giles. 8vo, pp. 16.

1843. Confession of Faith and Covenant, with Ecclesiastical Principles and Rules, adopted by the First Congregational Church in Belfast, and a List of its Members. Charles Giles. 12mo, pp. 16.

1845. An Essay on Creation and Annihilation, the Future Existence and Final State of all Sentient Beings. By Nathan Read, A.M., A.A.S. 12mo, pp. 14. Charles Giles. (A second edition of the same essay published in 1828.)

1850. Report of Committee of Town in relation to Municipal Expenses, with Copy of City Charter. 8vo, pp. 24.

1854. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Belfast, and Rules and Orders of the City Council. 12mo, pp. 43. (Second edition published in 1863.)

1858. The Ball-room Manual. 16mo. H. G. O. Washburn.

1863. History of Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast. By John L. Locke. 12mo, pp. 25.

1863. Centennial Observance of the Birthday of Nathan Griffin, and Gathering of his Descendants at the Old Homestead in Stockton, Maine, March 30, 1863, with Original Suggestions. By N. G. Hichborn. 16mo, pp. 8.

1867. Mayor's Address. Delivered before the City Council, March 18, 1867. 8vo, pp. 8.

1867. Constitution and By-laws of the Waldo County Medical Society. 12mo, pp. 8.

1870. Engineer's Report on a Full and Complete Preliminary Survey for the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad. By L. L. Buckland, C.E. G. W. Burgess. 12mo, pp. 10.

1872. Catalogue of Books in the Sears Public Library, Searsport. 12mo, pp. 36.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LAW AND THE COURTS.

The Original County of Lincoln. — First Jurors from Belfast. — Hancock County established. — County Officers. — Court of Common Pleas. — Judge Read. — Circuit Court substituted. — Hon. William Crosby Chief Justice. — Court of Sessions. — Fees of the Bar. — Appearance of Castine during Court-Weeks. — Characteristics of the Early Lawyers. — Measures for dividing the County. — Arguments before the Legislature. — Petition for Knox County. — Waldo County established. — First Officers. — Terms of Courts. — Belfast gives a Court-house. — Description of the Building. — Fire-proof Block. — New Court-house built. — Engraving. — Jail and Jailer's House built. — Old Jail demolished. — Present Jail erected. — First Justice of the Peace. — Town votes to dispense with Stocks. — Codes of By-laws adopted. — Capital Trials. — The Jewells. — Dr. Thayer. — Joseph J. Brown. — John True Gordon. — Wansley the Pirate. — The Salem Murder. — Other Crimes. — Assaults. — Burglaries. — Court of Common Pleas re-established. — Superseded by the District Court. — Powers of Supreme Judicial Court enlarged. — Law Court. — Rates of Fees adopted. — First Stenographic Reporter. — Requirements for Admission to the Bar. — Bankrupt Laws. — Town Court System. — Police Court. — Trial Justices.

IN 1773, when Belfast became incorporated, the eastern portion of Maine, from Kennebec River to the St. Croix, was embraced in the county of Lincoln, of which Pownalborough, now Dresden, was the shire town. To this remote place, then only accessible by water, the inhabitants were obliged to resort for such legal business as could not be transacted before a justice of the peace. The first jurors from Belfast who attended court there were Robert Houston and Nathaniel Patterson, in 1791.¹ In 1793, Hallowell, now Augusta, was made a half-shire with Pownalborough; and the following year James Nesmith, whose name frequently occurs in these pages, served as grand juror at a term of the Supreme Court then first held at the former town. The inhabitants voted to allow him as extra pay "what has been Customary, viz., £1 10s.," the legal compensation being but ninety cents for each day's attendance, and four cents per mile for travel.

¹ Voted, "That £3 shall be paid to the jurymen for attending Pownalborough Sessions, besides what the law will allow." Town records, Sept. 8, 1791.

After the Revolution, the remarkable increase of population in this section required a division of the large county of Lincoln; and in 1789 the General Court established the county of Hancock, named after Governor John Hancock, then the most eminent and popular man in New England. The limits of the new county extended along the coast from Thomaston to the head of the east branch of Gouldsborough River, and northwardly to the boundaries of Canada. Penobscot, now Castine, was made the shire town, and continued as such until 1838, when Ellsworth was substituted. Two terms of the courts of Common Pleas and of the Sessions were appointed to be held at Penobscot in June and September annually, but the Supreme Judicial Court did not sit there until 1801. Within its limits were thirteen incorporated towns and ten plantations. Penobscot, the largest town, had a population of 1,048, while Belfast numbered only 245, and Bangor 567.

The earliest county officers were Paul Dudley Sargent of Sullivan, Oliver Parker of Penobscot, and William Vinal of Vinalhaven, Justices of the Common Pleas, and Jonathan Eddy and Joseph Hibbert, Special Justices. Neither of these gentlemen were lawyers. Judge Sargent also occupied the position of Judge of Probate, Judge Eddy being the Register. Thomas Phillips was Clerk of the Courts; Simeon Fowler, of Orrington, Treasurer; William Webber, of Penobscot, Register of Deeds; and Richard Hunnewell, of the same place, Sheriff. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas was original in all civil action where the amount involved exceeded four pounds, subject to appeal from the verdict and judgment to the Supreme Court. It was of this court that Nathan Read was Chief Justice for one year, being appointed in 1810. The following year a circuit system took its place, by which Maine formed three circuits. Judge William Crosby was commissioned as Chief Justice of the eastern circuit, a position which he held until 1822, when a new court was established, consisting of but three judges for the whole State. The compensation of Judges Read and Crosby was the fees of court,¹ no regular salary being prescribed. Until the

¹ The fees of the members of the bar, at this period, may be learned from the following agreement, which was made in 1811:—

FEES OF THE BAR FOR THE COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

When it is considered that the Rules of the Supreme Judicial Court require that nine years at least should have been devoted to literary and professional pursuits, to qualify

appointment of the latter, there had not been one educated lawyer on the bench in Hancock County. The judges, in the language of the statute, were to be "substantial persons." Practically, they were not "learned in the law," but they were generally prominent, well-to-do men, who had occupied political or municipal stations, and had acquired the reputation of honesty. The Court of Sessions was similar to that tribunal which the "Spectator" mentions as being adorned by Sir Roger de Coverley. All the Justices of the Peace for the county composed it, and crowded the bench. In addition to jurisdiction in criminal matters, they had authority to summon juries, and exercised the powers of the

a man for admission to that Court, as Attorney thereof; and two years' practice therein as an Attorney, to qualify him for admission as a Counsellor thereof; and that those who undertake the arduous duties of an Attorney or Counsellor at Law are bound in honor to indemnify their clients for all losses or damages which are occasioned by negligence, or want of professional knowledge, it must be evident that a reasonable and honorable compensation ought to be made, whenever professional assistance is afforded. *Therefore*, We, the Subscribers, Members of the Bar in the County of Hancock, establish the following rate of fees, as the lowest we will receive; and we agree that we will not receive for the same any commutation or substitute whatever.

Advice or Consultation.

For advice when the property in dispute exceeds thirty dollars . . . \$2

Drafting Instruments.

Drafting Deeds and other Instruments 1

Collecting Demands before Suit.

For collecting all demands of Twenty Dollars and under	cts. 50
All demands exceeding Twenty Dollars, and not more than One Hundred Dollars	1
All demands exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and not more than Five Hundred Dollars	2
All demands exceeding Five Hundred Dollars	3

Writs, &c.

For all Writs originally below the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas . . . 1

All Writs returnable to the Common Pleas 2

The above charges for Writs and collecting are to be made when the action is settled before entry, and are to be paid together with the Sheriff's fees.

Recognizances, &c.

Where the demand is settled by recognizance, the fees are to be double the fees for collecting before suit.

Justice's Court.

Arguing a cause before a Justice \$3

Fees in the Court of Common Pleas.

FOR PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY.

If he prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the Plaintiff with the bill of cost.

present county commissioners. In 1807, the organization was altered by substituting a fixed number of Justices. In Hancoc there were six, designated by the governor. By repeated enactments, radical changes took place in their functions, which in 1831 culminated in the substitution of the Court of County Commissioners.

“Castine,” says Judge Crosby, “was the capital of all that vast territory lying east of the counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, the centre of its society and commerce, and its seat of justice. During the session of the courts there, the shores and harbor exhibited the appearance of an Indian encampment. The judge

He is also to charge the fees for arguing the same, if argued either to the Court or Jury.

If the Plaintiff do not prevail, his Counsel or Attorney is to charge the Writ according to the rate above stated, and all sums of money paid for the Plaintiff in carrying the suit. He is also to charge a term fee for each term of 3 dollars.

And if the cause be argued to the Court or Jury, the fee for arguing is to be substituted for the term fee.

FOR DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY.

Where the defendant prevails, his Counsel or Attorney is to charge the bill of costs recovered against the Plaintiff; and if the cause be argued to the Court or Jury, he is to charge the usual arguing fee.

If the defendant do not prevail, his Counsel or Attorney is to charge him term fees as aforesaid; and if the cause be argued, the arguing fee is to be substituted for the term fee at the term the argument is had.

For arguing a cause in the Common Pleas	\$6
For Trustees' answer	3

Supreme Judicial Court.

FOR PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY.

When the Plaintiff prevails, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the bill of costs in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Supreme Judicial Court, and fees for arguing the same to the Court or Jury, or both, as the case may be.

When the Plaintiff does not prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the term fees paid for him in the prosecution of the suit, and term fees double the amount charged in the Court of Common Pleas, and also the fees for arguing the same to the Court or Jury, or both, as the case may be.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY.

When the defendant prevails, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the bill of costs and the fees for arguing the cause to the Court or Jury, as the case may be, and the term fees double the amount chargeable in the Court of Common Pleas.

When the defendant does not prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the term fees double the sum charged in the Court of Common Pleas; and the fee for arguing is to be substituted for the term fee at the term the argument is had.

For arguing a cause to the Court or Jury, in the Supreme Judicial Court	} \$12
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and jurors, the parties and witnesses, the lawyers, sheriffs, and subordinate officers, loafers and idlers, besides not an inconsiderable number of gentlemen spectators, all arrived in open row or sail boats. This great collection was from the scattering settlements of the islands, Frenchman's Bay, the Penobscot River and its Bay. Now you must not suppose there was any thing like fatigue or gloom or despondence in all this. Quite otherwise. It was a hearty, happy, and merry meeting. Each had his story of disasters, hair-breadth escapes, and ludicrous incidents. It was a hearty laugh, a good dinner, and then to business. There were no old men: new countries have no old men. We were all young men, — healthy, hearty, and in the full flow of joyous anticipation. There was nothing of that low, narrow, and contracted selfishness which disgraces the present generation. Highways, houses of

For Naturalization	\$12
For Divorce	20
For Partition, exclusive of Court fees	12

And if the cause be argued, the arguing fee is to be substituted for the usual term fee. When the Debtor is insolvent, and the Plaintiff does not obtain satisfaction of his judgment, the Counsel or Attorney may charge the bill of costs only.

References, &c.

For argument in references entered into, in the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Common Pleas, and rules entered into before a Justice of the Peace, the compensation is to be regulated according to the rate of fees established for arguing a cause in the Court, to which the same are returnable.

After the term when the cause is referred, and before the term when the report is made, the Counsel or Attorney for Plaintiff or Defendant may charge half-term fees only.

Paying over Money collected.

When money is collected and paid over to a client, who lives without the County of Hancock, a commission of three per cent shall be charged to him upon the amount collected.

These rules are intended to establish the lowest compensation, and not to restrict gentlemen from receiving more liberal fees in cases of difficulty or magnitude.

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| OLIVER LEONARD. | ENOCH BROWN. |
| JOB NELSON. | SAMUEL LITTLE. |
| ALLEN GILMAN. | JOHN GODFREY. |
| WILLIAM CROSBY. | SAMUEL M. POND. |
| BOHAN P. FIELD. | JOHN PIKE. |
| WILLIAM ABBOT. | OAKES ANGIER. |
| JACOB MCGAW. | WM. D. WILLIAMSON. |
| SAMUEL E. DUTTON. | THOMAS E. HALE. |
| JOHN WILSON. | GEORGE T. CHAPMAN. |
| ARCHIBALD JONES. | JOHN G. DEANE. |
| GEORGE HERBERT. | SAMUEL K. WHITING. |
| PHILO H. WASHBURN. | |

public worship, academies, schools, and public institutions were the subjects of discussion to which every heart and hand were devoted. Our country and its prospects were every thing: our trials, our perils and sacrifices, were nothing.”¹

And another writer, in reference to the men who composed the court and bar of Hancock and Waldo Counties in the early days, describes them as follows: “As citizens they were liberal, high-minded, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all those institutions of religion, education, and charity which distinguish the character of New England people. As lawyers, they were learned and skilled in their profession. They acted upon the belief that their profession, so far from oppressing the poor or circumventing the ignorant, was designed, and should be used, for the wise purpose of administering justice and executing the laws of the land.

“The life of the profession of law is in a great measure one of strife and conflict. In every cause presented for trial having adverse parties, its investigation and discussion almost necessarily engender antagonistic feelings. Attorneys are often blamed by the opposite side for doing no more than their duty. But these men, confining themselves to the merits of their cause, and soaring above every species of abuse either of parties or witnesses, seldom incurred enmity from any quarter. They were slow to suspect, much less to charge witnesses, with perjury, and believed that *honest* men on both sides might go to law for their rights. Such liberality could hardly fail of being appreciated by the public; and it may be truly asserted that no men ever passed through a course of practice with fewer enemies than they. The same liberal practice manifested to parties and witnesses was extended to each other. No one believed that the duties he owed to his client required him to attack his brother who happened to be opposed to him; and if in the heat of the moment any acrimony was excited, it generally died with the occasion which gave rise to it. There was therefore the most friendly feelings subsisting among themselves, which made them companions, and enabled them to act together in every measure, public or private, for the public good. It is true that like all other men they had faults; but looking at their learning, talents, and the many good qualities which adorned their lives, it is not too much to say that they would have done credit to any bar in any age or country.”²

¹ Autobiography of Hon. William Crosby.

² Reminiscences of Deceased Members of the Bar, by Joseph Williamson, published in the “State Signal,” April 15, 1852.

The isolated local situation of Castine always caused great inconvenience to a large number of the people, and as early as 1792 a public movement was made to change the county seat to some place more accessible. This project did not please the citizens of Belfast, for they voted "not to have the courts removed from the peninsula where they are now held." In 1811, when it was proposed to create a registry of deeds on the western side of the bay, the town, for some reason which is not apparent, opposed the change. Two years later, a plan for dividing the county met with no better favor, and a vote was unanimously passed "that it is inexpedient at present." But at the close of the war of 1812, the business and population of Castine seriously declined, while the census of Belfast exhibited an increase of nearly seventy-five per cent from 1810 to 1820. The growing importance of the place began to be recognized, and the subject of making the town a half-shire was agitated. At the annual spring meeting in 1818, it was voted "that Alfred Johnson, Jr., Nathan Read, and Rufus B. Allyn be a committee to petition the General Court for one term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Belfast." The petition was not granted. Upon the erection of Maine into a State in 1820, the matter was renewed, and appears to have been urged upon the Legislature for several years with great pertinacity. Through the efforts of the people of Belfast, the following petition was presented to the Legislature of 1827, from a large number of towns: —

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE, JANUARY, 1827.

The undersigned, a Committee of the town of _____ legally chosen at their Annual Meeting on the second Monday of September, 1826, for the purpose, beg leave to represent that the counties of Hancock and Lincoln comprise long and extensive territories, and many of the towns are situated at a great distance from the Shire Towns in each of said Counties, which renders it very expensive and inconvenient for those to attend who have business with our Courts and Public Offices, that the public good and the interest and convenience of your petitioners will be greatly promoted by the formation of a New County, consisting of the following towns and plantations, viz.: Belfast, Brooks, Jackson, Thorndike, Monroe, Northport, Islesborough, Swanville, Knox, Belmont, Waldo,

Lincolnvile, Vinalhaven,¹ Searsmont, Prospect, and Frankfort in the county of Hancock; and Camden, Hope, Montville, Montville Plantation,² Appleton, Palermo, Thomaston, Warren, Cushing, St. George, Union, and Washington in the county of Lincoln; and Freedom, Unity, and Joy³ in the county of Kennebec, be erected into a new County. The above towns now probably contain about thirty-six thousand inhabitants.

We therefore in behalf of said town of _____ ask your honorable body to incorporate us, together with the towns and plantations above mentioned, into a County, bearing the name of Knox, and that Belfast and Warren be the Shire Town for years, or such other town or towns as the Legislature may direct; as in duty bound will ever pray.

Such respectable memorials could not be disregarded; and the committee to whom they were referred, after amending the original plan by striking out the towns of Thomaston, Warren, Cushing, St. George, Union, and Washington, in the county of Lincoln, reported a bill establishing a new county, with Belfast for its sole shire town. The name was left blank; but at the suggestion of Hon. R. C. Johnson, who was then a member of the House of Representatives, that of Waldo was inserted, to perpetuate the name and memory of General Samuel Waldo, who formerly owned nearly all the territory comprised within its limits.⁴ Upon the question of the passage of the bill, an animated debate took place. Mr. Johnson gave the general reasons why the county should be established. The joint standing committee who had the subject under consideration had reported in its favor without division. The case was so clear there was not a single dissenting voice. It was contemplated that the county should contain twenty-six towns, of which twenty-one in their corporate capacity had petitioned for the county, and a large portion of the remaining towns had also petitioned as individuals. He referred to the difficulty of crossing the bay at some seasons of the year, and mentioned an instance when a whole term of court was lost in consequence of the sloop in which the judge had taken passage becoming becalmed.

¹ Vinalhaven was annexed to Waldo County in 1838.

² Now Liberty.

³ Now Troy. It was formerly called Joy, from Benjamin Joy, of Boston, who owned a large portion of the territory.

⁴ For a notice of the life and character of General Waldo, see Chapter III.

Mr. Abbot,¹ of Castine, replied at considerable length. He contended that the bay, instead of presenting an impediment to those who wished to pass from the western side to attend the courts at Castine, was actually a convenience. A packet was constantly running from Belfast, by which people could pass with less expense and trouble than if the bay was not there. To show that the packet was regular and seldom interrupted, he read a statement of the trips of the packet during the sessions of the courts for five years. Out of one hundred and seventy days during which the courts were in session, there were but seven days in which the packet did not run ; and, on one hundred and seventeen days, the packet passed twice a day or more. The debate continued two days, and was participated in, among a large number of other members, by George Evans of Gardiner, and Daniel Goodenow of Alfred. At its close, the bill was passed by a majority of twenty-three.² In the Senate, no formidable opposition was made ; and the bill was approved by Governor Lincoln, on the 7th of February, 1827.³ By its provisions, the new county was to go into operation on the following 3d of July. One term of the Supreme Court was appointed, and three of the Court of Common Pleas. For five years, or until a jail was built, the jails of Hancock, Lincoln, or Kennebec Counties were to be used. It was enacted that the governor should appoint the usual county officers, whose terms were to commence on the 3d of July. The Register of Deeds and Treasurer were to be chosen at the September election. Joseph Hall was appointed Sheriff, Hugh J. Anderson Clerk of the Courts, Alfred Johnson, Jr., Judge of Probate, Nathaniel M. Lowney Register, and Joseph Williamson County Attorney. All these officers resided in Belfast, except the sheriff, who was a citizen of Camden. Bohan P. Field, of Belfast, was the first Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions, having as associate justices Joseph Shaw, of Thorndike, and Thomas Eastman, of Palermo. No person received a majority of votes for register of deeds or county treasurer. For the former position there were eight candidates. At the fourth trial, in March, 1828, Frye Hall,⁴

¹ Hon. William Abbot, afterwards of Bangor.

² Portland Argus.

³ The erection of Knox County, in 1860, took off from Waldo County the towns of Appleton, Camden, Hope, North Haven, and Vinalhaven.

⁴ By repeated elections, Mr. Hall continued to hold the offices of register of deeds and county treasurer for over twenty years. His faithfulness and popularity secured him the support of different political parties. He died in August, 1849, aged sixty-three.

of Hope, was chosen, the duties of the office during the vacancy having been performed by the clerk of the courts. Ralph C. Johnson¹ was appointed Treasurer by the Court of Sessions, and continued to act as such for a year, when, declining an election, Mr. Hall, the Register of Deeds, succeeded him.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas for the new county was held July 24, 1827, by Samuel E. Smith, of Wiscasset, and David Perham, of Bangor, justices. Samuel A. Whitney, of Lincolnville, acted as foreman of the grand jury; and Simeon Foss, of Belfast, of the traverse jury. There were sixty-two entries, and only a single trial. No session of the Supreme Court convened until July of the following year.² Chief Justice Mellen presided. Harry Hazeltine, of Searsmont, was foreman of the first jury; and William Parkman, of Camden, of the second. But little business was transacted.

Judge Johnson opened his first Probate Court in August, 1827. His earliest official act, which appears of record, was to approve the will of Robert Miller, a well-known citizen of Belfast, whose death had recently occurred. For several years, in addition to monthly sessions in the probate office, terms were held once a year, respectively, at Camden, Frankfort, and Freedom. The salary of the judge was originally but one hundred and fifty dollars.

It was stated in a previous chapter that in 1825 the inhabitants voted to furnish and prepare the town house for the use of the courts, whenever Belfast became the shire of a new county. This vote was carried into effect in 1827, six hundred dollars having been raised for finishing the second story into a court-room and other apartments. A conveyance from the town to the county was duly made. The court-room was about forty feet square, and was inconvenient and poorly ventilated. Hard, uncushioned benches, instead of chairs, were provided alike for jurors, officers, spectators, and attorneys. Those for the latter had the addition of desks similar to an old-fashioned school-house, until 1841, when tables were substituted. The floor was strewn with sand or sawdust. A long bar, or prisoner's dock, guarded at each end by officers, occupied the rear. For many years, the judge was attended to and from his lodgings by the sheriff, bearing his official staff. There were no retiring rooms for the court or for witnesses.

¹ Excepting Mr. Anderson, all the first officers of Waldo County have deceased.

² The last term of the Supreme Court held in the old court-house was by Judge Appleton, in October, 1853.

The jury rooms were small, and without any communication from the court-room except through its main and only entrance. It was originally contemplated to finish the basement into public offices; but this plan was never effected. They were at first kept in Phoenix Row. A building with fire-proof vaults having been erected on High Street, in 1829, by Joseph Williamson, early in the following year the offices were removed to it, where they remained until the present court-house was completed. The probate office was in that part of the block now occupied by Henry L. Lord as a store, the office of the Clerk of the Courts in the room over it, and the Registry of Deeds and Treasurer's office in the room opposite.

The project of a new court-house, although frequently discussed, did not assume a definite form until 1850, when the members of the bar, and the jurors in attendance at the February term of the District Court, joined in a petition for the measure. Soon afterwards, an arrangement was effected by which the county conveyed to school districts numbered four and five, for one thousand dollars, all the interest which it held under the deed from the town; reserving, however, a right of occupation, until a new building



COURT-HOUSE. BUILT IN 1853.

was erected. The county commissioners immediately entered upon the matter, and purchased as a site thirty-five square rods of land bounded by Church, Market, and High Streets,¹ for seven

¹ In 1874, the county purchased an adjoining lot, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Church Street, and extending to High Street, subject to ground leases which expire in 1877.

hundred dollars. Plans made by Messrs. B. S. Dean, of Bangor, and Edwin Lee Browne, of Boston, architects, were accepted; and a contract for the proposed edifice was awarded to Edward Hawkes, of Belfast, for fourteen thousand dollars. The building was completed in 1853, and on the last day of the year the public records were removed from the Fire-proof Block to the spacious and more convenient apartments provided for their better security. On the first Tuesday of January, 1854, a term of the Supreme Court, presided over by Judge Rice, was held in the new courtroom. The dimensions of the court-house are seventy feet by fifty, with a height of thirty-six and a half feet. It is two stories high, constructed of brick with freestone facings, and at the time of its erection was regarded as not inferior to any similar structure in the State. A belfry and bell were added in 1856.

Soon after the organization of Waldo County, the Court of Sessions decided to build a jail, and in 1828 procured for a location seven acres of land at the corner of Miller and Congress Streets, of Thomas Pickard, for five hundred and twenty dollars. The next year, a contract for building a stone jail, with a brick house for the jailer, was made with Jeremiah and John Berry, of Thomaston, who laid the corner-stone of the former on the twenty-ninth day of June. No ceremonies were observed on the occasion except to deposit copies of the local newspapers. The jail was completed in November, and cost, with appurtenances, five thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars. The house cost two thousand six hundred and five dollars. A high fence enclosed the former building, which was constructed of hard granite, quarried at St. George. The structure was thirty by twenty and a half feet in dimensions, and two stories high, the walls of the lower story being two feet thick. It was imperfectly built, and the cells were dark, damp, and small. In less than two years after its completion, the "Maine Workingmen's Advocate" pronounced it "a disgrace to the county, and a reproach to the age." Prisoners constantly escaped, and its walls afforded no security against desperate criminals. Finally, in 1851, after the jail had been indicted by the grand jury as unsafe and insufficient, it was demolished, and the present one took its place.¹ The cost of the latter was six thousand and sixty-two dollars. It is about forty-

¹ During the erection of the new jail, a temporary cell was prepared for the Jewells, who were confined on a charge of murder. A guard was maintained over them during the night.

eight by thirty-five feet. The outside walls are built of brick, and the interior of granite. There are eleven cells. In its construction, the most approved plans which then existed were consulted. A fence was built around the jail in 1869.

The first settlers of Belfast were not a litigious people, and their names seldom appear on the judicial records, either civil or criminal. In fact, crime was scarcely known among them. No justice of the peace¹ was required until 1789, when James Patterson was appointed, having been recommended for the position by a vote of the town. The same year, it was voted "to Buy a Law Book, in case the Court do not send one." In 1802, when an Act of the Legislature required every town to maintain stocks,² unless the inhabitants otherwise determined, Belfast voted not to build any. As the town increased, however, efficient means for repressing disorder and "preventing unlawful and injurious acts and practices" were required, and in 1827 a code of by-laws was passed. This continued in force until 1835. In 1843, another and more stringent code was adopted, which remained until the city government consolidated them into a general ordinance. Under the city charter, the police system has been excellent, and the laws are faithfully enforced.

There is no instance of the trial of any person for a capital offence alleged to have been committed in Belfast. But four trials for murder have ever taken place in the county. The first was that of Samuel Jewell and John J. Jewell, his son, both of Monroe, who were indicted for shooting John N. Cousins in that town, on the 26th of April, 1851. Cousins owned a farm which the Jewells had long occupied, and, while attempting to eject them by virtue of a writ of possession, was fired upon from their house and instantly killed. The parties surrendered to the officer, and were conveyed to jail. Their trial took place at the following July term of the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Shepley, and Associate Justices Wells and Howard. Henry Tallman of Bath, Attorney-General, and William H. Codman of Camden, County Attorney, represented the State; and Messrs. Nehemiah

¹ For a list of justices of the peace from Belfast to the year 1874, see Appendix. At a town meeting held in 1775, Deacon John Tuft "was chosen for a justice by hand vote." It does not appear that he was appointed.

² Stocks were instruments of punishment constructed of wood, with holes through which the feet and sometimes the hands of offenders were passed, and thus their persons confined. Since the adoption of our State Constitution, which prohibits the infliction of "cruel or unusual punishments," the stocks have not been employed.

Abbott and Lewis W. Howes, of Belfast, appeared for the prisoners. On the morning of the fourth day of the trial, a verdict of not guilty, by reason of insanity, was returned for Samuel Jewell.¹ His son was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State prison for seven years.²

The next case of this nature was that of Tyler Thayer, of Frankfort, now Winterport, who was charged with killing Joseph T. Leson, in that town, on the 4th of July, 1854. His trial for murder during the following October resulted in his conviction for a simple assault, and in his imprisonment for a few months in jail.

In May, 1856, Joseph J. Brown, of Islesborough, was tried for murdering his wife, under the most atrocious circumstances. He committed the act by cutting her throat with a sheath-knife, in the presence of their little daughter, who was wounded in the hand while endeavoring to aid her mother. Brown was under the influence of liquor at the time. At the trial which took place before Judge May, the plea of hereditary insanity was ingeniously raised by Andrew T. Palmer, who was counsel for the prisoner. George Evans conducted the case on behalf of the State, and made an argument of great eloquence. The murderer was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He soon after committed suicide in the State prison.³

¹ Samuel Jewell was over eighty years old. There was some "method in his madness." He endeavored to excite public sympathy in his behalf by asserting that he had served under Washington. The Attorney-General quite effectually destroyed the effect of this statement, by showing that he could have been only a child during the Revolution. But he forgot that in 1798 Washington commanded an army which was raised in consequence of a threatened war with France. Jewell was a soldier in that army. He is said to have remarked to the deputy who had him in charge that the Attorney-General seemed ignorant of the history of his own country!

² He was afterwards pardoned, by reason of ill-health.

³ Although no murder is known to have ever taken place in Belfast, yet two persons from here — viz., Thomas J. Wansley and John C. R. Palmer, Jr. — were connected with crimes of the highest magnitude which have taken place elsewhere. The former, whose execution for piracy took place in New York, April 22, 1830, sailed from this port in the previous June, as cook of brig "Arthur Donnell," Captain Sweetser, bound for St. Thomas. The custom-house records describe him as "aged twenty-two, mulatto complexion, woolly hair."¹ Palmer's evidence secured the detection and conviction of the assassins of Captain White, of Salem, Mass., who was murdered in 1830. "A more extraordinary case never occurred in this country" than was presented by this murder, "nor is it equalled in strange interest by any trial in the French *Causes Célèbres* or the English *State Trials*." Palmer, who was a young man of dissolute habits, had been the associate of the murderers and the confidant of their plans, in which, however, he refused

¹ Republican Journal, Dec. 15, 1830.

On the 10th of November, 1873, the trial, of John T. Gordon of Thorndike, for the murder of his brother's wife, Emma A. Gordon, commenced before Chief Justice Appleton. As the capacity of the court-house was inadequate for the large number of spectators, an adjournment took place to Hayford Hall, which had been fitted up for the occasion. The crime was committed early in the morning of June 16, 1873, at the old Gordon homestead, in Thorndike. Almon M. Gordon, brother of the accused, and his wife and infant daughter, were found murdered in one bed. His little son, aged six years, who occupied a crib in the same room, had been fearfully wounded, and the house set on fire. The bodies were much mangled, apparently by an axe, which was found on the premises. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the crimes were committed by John T. Gordon, who boarded with his brother. The alleged motive was revenge for fancied wrongs. A young woman, to whom the prisoner had been paying his addresses, had received anonymous letters traducing his character, the authorship of which the latter imputed to his sister-in-law. He also considered himself injured by a transfer of the homestead to his brother, by their father, to his own exclusion.

The trial occupied eight days. Harris M. Plaisted of Bangor, Attorney-General, and William H. Fogler, County Attorney, represented the State; and William H. McLellan and George E. Wallace, of Belfast, were in defence. Benjamin F. Blackstone, of Belfast, was foreman of the jury. After being out an hour, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to death by Judge Dickerson, on the twentieth day of January, 1874. His execution took place in

to participate. After the murder, he addressed a threatening letter to one of their number, demanding the immediate loan of a large sum of money. This letter, which was signed "Charles Grant, Jr., Prospect, Me.," fell into the hands of the committee of vigilance who had been appointed by the people of Salem to ferret out the offenders. A remote suspicion attached to the person for whom it was intended. The committee despatched an officer to Prospect, now Searsport, and deposited a decoy letter in the post-office, which was then kept in the corner brick store, so long occupied by Andrew Leach. When Palmer called, he was arrested and carried to Salem. He readily unfolded the whole mystery, and the parties accused by him were through his testimony found guilty and executed. Daniel Webster appeared for the government at the trial, and passages from his eloquent argument are familiar to every school-boy.¹ Several persons from Belfast attended as witnesses relative to the character of Palmer,² among them James W. Webster and John F. H. Angier.

¹ Webster's Works, VI. 40.

² Palmer afterwards published a small book, entitled "Explanation," giving an account of his connection with the crime.

Thomaston, on the 25th of June, 1875. He had previously attempted suicide by **stabbing**, and was carried to the scaffold in an unconscious state.

With the exception of a few cases of incendiarism, which will be referred to in another chapter, Belfast has been singularly exempt from the commission of flagrant offences. Want of space prevents an allusion to more than a few of the most prominent ones.

In 1829, considerable excitement was caused by the robbery of the post-office. A young man named William Butler proved to be the thief. It appeared that he had gained access by false keys, opened the mail-bags, and abstracted several valuable letters. He was examined before Rufus B. Allyn, Esq., and committed for trial.

Before the establishment of the State Reform School, in 1853, crimes committed by juvenile offenders were more frequent. In the spring of 1846, a combination of boys was broken up; and the details of crimes of magnitude, perpetrated and plotted by them, startled the whole community. Two cases of incendiarism and two of burglary were confessed. A plan for robbing a large dry-goods store was being matured at the time the gang were arrested. The ringleaders were condignly punished.¹

On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, 1847, a murderous attack was made upon Major Timothy Chase, as he was passing at the head of Main Street. He was knocked down, probably with a slung-shot, and received severe injuries, the bones of his nose and cheek being broken. His hat—in which were two warrants against parties for violating the liquor law—was carried off. It was supposed that the prominent aid he had rendered, as a police officer in liquor prosecutions, induced the assault. A reward was offered by the Selectmen for the detection of the assailants, but they were never discovered.²

At the close of the July term of the Supreme Court in 1851, after the jury had been dismissed, and but few persons were in the court-room, a man named Benjamin Nickerson, of Waldo, entered into the bench, and approached Chief Justice Shepley, with an open knife. In the attempt to secure him, he was knocked

¹ Republican Journal.

² State Signal. The affair created great interest. James Beckett was arrested upon suspicion of committing the assault, and tried at the next term of the Supreme Court. The jury disagreed, there being nine for acquittal. He was afterwards discharged.

down by the sheriff, whom he slightly wounded in the hand. He proved to be insane. The judge maintained the utmost composure, not forgetting his dignity in the midst of so unusual a demonstration.

In 1851, the celebrated "Maine Law," or act authorizing the seizure and destruction of intoxicating liquors intended for unlawful sale, was passed. The first resistance against its enforcement occurred at Frankfort, now Winterport, on the fourth day of December, 1851, and was attended with quite serious consequences. A quantity of liquors having arrived at that port by the steamer "Boston," the friends of temperance procured a warrant for their detention. Miles Staples, of Swanville, a deputy sheriff, and one of his aids, while attempting to execute the process, were violently assaulted by the crew of the boat. A general *mêlée* ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the officer, who, with an assistant, received severe wounds. A few hours after the transaction, the steamer proceeded to Belfast. On arriving, she was boarded by Sheriff William Rust,¹ who secured the liquors, and arrested all the parties implicated in the attack. An intense excitement prevailed, which was magnified by an unfounded report of the death of Staples from his injuries. On the 6th of December, Captain Thomas B. Sanford, master of the boat, Loomis Taylor, the agent, McNalley, the mate, and others, were examined at the court-house, before Justices J. G. Dickerson and Alfred W. Johnson, in the presence of a large crowd. Sanford was discharged. The others were bound over to the District Court, before which they were subsequently convicted of a conspiracy to prevent by force the execution of the warrant, and fined. The liquors were destroyed.²

On the evening of the 25th of March, 1856, an attempt was made by one Sewall Patterson to murder a Mrs. Green, at the house of her father,³ Peter Gilson, with whom she resided. Improper relations had existed between the parties, both of whom

¹ The coolness and determination exhibited by Mr. Rust on this occasion received deserved commendation. Although threatened with his life, he vindicated the supremacy of the law, and brought the offenders to control. Mr. Rust was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died Oct. 28, 1869, aged seventy-three.

² 30 Maine Reports, 210. Rufus K. Page, and others, owners of the "Boston," afterwards brought an action against the sheriff for her detention. The defendant prevailed on the ground that he did not hold the boat beyond a necessary time for executing legal process.

³ This was on the shore, below Bridge Street, near the old Distillery Wharf.

were married. Jealousy, occasioned by the woman's determination to discontinue these relations, induced Patterson to commit the act, and with a pocket-knife he inflicted what he intended as a mortal wound. After nearly severing his own jugular, the two undertook to die together, according to the approved formulas of modern romance. Both fluctuated between life and death for a week, but ultimately recovered. The assassin was afterwards convicted of an assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to a term of eight years in the State prison. Before being conveyed thither, he escaped from jail by knocking down the keeper, but was retaken. He was subsequently pardoned, but what reason existed for clemency in his behalf never satisfactorily appeared.

The next murderous assault which we have to record was committed upon one Bridget McCabe, an Irish woman, who died from the effects of wounds given by persons unknown, during a disturbance at the house of her husband, Brian McCabe, on the 4th of January, 1861. A coroner's inquest failed to discover the guilty party.

A daring and successful burglary was perpetrated during the night of Sept. 24, 1862, upon the jewelry store of Calvin Hervey on High Street. The safe was opened by means of false keys, and goods valued at over \$2,000 were abstracted. No clew pointed to the burglar or the property for two months, when a young man who had offered to sell watches at an inadequate price was arrested in New York, and confessed that he stole them at Belfast. His name was Nathan S. Winslow, and he formerly resided here a short time. Having been brought from New York by a requisition from the Governor of this State, he confessed the crime. As he was a minor and as all the stolen property was recovered, the court permitted him to go at large, upon condition of enlisting in the army.¹

When Waldo County was established, the Court of Common Pleas constituted the principal tribunal for transacting judicial business. Most of the civil actions were originally commenced before it. This court was abolished in 1839, the last term here being held by Judge Perham, in March. With it terminated his tenure of judicial office. The Bar passed a series of complimentary resolutions on the occasion, to which the judge eloquently responded. A new court, called the District Court, was substituted

¹ Progressive Age.

with similar jurisdiction. Anson G. Chandler, of Calais, the judge for the eastern district, held the first session in this county, Sept. 24, 1839. A law term of the Supreme Court continued to be held annually, with three judges, until 1852, when enlarged powers were given to that court,¹ and the District Court was abolished. Under the new arrangement, Waldo County belonged to the middle district. The following year it was transferred to the eastern district, and all questions of law or equity arising at *nisi prius* have since been heard at Bangor. With the exception of a single year when the January term was abolished, terms have been held here for the transaction of civil and criminal business in January, April (for a few years in May), and in October.

Regulations establishing a rate of fees were adopted by the lawyers of Waldo County, in March, 1829. This tariff published in the newspapers induced quite an animated discussion through the columns of the "Maine Farmer," which was then printed here.² Another rate of fees with increased amounts was established in 1864.

Up to 1843, no person could be admitted to practise in any courts without passing an examination before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court. The Legislature of that year repealed all existing laws upon the subject, and permitted any person who produced a certificate of good moral character to appear in court upon an equality with those who had devoted long and laborious lives to the duties of their profession. A few years' experience of this absurd enactment resulted in repeated efforts for its abrogation, which were not successful, however, until 1859. As the law now stands, a candidate for admission to the bar is ineligible until he submits himself to a thorough examination by a committee of three or more persons selected by the Supreme Court, and receives a certificate that he possesses the requisite legal attainments therefor. The present examining committee, appointed in 1874, are Joseph Williamson, William H. Fogler, and William H. McLellan. The duties received from attorneys are applied to the purchase of books for the Law Library.

The commercial revulsions of 1837, followed by an almost universal business stagnation, caused the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, early in the administration of Tyler.

¹ A sworn stenographer (J. D. Pulsifer, of Auburn) was first employed at the Supreme Court in Waldo County, at the April term, 1868.

² Maine Farmer, Dec. 29, 1829.

The Act went into operation on the 1st of February, 1842, and was repealed on the 3d of March, 1843. Of about thirty-five hundred persons in Maine who took advantage of its provisions, only thirty-seven were from Belfast. Alfred Johnson and Solyman Heath were commissioners under the law.

An innovation upon the long-established authority of justices of the peace was made in 1844, by the passage of the act creating Town Courts. The bill provided for the appointment of one justice in every town, and two where the number of inhabitants exceeded two thousand, if requested by legal vote. Their jurisdiction was exclusive in all matters, civil and criminal, so far as cognizable by justices of the peace, and concurrent with the District Court in suits involving from twenty to one hundred dollars, excepting those actions where the title to real estate was put in issue by the pleadings, or where a town was a party. Terms were to be held every month, and a jury might be summoned at the request of either party. The bill was submitted for approval to the inhabitants of the different counties. Waldo County, where the project originated, was the only one which adopted it.¹ In Belfast, the vote stood one hundred and forty-five nays to twenty-seven yeas. The act went into operation Jan. 22, 1845. Manasseh Sleeper² was appointed justice. At the next annual town meeting, it was voted to have an additional justice; and the position was bestowed on Andrew T. Palmer. Although shorn of its powers by repeated enactments, the bill continued in force until 1856, when it was repealed.³

¹ "A vote has been recently taken in Maine, respecting the famous Town Court Bill, which was referred to the people. It is a gratifying fact that the bill has been adopted in only one county (Waldo), and that the majority against it throughout the State is very large. As we understand it, the bill is to be in force in Waldo County alone. Some of the ablest lawyers in the State are to be found in that region, and we congratulate them upon the pleasant prospect before them, for as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, so we esteem a law like the one referred to as money in the pockets of respectable practitioners, wherever it is in operation. All experience shows that business will always find its way to those who are able to do it properly, and however cheaply causes may be botched up by unskilful cobblers, the whole operation only renders new shoes by good workmen more desirable, and also more expensive." *Law Reporter*, edited by Peleg W. Chandler, Vol. VII. page 446.

² Mr. Sleeper died June 28, 1848, aged sixty-eight. For several months before his death, David W. Lothrop acted as Recorder of the Court.

³ One argument urged in favor of the Town Court Bill was that trivial cases absorbed the time of the higher tribunals, and the money of the county. At the March term of the District Court in 1842, in an action brought before a magistrate to recover ninety-two cents, and carried up by appeal, the jury, after two days had been occupied rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The costs were over three hundred dollars.

By the city charter, the Police Court has concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all matters civil and criminal under twenty dollars within the county, and original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil actions in which both parties interested, or in which the party, plaintiff, or trustee, are inhabitants of the city, and in all violations of the by-laws of the city. The judges of this court have been Joseph Williamson, Jr., from 1853 to 1860; Nathaniel Patterson, from 1860 to 1872 and George E. Johnson, the present incumbent, since 1872. The court-room was first in chambers at No. 4 Phoenix Row; from 1854 to 1860, in the office now occupied by the Eastern Express Company; during Judge Patterson's term, in an office connected with his house on Market Street; and since in the city rooms on Main Street.

An Act of the Legislature, passed in 1860, annulled the general jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil and criminal actions, and conferred it upon certain magistrates designated as trial justices. Those in Belfast in 1874 thus commissioned were George E. Brackett, Charles Moore, George E. Wallace, and Charles H. Wording.

Under the National Bankrupt Law passed in 1867, about eight hundred citizens of Maine became subject to its provisions up to the close of 1874. Of this number, only seven were from Belfast.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LAWYERS.

Lawyers in Belfast from 1801 to 1874, inclusive. — Portraits and Autographs of William Crosby, John Wilson, William G. Crosby, Alfred W. Johnson, and the Author.

EXCEPT on the banks of the Kennebec, there was no regular lawyer in Maine east of that river, until after the Revolution. Up to 1797, only two members of the profession resided in the whole region embraced in the valley of the Penobscot.¹ Three years later, the number had increased to but five, none of whom were nearer to Belfast than Castine,² and none within the present limits of our county.

BOHAN PRENTICE FIELD was the first lawyer who settled in Belfast. He was born in Northfield, Mass., where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, each named Ebenezer, resided, April 23, 1774, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795. After pursuing a course of legal studies with Ebenezer Smith, of Durham, N. H., and John Barrett, of Northfield, he commenced practice at North Yarmouth in 1799. Two years afterwards, he joined a party of six or seven from that town who had purchased lands in Belfast, and established himself here as an attorney. The town then contained but six hundred and seventy-four inhabitants. His integrity of character and correct business habits were soon recognized and appreciated, and caused him to be the unsought recipient of frequent tokens of public favor and confidence. For many years he was chairman of the board of selectmen, and repeatedly held other prominent positions in the management of the town. On the organization of Waldo County, Mr. Field was

¹ Willis's Law and Lawyers of Maine, p. 208.

² The Hon. Isaac Parker, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who went to Castine to reside in 1789, was the first lawyer in this section of the State. Job Nelson followed him, in the same town, four years afterwards. William Wetmore and Isaac Story succeeded in 1797. During the previous year, Thomas S. Sparhawk opened an office at Bucksport, Oliver Leonard at Orrington, and John Hathaway at Camden. These were the only lawyers previous to 1800.

appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions by Governor Lincoln, although they were of different political sentiments. This office he held with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people, until 1831, when that court was abolished. For four years afterwards, he was chairman of the board of County Commissioners which succeeded it.

Besides his thorough and practical knowledge of the varied branches of the law, Mr. Field was well instructed in good letters. He sustained a highly respectable rank, while in college, as a correct scholar; and the fondness for the classics, especially of Virgil, which he imbibed at his Alma Mater, he continued to cherish through life.

Although his opinions in matters of law were deemed correct and of high authority, yet he seldom appeared as an advocate. When he found it necessary or expedient, however, to address a jury, he spoke with ingenuity and effect, leaving in the dark no point in his cause which required light. But it was in the capacity of a magistrate, a referee, or a commissioner, that his services were most sought. No man entered on the investigation of the rights of parties freer from passion or prejudice, and certainly no one ever exercised a sounder judgment. Hence his decisions were uniformly correct and satisfactory. Enmity and ill-will were strangers to his breast; and, as he entertained no unfriendly feelings towards others, he had no enemies in return.

Mr. Field married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Davis, of Billerica, Mass., Oct. 23, 1807. He retired from active practice in 1834,¹ and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred March 13, 1843, at the age of sixty-eight. Few men in our community have died more respected and esteemed. Four of the six sons who survived him — viz., Bohan P. and Benjamin F., of Belfast, and Rev. George W. Field, D.D., and Dr. Edward M. Field, of Bangor — are still living.

WILLIAM CROSBY was the second member of the profession who opened an office here, having established himself in business on the third day of January, 1802. His earliest American ancestor was Simon Crosby, of Cambridge, Mass., who immigrated from

¹ The office which Mr. Field occupied was a square wooden building, which stood upon the ground now covered by store No. 56 Main Street, now occupied by S. Sleeper & Son. About 1850, it received the addition of a second story, and was demolished during the great fire of 1864, to arrest the progress of the flames. No portrait of Mr. Field exists.

England in 1635, and whose son Simon moved to Billerica, Mass., where the subject of this notice was born, June 3, 1770. Billerica is a few miles from Lexington; and in an interesting autobiography which Judge Crosby wrote in 1840, for his grandchildren, he says: "One of my earliest recollections is that of the Lexington battle, in 1775. I distinctly remember the clatter of horses' hoofs in full race, in the night before the battle, by my father's house, and the outcry, 'Turn out, turn out! the Regulars are coming!'" "His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the son was destined to the same occupation; but, at the age of seven, an event occurred, which changed the course of his future life. While playing about a cider-mill in operation, his right arm was caught in the machinery, and so crushed as to cripple it for life. This disqualified him for manual labor, and he was always obliged to write, even, with his left hand. So seemingly sad and disheartening an accident was full of precious results. The necessary resort was an education, for which he soon began to prepare. But he had to struggle with poverty and adverse circumstances."¹ At the age of seventeen, he began to teach school, and three years afterwards entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1794. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County in 1798, and immediately opened an office in his native town, where he remained three years. Attracted by the advantages which a new country always presents, in the summer of 1801 he made a tour of exploration into Maine, and, after visiting Bangor and other towns in this section, selected Belfast as the most desirable situation for a young lawyer. The following January, he removed here permanently and opened his office,² at once entering upon an extensive practice.³ The position of County Attorney was soon conferred upon him, which he held until 1811, when he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the third eastern circuit, comprising the

¹ State Signal, April 15, 1852; Willis's Law and Lawyers, p. 316.

² "My office," says the autobiography, "was erected in the midst of large hemlock logs and stumps." It was the same building, without the basement, which stood nearly opposite Phoenix Row, and which, in 1867, gave place to the brick store built by Arnold Harris. It was occupied for the custom-house from 1831 to 1838, and in 1840 as "Democratic Head-quarters."

³ Colonel Erastus Foote, a distinguished lawyer, who settled in Camden, writes to Judge Crosby, in 1803, that he is astonished to hear of his entering a hundred actions before Esquire Nesmith at a single sitting. "Will you and Field," he asks, "sell a little of this philosopher's stone?"



Wm. Croyle



counties of Hancock, Penobscot, and Washington. His associates were Martin Kinsley, of Hampden, and James Campbell, of Harrington. This office he held until 1822, when a reorganization of the judiciary, consequent upon the erection of Maine into a separate State, took place. While acting as Judge, he was twice made the recipient of popular favor, being chosen an elector of President and Vice-President in 1812, and three years afterwards returned to the Senate of Massachusetts. He gave his vote for De Witt Clinton, the unsuccessful competitor of James Madison for the Presidency. Always a Federalist from principle, he had no taste or inclination for political distinction, and uniformly declined participating in the political contests of the day.

Upon retiring from the bench, Judge Crosby resumed practice at the bar, which he continued until 1831, when, at the age of sixty, the period which he had long fixed for withdrawing from professional labor, he gave up business, in the midst of his power and usefulness, "because," remarks the writer¹ of an obituary notice which appeared soon after his decease, "he was satisfied with his acquisitions, and was willing to leave an open road to wealth and fame to his junior competitors." "The remainder of his days was passed in the society of his books, of which he was a constant reader; in the preparation of papers on various topics; and in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, of which he was passionately fond. In this manner glided on the last twenty-two years of his life." He died of paralysis, March 31, 1852, aged eighty-one years and nine months. His widow, whose maiden name was Sally Davis, of Billerica, and to whom he was married in 1804, still survives him at the advanced age of ninety-one.

"Possessing a mind of great clearness and comprehension, Judge Crosby was a ripe scholar," says the writer already quoted, "loving philosophical as well as legal investigations, and pursuing his researches into almost every department of scientific knowledge. . . . But his distinguishing characteristic was his eminence in his profession. As a sound, practical lawyer, he filled the largest space in the community, and will longest be remembered as the safe counsellor, the able adviser, and the eloquent advocate. His clear, logical mind readily comprehended the most complicated questions. He at once seized upon and analyzed the strong points of his case, enforcing his views and positions upon the minds of a jury with that clearness of illustration and that force

¹ Hiram O. Alden, Esq.

of reasoning which, without the wearisomeness of redundancy or the weakness of repetition, were always effective, and often irresistible.

“Upon the bench, as at the bar, Judge Crosby maintained his reputation as an able lawyer. His judicial career, although comparatively short, was nevertheless characterized by great ability, uprightness, and impartiality. His charges to juries are said to have been models, clear, concise, and to the point; without a useless word or unnecessary expression, and with just enough of the material facts, and such only to illustrate and explain the law of the case.

“As a companion, Judge Crosby was cordial and communicative; as a neighbor, kind, social, and accommodating; and, as a citizen, just and humane. As a benefactor, he occupied a high position, taking the lead in most of the charitable, educational, and religious enterprises of the day.”

The next lawyer in order of time was JOHN WILSON, who established himself here in April, 1803. His father, Robert Wilson, came from Ireland when a child, and settled in Lexington, Mass., afterwards removing to Peterboro', N. H., where the subject of this sketch was born, Jan. 10, 1777. After graduating at Harvard College, in the class of 1799, he entered the office of his older brother, James Wilson, a distinguished lawyer in Peterboro', and was admitted to the bar in 1802. At this period, Maine, then a district of Massachusetts, had begun to excite the attention of enterprising men for its adaptedness to the business of ship-building, and foreign and domestic commerce, as well as for those agricultural productions that are common to the New England States.

Mr. Wilson well understood that, if the capabilities of Maine invited successful operations in the departments mentioned, she must also necessarily offer inducements to ambitious and high-minded professional young men, to constitute themselves a part of her population. With this view of the case, he emigrated from his native State and located himself in this town. Although Mr. Field and Mr. Crosby, who had preceded him, were engaged in respectable practice, Mr. Wilson was, in no degree, appalled in view of competition. On the other hand, he believed that honorable rivalry was the most effective stimulant to provoke the largest development of learning and talent. Mr. Crosby was generally deemed to be the ablest advocate and best lawyer then living in

the large county of Hancock. But Mr. Wilson had no disinclination to measure intellectual force with him, whenever opportunity should furnish the means so to do. Opportunities for that purpose soon and oftentimes presented themselves. The struggles between these combatants were frequently hard, but always manly. Victory changed sides about as often as the conflict was renewed; but exultation or permanent bitterness of feeling never resulted from success or defeat. The contest between them was honorably closed by the appointment of Mr. Crosby to the office of Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and the election of Mr. Wilson to the office of Representative in the United States Congress, a position which he filled two terms, viz., from 1813 to 1815, and from 1817 to 1819. In 1807-8, he erected the house on the hill since known as Wilson's Hill, which was destroyed by fire in April, 1867. He married, in 1807, Hannah, daughter of Andrew Leach, and, after her decease, Miss Mary F. Tinkham, of Wiscasset, who survived him.

Mr. Wilson's ability and worth as an advocate were, at an early period in his practice, known and appreciated in the adjoining county of Washington, where for more than twenty years he argued one side of nearly every action that was tried by a jury.

His memory was so uncommonly retentive that nothing presented in evidence that could have the slightest bearing upon any cause in hand was forgotten or omitted in argument. Indeed, extreme minuteness was sometimes attributed to him as a fault; but his application of all the facts involved in a case on trial made him a difficult adversary to be encountered.

He displayed wonderful tact and ingenuity in the management of jury trials, in parrying and explaining away testimony of his antagonist, and in moulding that of his own to suit his purpose. Always complaisant and sociable with every one he met, he possessed great personal popularity. In expending his energies for his clients, compensation appeared never to have entered his thoughts; insomuch that it was often remarked that "he never sued for his debts, nor dunned one who owed him." Thus, his influence with a jury was unbounded.

Although Mr. Wilson was accused by some of being rather slow in his enunciation, and long in his addresses to the jury, yet no man was ever listened to with more gratification, especially by his clients. *They* literally imbibed every word which fell from his lips, and enjoyed it with the keenest relish. The following

anecdote may illustrate this pleasant relationship between counsel and client. A friend once asked Mr. W. if he did not himself think his arguments were too long and prolix. His answer was, "Did you ever hear any of my *clients* complain of the length of my arguments?"

Governor Crosby gives the following interesting anecdotes concerning Mr. Wilson, selected at random, which, as is well remarked, illustrate the character and peculiarities of the man more vividly, perhaps, than can be done in any other mode.

He was a man of fine physical organization, of great bodily strength when young, cool and deliberate in all his actions, and of unflinching courage. Soon after he commenced practice, he had occasion in the argument of a cause to comment with more than ordinary severity on the conduct and character of a prominent witness. The witness very indiscreetly, as the result proved, determined to have redress by inflicting personal chastisement, and, watching an opportunity when Mr. Wilson was alone in his office, went in and commenced an attack on him. It was but the work of a moment for Mr. W. to seize him by the collar and place him, not very gently, in a horizontal position on the floor: he then very deliberately sat down on him. A brother lawyer who happened to come in at the moment, and saw the condition of the prostrate man, without any apparent sign of life about him, exclaimed, "Why, Wilson, the man's dead!" "Yes," replied Wilson, "yes, I am aware of that, and I am the Coroner's Inquest sitting on the body!"

Neither fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward ever influenced him to abandon a position which he held to be tenable consistently with truth and justice, nor to withhold an opinion which he felt that duty required him to express. He was once a witness in a cause, when it became important to prove by his testimony, and that of others, that the reputation for truth of a material witness was not good. In reply to the usual question, Mr. Wilson testified that the general reputation of the witness for truth was *bad*. The emphatic manner in which the word was spoken so irritated the witness that he broke in upon the proceedings by saying, "I suppose, Mr. Wilson, you'd swear that I am the worst man that ever was!" "No, doctor," replied Mr. W., deliberately folding his arms across his breast as was his habit, "I would not swear to that; but I *am* ready to swear that you are the worst man I ever knew or read of."

He possessed a wonderful degree of self-possession and forbearance. No instance is remembered in which he exhibited any anger, however much annoyed. About the last time he appeared in the court-house, he was arguing to the judge presiding a question of law, and, having stated a legal proposition, the counsel on the other side, a young member of the profession, in a rather contemptuous tone of voice remarked, "Who ever heard of such a principle of law as that!" Mr. Wilson, without moving a muscle, or exhibiting the slightest resentment at the rude interruption, or taking his eye from the judge, proceeded to say, "My brother inquires who ever heard of such a principle of law as that which I have just stated. The obvious inference from the remark is that *he* never did; but your Honor and I heard of it thirty years ago." It is needless to add that the interruption was not repeated.

Daniel Webster was a member of Congress at the same time with Mr. Wilson, and stood deservedly high in his estimation as a lawyer and advocate. "What did you think of Mr. Webster?" said he one day to a townsman who had just returned from court at Wiscasset, where Mr. Webster had argued an important case. "Well," was the reply, "I liked him very well; but he didn't say any thing more than any lawyer in this place could have said." "Very likely," said Mr. Wilson, "if he had only thought of it."¹

In the early part of the winter of 1823 and 1824, he was exposed, without an overcoat, to a severe storm of snow that filled his ears, and so completely enveloped his neck and face as to produce a violent chill followed by fever, which confined him to his house, amid great suffering, through several succeeding months. But a small portion of his accustomed labors was performed by him in the next succeeding summer, though he argued some causes pending in the Supreme Judicial Court in his own and two other counties, with respectable ability.

In September, 1824, while engaged in court at Machias (Washington County), soon after the opening to the jury of an action in which he was senior counsel for plaintiff, he suddenly exhibited evidence of total mental aberration, or obliviousness of the subject in which he was engaged. The trial was stopped, and he retired with a friend to his lodgings, and in a few minutes recovered his consciousness, but not his usual physical or intellectual force. Within three or four days he was able to return to his family and home at Belfast, though in feeble health. But in fact his whole

¹ Crosby's Annals.

system had been shattered, and that a part only of his former strength remained, became, from year to year, painfully obvious to his numerous friends.

His physical system survived the two attacks before mentioned, slowly lingering and decaying until his death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1848, at the age of seventy-one; but the great and brilliant man had received his mortal wound twenty-four years previously.¹ The accompanying portrait of Mr. Wilson is from a miniature taken when he was a young man.

OAKES ANGIER, a younger brother of John Angier, and son of Oakes Angier, who was a distinguished lawyer of Bridgewater, Mass., came here in 1807. He studied law with Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, of Hallowell, and possessed good abilities and a respectable education. During the war of 1812, he entered the army as an officer, and finally settled in North Carolina, where he died.

JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, afterwards a distinguished citizen of New York, practised law here for a short time in 1811, and is remembered by several old citizens. His office was at the corner of Main and Washington Streets. The death of his wife, and a distaste for the profession, induced him to abandon it, and to accept a position as tutor at Cambridge. The remainder of his life was devoted to letters. He arranged the plans of the Astor Library, and was its first superintendent. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 27, 1786, and died in Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1871. His intellectual powers remained unimpaired to the advanced age of eighty-five.²

PHINEAS ASHMUN came here in 1809, as agent for Messrs. Israel Thorndike, David Sears, and William Prescott, who owned large quantities of land in the neighboring towns, which they had derived through General Knox. He was a native of Northampton, Mass. He resigned the agency in 1813, and removed to Washington Plantation, now Brooks, and resided there until his death, May 15, 1852, at the age of eighty-six.

ALFRED JOHNSON, born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 13, 1789, was the eldest son of Rev. Alfred Johnson, the second minister of Belfast, and came here to reside in 1805, while a Sophomore in Bowdoin College, where he graduated three years after. His professional studies were pursued with Hon. William Crosby. On being admitted to the bar in 1811, he opened an office in the build-

¹ Reminiscences of Deceased Members of the Bar.

² American Cyclopaedia, V. 19.



John Wilson
" " " " " "

ing at Nesmith's Corner, which his brother Ralph C. occupied as a store. During the War of 1812, he commanded the artillery company, and for several years served as judge advocate in the militia. He was a member of the Convention which, in 1819, framed our State Constitution, and was chosen Representative to the Legislature in 1819 and 1820. The latter position he resigned to accept the office of Judge of Probate for Hancock County. When Waldo County was established, he was appointed to the same position, which he filled until vacated by constitutional limitation in 1840. During a judicial service of twenty years, no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. He was a commissioner under the bankrupt law of 1841. From 1838 until his decease, he was one of the trustees of Bowdoin College.

As a lawyer and as a literary man, the opinion of Judge Johnson was often sought, and as often cited for its weight and authority; but in matters of business, or on questions of expediency, it was proved to be no less valuable. His social qualities were of the most attractive character; and his good-humored, frequently brilliant, and always sensible remarks were enjoyed by a large circle of acquaintances. Although engaged for the greater part of his life in the business of a laborious profession, he found time to acquire a familiarity with the best writers of both ancient and modern times. Had his sentiments and opinions been given to the world, they would have constituted important acquisitions to literature. But he had no predilection to authorship. He loved rather to study and to criticise others, and to bring their theories to the test of his own learning. Yet on some occasions he was persuaded to appear as a writer; and the reader of his productions, in appreciating their quality, cannot but regret that they were not more in quantity. His Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and his Address on Temperance, afford some evidence of the remarkable activity of his mind and of the universality of his reading. His contemporaries, who survive, still recall his brilliant conversational powers, and his readiness in drawing things new and old from those stores of varied learning which nearly a half century of study had locked within his tenacious memory.

Judge Johnson died March 22, 1852, at the age of sixty-two years. The following resolutions were adopted by the Bar of Waldo County, on the day preceding his funeral:—

“Resolved, That we lament with profoundest regret the demise of Hon. Alfred Johnson, who for nearly forty years was a member

of this Bar, and for a large portion of the time filled an important judicial office. Although, during the latter portion of his life, he had retired from active practice, the profession will long remember him as a sound and correct lawyer, performing the various duties of his official station with signal ability and to the acceptance of the public.

“Resolved, That in contemplation of the character of Judge Johnson, in all his various situations, both public and private, as a lawyer, a legislator, and a judge, as a prominent citizen, as a scholar thoroughly versed in classical and general literature, and as a man of social qualities, of genial humor, and of remarkable colloquial powers, we feel that a void has been created in our community which cannot be filled.”

During the year 1813, four additional lawyers commenced practice here; viz., Thomas F. Goodhue, Zaccheus Porter, James M. Seaman, and William White. The stay of the first-named was brief. He soon became unpopular, and removed to Columbia, in Washington County, where in 1815 he was indicted for forgery, and absconded.

ZACCHEUS PORTER was born at Danvers, Mass., Oct. 25, 1780. His youth was passed in the town of Peterboro', N. H., where his father moved a few years after. Having pursued the study of law for the required term in the office of the Hon. James Wilson, of Keene, he entered into partnership at Belfast, in 1813, with his former fellow-townsmen, the Hon. John Wilson, and continued in this connection until his decease, Nov. 9, 1824.

Although the professional career of Mr. Porter was comparatively short, yet it was long enough to establish his character as a sound, successful lawyer. He was endowed with an active mind, a great share of good sense, was untiring in business, and faithfully devoted to the interests of his clients. Scrupulously honest and exact in his dealings, he enjoyed an unusual share of the public confidence; but the laborious duties of his profession early broke down a constitution already, when he came here, impaired by disease. He died in the midst of business, highly esteemed for his many social, amiable, and domestic virtues, and surrounded by every blessing but health to render life desirable.¹

¹ Reminiscences of Deceased Members of the Bar. Smith's History of Peterboro' says his father removed to that town from Danvers in 1776.

Of JAMES M. SEAMAN, but little is known. His stay in Belfast was short. He afterwards resided for a brief period in Dixmont and Hampden, and then removed "to the Far West."

WILLIAM WHITE, the son of William White, was born at Chester, N. H., May 13, 1783. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1806, with the highest honors of his class, which, among other distinguished members, contained Judge Fletcher of Massachusetts, Governor Harvey of New Hampshire, and Governor Parris and General Fessenden of our own State. After reading law with the Hon. Amos Kent, of Chester, and the Hon. John Wilson, he began practice at Union in 1809; then removed to Thomaston in 1812, and finally to Belfast, Oct. 14, 1813, where he resided until his decease, June 17, 1831, aged forty-eight. He represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1818. His "History of Belfast," which was published in 1827, is more fully noticed elsewhere. He published a funeral oration on the death, while in college, of his classmate, John Lane; also several other orations.

Carrying into practice, as Mr. White did, a thorough legal education, superadded to his attainments as a scholar, he stood in the front rank of the profession. He was a graceful and eloquent speaker, of fine address and great urbanity of manners. Possessing also a brilliant imagination, refined by extensive reading and the best society, together with a rich vein of humor, his conversation was always courted and admired. As a writer, his style was easy and glowing, and marked with a classical elegance.¹

RUFUS BRADFORD ALLYN was the eldest son of the Rev. John Allyn, D.D., of Duxbury, Mass., where he was born March 27, 1793, and was the seventh in descent from Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. He graduated at Harvard College in 1810, with distinction, at the early age of seventeen. Having completed his legal studies with the Hon. William Sullivan, of Boston, he removed to Belfast, where he opened an office, July 28, 1815, and resided here until his death, Jan. 25, 1857, at the age of sixty-three. He early acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and became one of the leaders of the Bar. Some of the wealthy men of Boston were proprietors of large tracts of land in Swanville, Monroe, and Waldo; and at the solicitation of Mr. Sullivan, who was a principal owner, he accepted an agency for their sale, in con-

¹ Chapman's Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, p. 130. *Reminiscences of the Bar.*

nection with the practice of his profession. In this trust he continued for over twenty years, when he purchased the remaining interests of the proprietors. He was a scholar of rare attainments of deep learning, and great refinement of taste. He was thoroughly versed in the authorities, and of memory so retentive and remarkable as to be able to make a brief upon any given question referring with accuracy to volume and page without taking the books from their shelves. He was a man of great promptness in business, faithful to his clients, and of unbending integrity, but of great eccentricity of character, — reserved to the very borders of misanthropy, which tended to destroy any ambition to be known or noticed by his fellow-men. He might at one time have removed to Boston, and become the law partner of Daniel Webster; but he preferred a life of absolute seclusion. He was highly respected as a valued and useful citizen. Mr. Allyn married, in 1840 Rebecca P., the daughter of Samuel Upton, of Washington, D.C. Five children survived him, the eldest of whom, William Bradford, after serving in various positions during the Rebellion, died Aug. 1, 1864, from wounds received at the battle of Petersburg, Va., while adjutant of the Thirty-first Maine Infantry.²

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON commenced practice at Belfast, Jan. 22, 1816. The following sketch of his life and character is from the pen of Hon. William G. Crosby : —

“ Hon. Joseph Williamson died suddenly of ossification of the heart on the evening of Sept. 30, 1854, after having been engaged through the day as counsel in the trial of a case. He was born at Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 17, 1789; graduated at the University of Vermont in the class of 1812; pursued his professional studies in the offices of Frederic Allen, Esq., at Gardiner, and his brother Hon. William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine, at Bangor; was admitted to the Bar in January, 1816, and immediately thereafter came here, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1820, he was appointed County Attorney for the county of Hancock, and held the office until the organization of the county of Waldo, in 1827, when he received the same appointment for the new county, and held it until 1832. He was a member of the Senate in 1833 and 1834, and for the last year President of that branch of the Legislature. In 1839, he received from Brown

¹ Necrology of Alumni of Harvard College, p. 121; Boston Daily Advertiser, Feb. 17 1857.

² See chapter on Deceased Soldiers from Belfast in the Rebellion.

University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The brick buildings on the westerly side of Main Street, from Church to High Streets, the block on High Street long known as the Fire-proof Block, the block on Church Street now occupied by the office of the "Republican Journal," and the dwelling-house on High Street now occupied by Mrs. Timothy Thorndike, were all erected by him.

"Mr. Williamson was one of our most public-spirited men, always among the foremost to aid and encourage, by word and purse, every enterprise which had for its object the promotion of the public welfare. In his daily walk no man among us was more exemplary. His whole professional career was marked by untiring fidelity to his clients,—he died with the harness on—by uniform courtesy to his brethren of the Bar, by honorable and upright dealing with his fellow-men. In all his relations, public and private, he was truly an estimable man; and his death was sincerely regretted, not only by his immediate friends, but by the community at large.

"His funeral, on the 4th of October, was attended by the members of the Bar, and Judge Tenney who was holding a term of the Supreme Court at the time, as mourners. The following resolution passed at a meeting of the Bar is an indication of the respect and esteem entertained for him by his professional brethren: '*Resolved*, That, in the decease of Hon. Joseph Williamson, the members of this Bar have lost a much valued friend and brother; one who through a protracted professional life, by faithful and indefatigable devotion to his profession, and by unvarying amenity of manners, deservedly enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public, and the highest esteem and respect of his professional brethren.'"

JAMES WHITE, son of Colonel William White, of Chester, N. H., was born in that town, Sept. 2, 1792. Jonathan and Robert White, who came here before him, were his half-brothers. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and, after reading law with his brother William, began practice here, Sept. 3, 1821. He was cashier of the Waldo Bank from 1833 to 1838, president of the Belfast Bank from 1839 to 1847, and from 1842 to 1847 was Treasurer of State. In 1862, and again in 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. In 1847, he formed a law partnership with the late Andrew T. Palmer, which continued until the death of the latter in 1858, when he

retired from active practice. He died Dec. 24, 1870, aged seventy-eight years. His name was always synonymous with that of unblemished integrity. In all the business and social relations of life, Mr. White was kindly, considerate, and just, and he enjoyed the highest respect from this community where he so long resided. At the time of his death, he was the oldest member of the Bar of Waldo County.¹

NATHANIEL PATTERSON, 3d, the son of Robert Patterson, 2d, was born here, Jan. 26, 1798. He was admitted to the Bar at Castine in 1823, and, after practising in Belfast several years, in 1831 established himself at West Prospect, now Searsport. He subsequently returned here, and was town clerk from 1847 to 1850, and clerk of the judicial courts from 1849 to 1859. In 1860, he was chosen judge of the Police Court, a position which he retained by repeated elections until his death, March 17, 1872.

HIRAM ORLANDO ALDEN was born in Claremont, N. H., Feb. 9, 1800; entered Dartmouth College in 1819, but went to Union College two years after, and graduated there in 1823. He read law at the Litchfield Law School, Litchfield, Conn., 1823-24, and was admitted to the Bar at Huntsville, Ala., in 1824, and at Castine in 1826. During the last year, he commenced practice here, having formed a copartnership with Hon. William Crosby. From 1836 to 1849, when he retired, he was in partnership with Hon. William G. Crosby. He edited the "Waldo Democrat," and the "Republican Journal" which succeeded it, from 1827 to 1830; and was postmaster of Belfast from 1830 to 1841. He was the first cashier of the Waldo Bank, established in 1834; first President of the Bank of Commerce, in 1854; and of the Belfast Gas Company, which was organized in 1858. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Telegraph Company, and for twenty years has been President of the Maine Telegraph Company, whose first lines were built by James Eddy and himself. For several years, Mr. Alden has been largely concerned in land operations in Illinois.

HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS practised law here from March 31 to Nov. 17, 1824, when he removed to Castine, where he resided until his death, Oct. 24, 1856. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., July 28, 1798, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820. He was Register of Probate for Hancock County from 1824 to 1828,

¹ Chapman's Sketches of Alumni of Dartmouth College.

County Attorney in 1839, a State Senator from 1839 to 1841, and a Representative in Congress from 1845 to 1849.¹

WILLIAM STEVENS began practice here in 1826. For two years he was a partner with John Wilson. Their business connection was dissolved June 10, 1829. Mr. Stevens was born at Andover, Mass., Jan. 21, 1799, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1819. He removed to his native town in 1835, and subsequently to Lawrence, where he now resides; and is Judge of the Police Court of that city. He represented Belfast in the Legislature of 1829.²

NATHANIEL M. LOWNY was born in Monmouth, in this State, in 1798. His father, William Lowney, was a native of Ireland, and a student in Dublin University. He removed to this place in 1804, and pursued his avocation of a school-master. At a later period of life than that at which the acquisition of a profession is usually commenced, and after teaching school here for several years, the son entered the office of the late Judge Johnson as a law student. Having been admitted to the Bar in 1827, he practised for a few months at Frankfort, and then came to Belfast. As a lawyer, he was less distinguished as an advocate than by his keen intelligence, which grasped the whole bearing of a case, and detected those subterfuges which are too often resorted to in courts. As a politician, he was widely known throughout the State; and his success may be inferred from the following brief enumeration of the public positions which he occupied: from 1827 to 1837 he was Register of Probate, and during a portion of 1838 was Clerk of the Courts; for nine years Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and in 1848 Representative to the Legislature; under the administration of President Van Buren, from 1837 to 1841, he was Collector of the District of Belfast, and reappointed in 1845 by President Polk. Mr. Lowney died of pulmonary consumption, May 10, 1855, aged fifty-seven years.³

ALBERT BINGHAM, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt., in the class of 1820, opened an office at the Head of the Tide, in February, 1829, and is the only lawyer who ever resided in that part of our city. He subsequently removed to Unity, and to Belfast in 1836. From 1834 to 1837, he was County Attorney, and was cashier of the Belfast Bank from its organization in 1836 to 1840.

¹ Hancock Gazette; Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, 204.

² Maine Farmer, June, 1829; Harvard Necrology, 402

³ Town and county records; Republican Journal, May 18, 1855.

He removed from Belfast in 1845, and is now a resident of Newton, Mass.

ALBERT GALLATIN JEWETT is a native of Pittston, where he was born Nov. 27, 1802.¹ Graduating at Waterville College in 1826, he pursued the study of law with Joseph Williamson, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1829. He immediately established himself at Bangor, where he acquired an extensive practice. For five years he was County Attorney for Penobscot County. In 1845, President Polk appointed him *Chargé d'Affaires* to Peru, where he remained three years. He then resided in France, and in Georgia, and in 1854 made Belfast his permanent place of residence. He resumed the practice of law here Aug. 5, 1858. He was Mayor in 1863, 1864, and 1867.

WILLIAM GEORGE CROSBY, son of Hon. William Crosby, was born here Sept. 10, 1805, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1823. After completing his legal studies, he practised in Boston from 1826 to October, 1828, when he became established in his native town. He was the first Secretary of the Board of Education, holding that position from 1846 to 1849, and was Governor of Maine in 1853 and 1854. From 1855 to 1859, he resided and was engaged in literary pursuits in Boston. During the last-named year he returned to Belfast, and continued in extensive practice until his retirement, Jan. 1, 1870. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Governor Crosby by his Alma Mater, in 1870.

SOLYMAN HEATH, who practised here from 1831 to 1849, was born at Newport, N. H., Feb. 10, 1805,² and is an alumnus of Dartmouth College in the class of 1826. He was appointed Clerk of the Courts in 1841 by Governor Kent, and the following year held the office of Commissioner of Bankruptcy. In 1845, he was commissioned Justice of the Court of Trials for the town of Belfast. Governor Crosby appointed him reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court, Feb. 28, 1854, which position he held two years, during which he compiled volumes thirty-six to forty inclusive of the Maine Reports. He removed to Waterville in 1850, where he at present resides.³ Lieutenant-colonel William S. Heath, of the Fifth Maine Regiment, who fell at the battle of Mechanicsville,

¹ Hanson's History of Gardiner and Pittston, 158.

² Sketches of Alumni of Dartmouth College, 231.

³ Since the above was written, Mr. Heath died at Waterville, June 30, 1875, aged seventy years.



Wm. G. Crosby.

June 26, 1862, and Colonel Francis E. Heath, colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, his sons, were both born in Belfast.

WEBSTER KELLEY first opened an office in Frankfort, now Winterport, in 1832. In 1837, he came here, and was a law partner of the late Alfred Johnson. Receiving the appointment of Deputy Collector under the administration of President Harrison in 1841, he returned to Frankfort, where he remained four years, and then removed to Bangor, and resided there until 1851, when he settled in Boston. Mr. Kelley was born at Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 1, 1804, graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and died suddenly of pleurisy, at Henniker, N. H., July 5, 1855, at the age of fifty-one. For twenty years he occupied a prominent position in the Bars of Waldo and Penobscot Counties, where he was highly regarded for his integrity and professional ability. In the language of another, "he was a man singularly modest in the estimation of his own power, which fact prevented his becoming more known to the public. It was only in the circle of his immediate friends and clients that he could be properly known and appreciated. They knew his purity of heart, his warm attachment and fidelity to those he regarded, his capacity and calm ability in advising and leading them through the intricate difficulties of business. He was a fine scholar, well read in his profession, and a man who, when aroused by the consciousness of the justice of an oppressed client's claim, would address a jury in his behalf with wonderful clearness, power, and eloquence."

JOHN FRANCIS HOWARD ANGIER was a son of John Angier. He was born Nov. 27, 1807, graduated at Waterville College in 1827, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court at the July term, 1830. He practised at Montville, Searsmont, and Belfast, and died at the latter place, June 17, 1856, aged forty-eight.

WILLIAM HENRY BURRILL was born in China, Me., Dec. 14, 1812, and graduated at Waterville College in 1830. He studied law, and commenced practice here in 1833, but removed to West Prospect, now Searsport, the following year. In July, 1837, he was appointed Register of Probate, and returned to Belfast. Two years after, he received the appointment of Clerk of the Courts, a position which he occupied with the exception of one year, until 1849. In 1872, he represented Belfast in the Legislature.

BOHAN PRENTICE FIELD, son of the first lawyer in Belfast, was born here Sept. 11, 1815, and was admitted to the Bar in 1836. He practised a short time at Lincoln, and afterwards in

Searsmont, and established himself here in 1840, being appointed Register of Probate. He was chosen to the same office in 1856, and continues in it at the present time.

ANDREW THATCHER PALMER, the sixth son of Benjamin Palmer, was born here in 1812. When a young man, he learned the trade of harness-making, and his earlier acquirements of law and of books were made during hours snatched from the duties of his apprenticeship. Having completed a course of legal study with Edward Kent and Jonathan P. Rogers, of Bangor, he was admitted to the Penobscot Bar in 1835. After practising in Bangor for four years, he removed to West Prospect, now Searsport, and thence to Belfast, where he soon attained eminence in his profession. Acute, quick, impetuous action, and a certain careless contempt for objections and obstacles, were the characteristics of his professional manner. Sometimes his pertinacity of opinion drove him directly across the track of other men, but he never lacked at least a defensible basis for his belief. He was a searcher for the principles that underlie things, and in practice frequently clung to an ingenious theory to the detriment of a cause, which less subtle argument might have saved. In the celebrated case of Joseph J. Brown, who was convicted of murder in 1856, Mr. Palmer conducted the defence, having George Evans, the Attorney-General, as his antagonist, and elaborated the theory of insanity with such skill as almost to obtain an acquittal.¹

As a citizen, Mr. Palmer was always ready to alleviate the distress of others, efficient to those who needed the offices of friendship or advice, and ambitious of the good standing of his native place and its inhabitants. For many years he occupied an important position in our local affairs. His exertions aided in securing the acceptance of our city charter, and as a member of the first board of municipal officers he was influential in perfecting the new organization.

During the Mexican war, Mr. Palmer commanded a company of infantry from this section which participated in several engagements. He died June 25, 1858, aged forty-six years.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER ANGIER, son of John Angier, was born March 10, 1812. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and afterwards pursued his legal studies at the Cambridge Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1837, and, after practising a short time at Bangor, came to Belfast, where he remained until a few

¹ Journal.

years before his death, which occurred in Bridgewater, Mass., May 14, 1852, at the age of forty.

NEHEMIAH ABBOTT is a native of Sidney, and was born March 29, 1804. He studied law at the Litchfield, Conn., Law School, and, having been admitted to the Bar in 1836 at Bangor, practised three years at Calais, and then one year in Columbus, Miss. He commenced practice here in August, 1840, and has continued to the present time. In 1842 and 1843, he represented Belfast in the Legislature, and from 1857 to 1859 was a member of Congress from this district. He was Mayor during the years 1865 and 1866.

JONATHAN GARLAND DICKERSON, born at New Chester, N. H., Nov. 5, 1815, graduated at Waterville College in 1836. He studied law with Benjamin Randall, of Bath, and W. B. S. Moor, of Waterville, and was admitted to the Bar of Lincoln County in 1839. After practising a few months at Thomaston, he removed to West Prospect, now Searsport, and from thence, in 1845, to Frankfort, having been appointed Deputy Collector of the customs. In 1849, he came to Belfast, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Legislature from Prospect, in 1842. The same year, he received the appointment of County Attorney; and in 1841, when the office was made elective, he was chosen by a large majority. Under President Buchanan, he was Collector of the District from 1858 to 1861. The following year Governor Washburn appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which appointment was repeated by Governor Chamberlain in 1869. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Dickerson by Colby University, in 1865.

HOWARD BROOKS ABBOTT, a graduate at Bowdoin in the class of 1836, practised here in partnership with his brother, Nehemiah Abbott, from 1842 to 1845, when he commenced studying for the ministry, and is now located over the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lewiston.

ISAAC NEWTON FELCH was admitted to the Bar in 1843. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1838. For several years prior to 1848, he edited the "Waldo Signal." During the Taylor and Fillmore administration, from 1849 to 1853, he was Deputy Collector. In 1855, he removed to Portland, where he conducted the "Evening Courier." He afterwards resided at Gorham, and died at Hollis, April 21, 1870, aged fifty-four.

WOODBURY DAVIS, a native of Standish, studied law with Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and practised

here from 1848 to 1855, when, having been chosen State Treasurer, he removed to Portland. The same year, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, removed in 1856 for his construction of a constitutional question, and reinstated in 1857. He performed the duties of his office so satisfactorily as to be commissioned, in 1864, for a second term, with the concurrence of the members of the bar of all political parties. He resigned the following year, and resumed the practice of his profession. Judge Davis was a man of strong mental powers, clear, logical, convincing, and an able lawyer. He was a man of literary taste, and contributed many able articles to the literature of the country. In private life, Judge Davis bore an unblemished reputation. Kindly, considerate, and sympathizing, his memory is cherished by many who dissented from his extreme political views. He died in Portland, Aug. 13, 1871, aged fifty-three years. His remains were interred in Brooks, where the earlier portion of his life was passed. At the following October term of the Supreme Court in this city, appropriate notice of his death was taken.

LEWIS WASHINGTON HOWES was born in Sidney in 1821, was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and for several years practised here as a partner with his uncle, Hon. N. Abbott. He removed to Rockland in 1855, and thence in 1867 to Boston, where he remains. From 1861 to 1867, he was attorney for Knox County, first by executive appointment, and afterwards by two successive elections.

ALFRED WALDO JOHNSON, son of Judge Alfred Johnson, was born here Dec. 20, 1824, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1845. After studying law with his father, he was admitted to the Bar in 1848, and continued in practice eight years, when he engaged in business pursuits more congenial to his tastes and active habits. His acquaintance with parties concerned in the construction of Western railroads led him to investigate, and finally to become connected with, those enterprises which proved eminently successful. A Whig in politics, he was ardently devoted to the success of that party, and in 1853 and 1854 represented his native town in the State Legislature, being the chief supporter in the House of the administration of Governor Crosby. The military title of colonel, by which he was familiarly known, was derived from holding the office of aide to the Commander-in-chief. When the Whig party ceased to exist, Colonel Johnson joined the Democratic party, and ever after acted with it. He



Alfred. J. Brown



was twice the Congressional candidate of the Democrats in the third district, composed of Waldo and Lincoln Counties, and in 1858 lacked only sixty votes of an election. In 1856 and 1857, he was President of the Bank of Commerce. In July, 1867, he went abroad, intending to make a tour of Europe. A severe cold, contracted on the passage, developed a form of lung disease, which afterwards terminated his life. He returned in August of the year following, with impaired health, and failed gradually, until he died in Boston, Nov. 14, 1869, at the age of forty-four.

Possessing a cultivated mind, which was incessant in its demands for occupation, he was a great reader, not only of newspapers and the more ephemeral literature of the day, but of whatever could give him information on his favorite topics. With a strong liking for financial facts and statistics, there was little knowledge of political economy that he did not master, and nothing, once acquired, which his remarkable memory failed to retain. He was a sound lawyer, especially in commercial law.

Colonel Johnson never studied to be a popular man. His life was too busy for that. Still, he possessed the elements of true popularity, when they were called into exercise. He rarely said an unkind word of any person. For even those whose crimes against society were acknowledged, he had words of pity and condolence. His charity — and he was charitable beyond what the world knew or ever will know — was not ostentatious, but flowed in unseen channels, blessing him that gave and him that received. The humblest persons who approached him were sure of courteous treatment and respectful consideration. What might seem the lack of affability, at times, was really the preoccupation of thought, which is common to all men who have many cares. No truer man to his friends ever lived. Those who were admitted to his intimate friendship, and endeared by long association, he “grappled to his soul with hooks of steel.”¹

In the distribution of the wealth which his business sagacity had enabled him to accumulate, he remembered those connected with him by the ties of kindred, and did not forget the ties of friendship and humanity. Warmly attached to Bowdoin College, he contributed liberally, during his life, in aid of Memorial Hall, an edifice erected to perpetuate the memory of graduates who fell in the Rebellion. At the time of his death, he was a member of Board of Overseers of the College. Among the bequests under

¹ Journal.

his will was one of three thousand dollars to his Alma Mater for the support of three scholarships, to be called the "Alfred Johnson Scholarships," in memory of his father and grandfather, who were for many years trustees of the institution. He also set apart an income of five hundred dollars a year, perpetually, to be expended, under the direction of a committee, "for the relief of the needy poor of Belfast, who are not paupers." This is one of those benefactions which "soothe, and heal, and bless," and do their work the more kindly, because unobtrusively and silently. Many a sufferer has had, and will have, reason to bless the memory of him who devised this bounty, the considerate giver who had —

" — a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

FREDERICK A. LEWIS was admitted to the Bar in 1848. He came here in 1823 from Groton, Mass., his native place, and for several years was engaged in manufacturing and in trade. He died of paralysis, Jan. 22, 1869, aged sixty-nine years.

WILLIAM L. PAGE, a native of Belfast, and son of the late Oshea Page, studied law with Solyman Heath, was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and had an office here for a few months. He subsequently resided in Massachusetts. He died in Belfast, Feb. 28, 1850, aged twenty-eight years.

WALTER BINGHAM ALDEN, son of Hiram O. Alden, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1847, was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and established himself here the same year, in partnership with Judge Dickerson, succeeding to the business of the well-known legal firm of Alden & Crosby. He retired from practice in 1853, and has since resided in New York and in Boston.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, after graduating at Bowdoin College in the class of 1849, studied law with his father, the late Joseph Williamson, and was admitted to practice in December, 1851. In 1853, he received the appointment of Judge of the Police Court, and three years afterwards was unanimously chosen by the people to the same office, for a term of four years. He compiled "The Maine Register and State Reference Book for 1852," a duodecimo volume of two hundred and fifty-two pages.

WILLIAM M. RUST was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and for several years practised at Washington, then in the county of Lincoln. He came to Belfast in 1853, and the following year became connected with the "Progressive Age," of which he has ever since been



Joseph Williamson



the editor and proprietor. He was County Attorney from 1860 to 1863, and in 1868 and 1869 represented the city in the Legislature. In 1874, he was appointed by Governor Dingley a member of the committee for revising the State Constitution.

WAKEFIELD GALE FRYE is a native of Montville. He graduated at Rochester University, N. Y., in 1851, and, being admitted to the Bar of Lincoln County in 1853, commenced practice in Rockland the same year. In the spring of 1856, he was elected Judge of the Municipal Court of that city, but soon resigned to accept a business offer in one of the Western States, from which he returned in 1859,¹ and established himself here. He held the office of Deputy Collector of the customs from 1861 to 1871, excepting a few months in 1865. In 1871, he was chosen Clerk of the Courts for Waldo County, a position which he now holds.

PHILO CHASE was born in Monroe; and, after completing his legal studies with the Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, was admitted in 1857. He practised here until 1868, when he removed to New York, where he now resides.

JOSEPH S. NOYES was a native of Belfast. He commenced the study of law at a late period of life, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. For many years, he was a successful school-teacher. In 1851 and 1852, he was representative to the Legislature, and the following year President Pierce appointed him postmaster, a position which he filled with great acceptance to the public. When the Rebellion commenced, he generously subscribed two hundred dollars towards raising the first company of volunteers from Belfast. He was a strong friend of religion, temperance, and education; and his private life, in all respects, was most exemplary. No young man of this city has ever been more respected or beloved, or his death more regretted.² Mr. Noyes died Oct. 16, 1862, aged thirty-eight years. The Bar of Waldo County passed appropriate resolutions as a tribute to his memory.

JAMES B. MURCH was born in Unity, in 1811, and was admitted to practice in Kennebec County in 1835. He settled at Unity the following year, and removed to Belfast in 1858. He was County Attorney from 1852 to 1856, and for six years held the position of postmaster in his native town.

WILLARD P. HARRIMAN was born in Freedom, July 1, 1814, and for several years resided in Waldo, where he was a deputy sheriff.

¹ Eaton's History Thomaston and Rockland.

² Progressive Age.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and has since continued in active practice here. He was a member of the Senate in 1854, a representative from Waldo in 1848, from Belfast in 1870 and 1871, and a member of the valuation committees of 1850 and 1860.

WILLIAM HENRY McLELLAN was born in Skowhegan, Nov. 26, 1834, and graduated at the University of New York in 1853. After studying law with Morrill & Fessenden, of Auburn, he was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin County in 1855. He practised at Mechanic Falls until December, 1860, when he became established at Belfast. He was a Senator from this county in 1872.

ENOCH K. BOYLE was born in Palmyra in 1836, and prepared for admission to the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College, but in consequence of ill-health did not enter. He studied law with Judge William B. Snell, now of Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the Somerset Bar in 1857. He commenced practice at Kendall's Mills, but removed to Unity the following year, and to Belfast in 1865. In 1862, he was chosen County Attorney, and held the office for three successive terms. As a lawyer of keenness and ability, he possessed a high reputation, and was especially successful in the management of criminal cases. He died April 17, 1874, of a long and exhausting lung disorder, aged thirty-eight years. At the time of his death, he was a Senator from this county.

WILLIAM HENRY FOGLER was born in Lincolnville, Nov. 10, 1837. He entered Waterville College in 1859, and remained two years. In 1862, after completing his professional studies with Hon. N. Abbott and Hon. J. G. Dickerson, he was admitted to the Bar; but did not commence practice until 1866, having entered the service as Captain of Company D., Nineteenth Maine Regiment. He was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-colonel, and while commanding the regiment at the battle of Tolopotomoy received a severe wound. He declined the appointment of Colonel, and was soon after honorably discharged for disability.¹ In 1864, the position of Provost Marshal for this district was conferred upon him. During 1866 and 1867, he was Deputy Collector of customs, and in 1871 was chosen County Attorney, an office he still holds.

GEORGE E. JOHNSON, born in Albion, Nov. 14, 1839, fitted for Waterville College, but did not enter. He was admitted to the Bar of this county in October, 1864; practised a year at Unity, and then came to Belfast, where he remains. In 1872, he was chosen Judge of the Police Court.

¹ Adjutant-general's Report, 1864-65, pp. 279, 602.

ALBERT S. LUCE, a native of Monroe, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and commenced practice here the same year. He was a member of the Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment, and while in the service lost the use of a leg. After a long illness of consumption, Mr. Luce died Jan. 3, 1872, at the age of thirty years. He was an honorable man, and gave promise of being a useful member of the profession.

SETH L. MILLIKEN was born in Montville, Dec. 12, 1831, and graduated at Union College in the class of 1856. He represented Camden in the House of Representatives for the year 1858. In 1859, he was chosen Clerk of the Courts, and held the office by repeated elections until 1871. He was admitted to the Bar during the latter year, but has not been in active practice.

GEORGE E. WALLACE, a native of Castine, was born Aug. 6, 1836. His parents moved to Jackson when he was young, and he was repeatedly clerk and selectman of that town. During the Rebellion, he was a member of the Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment during its service of nine months, when he joined the Fourth Regiment. He was admitted to the Bar in 1873, and has since practised here.

JAMES S. HARRIMAN, son of Hon. Willard P. Harriman, was born in Waldo, Nov. 24, 1848. He was admitted in 1874, and at once commenced practice here.

EMERY BOARDMAN was born here, March 23, 1849. He prepared for college, but relinquished his studies, owing to ill-health. His admission to the Bar dates from October, 1873. During 1874, he edited the "Belfast Advertiser." He has been City Clerk from March, 1873.

JAMES Y. MCCLINTOCK, a native of Bristol, came here in 1828 from Swanville, and engaged in trade at the Board Landing. He was appointed Sheriff of the county in 1838, 1843, and 1856, and was Deputy Sheriff for thirty years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1873.

PHILO HERSEY, born at Canton, Me., Nov. 7, 1836, graduated at Tufts College in 1861. He was principal of the Belfast High School in 1861, and while a student at law here the following year entered the service as Captain of Company I, Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment, from which position he was promoted to be Lieutenant-colonel. He received a severe wound at Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863. After being discharged, he resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. He did not commence

practice until 1873, having in the mean while been engaged in mercantile business. In 1866, he was Representative to the Legislature.

EMERY SAWYER was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and commenced practice here the same year. He subsequently removed to Searsport, where he now remains.

WARREN C. PERRIGO came to Belfast in 1868, and was admitted to practice the same year. He remained a short time, and removed to Rockland.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PHYSICIANS AND SANITARY HISTORY.

Physicians from 1792 to 1874. — Natives of Belfast who are Physicians elsewhere. — Thomsonian Society formed. — Mesmerism. — Female Physician. — Maine Medical Association. — Reception to Dr. W. T. G. Morton. — Waldo County Medical Association. — Subscription to Maine General Hospital. — Municipal Regulations. — Board of Health. — Asiatic Cholera. — Small-pox. — Various Epidemics. — Mortality. — Bathing-houses. — Horse Distemper of 1872.

THE first physician here was Dr. JOHN SCOLLAY OSBORN, from Epsom, N. H., where he was born in 1771. He arrived here about 1792, and soon after built a house in 1795, on the site of the present American House, which remained there until the Eagle Hotel was built. It was the first framed house erected on Main Street. Some years after it was erected, he built another house on the site now occupied by the court-house, to which he removed, and in which he resided until his decease.

In the early part of his professional life, Dr. Osborn was quite too much attracted by gay and jovial associations, and the good cheer usually accompanying them, to be a close student of books; but he was a careful observer of cause and effect, and from his largely varied experience in practice became a skilful physician. About 1815, a marked change took place in his modes of thought and conduct. To the great surprise of his townsmen, he made his appearance in our streets one day, for the first time, arrayed in Quaker garb, using the language peculiar to that sect, and announcing that he had joined the Society of Friends. To their faith he held fast to the close of his life. He was ever after spoken of as the "Quaker Doctor," or, being a man of small size, as the "Little Quaker." There was no other one of that sect residing here.

He was a man of irascible temperament, but with the change of religious faith came a wonderful self-control and power to resist and overcome that natural infirmity. It was not in his nature readily to form personal attachments, but once formed they were constant. His friendship never grew cold, whatever might be said

or done to chill it. He continued in the practice of his profession until near the close of his life, and for many years after his death it was not unusual to hear, in seasons of sickness, from the lips of those whose family physician he had been for years, the language of regret that the "Little Quaker" had left them.

He died Feb. 13, 1831, aged sixty.¹ Several amusing anecdotes are still told of him by old inhabitants. On the occasion of a violent thunder-storm, he undertook to allay the fears of a terrified family. He found the alarmed mother and children huddled together in a room with closed windows and doors. "Betsey," said he, "thee is acting very foolish. Thee is in no danger. Let me show thee how to do." Throwing open a window, he sat down by it, to prove the harmlessness of lightning. At that moment there came a terrible crash from the clouds, which imparted to the doctor enough electricity to knock him into the middle of the room.²

Dr. JOSEPH UNDERWOOD came here about 1800, and soon afterwards built the house subsequently occupied by Robert Patterson, 4th, on the site of Charles B. Hazeltine's house. He remained but a short time, and did not acquire much of a reputation.

Dr. WEBSTER lived in the Russ House, on Main Street, in 1803. Contemporaneous, or nearly so, with him, were Dr. William Crooks,³ who deserted his wife, and Dr. McMillan, who moved to Knox, and thence to Ohio. The stay of each of these was short, and but little is known of them. Probably neither was an educated physician, and perhaps did not possess even what Fielding termed "a small smattering in surgery."

Dr. CHAUNCY C. CHANDLER, born in 1774, came here from Vermont about 1803. He stood high in his profession. In 1828, he removed to Warren, where he died in 1833. Hon. Lucius H. Chandler, now of Virginia, is his son.

Dr. THADDEUS HUBBARD came here about the same time as Dr. Chandler. He had an apothecary store on the corner of Main and Washington Streets. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, returned here, practised temporarily in Prospect, now Searsport, about 1821, and removed to Norridgewock in 1846, where he died in 1853.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Journal.

³ He was appointed surgeon's mate on the regimental staff of Colonel Brewer, in 1793; but was removed from that position.

Dr. CHARLES HALL, a good physician, and a man of fine personal appearance, established himself here in 1807. He was from Northampton, Mass., and came with Phineas Ashmun. He died Feb. 19, 1819.

Dr. EDWARD CREMER was here from 1808 to 1810. He came from Boothbay, and was a small-sized man. He died in the island of Jamaica in August of the last-named year.

Dr. CALEB BOUTELLE, a graduate of Harvard in 1806, came with his classmate, Joseph G. Cogswell, who commenced the practice of law here in 1810. He was a brother of the late Timothy Boutelle, of Waterville. His residence here continued a year or two. During the war of 1812, while a surgeon in the navy, he was taken prisoner, and carried to Gibraltar. He died in 1819.

Dr. EBEN POOR was born in Andover, Mass., Oct. 28, 1765, studied his profession with Dr. Thomas Kittredge of that town, practised in Massachusetts and in Andover, Me., and removed here from the latter place in December, 1814. In 1822, he went to Castine, being appointed Clerk of the Courts, and resided there and in Penobscot until 1829, when he returned to Andover, Me., where, honored and respected, he practised until his death, Jan. 18, 1837. He was a safe and judicious physician.¹ He held several political offices, and was a Senator from Hancock County during his residence here, in 1822.

Dr. HERMAN ABBOT, a native of Wilton, N. H., practised here from 1810 to 1825. His death occurred July 25th in the latter year, at the age of forty-two. An obituary in the "Hancock Gazette" speaks of him as follows:—

"His scientific research and professional skill have been tested by many years' successful practice in this town, where he will long be remembered by his intimate friends with grateful affection, and by the community of which he was a member with universal respect. But we love to contemplate him in a still higher character,—higher, because it had a more important bearing upon the world to which he is now removed. We mean his character as a man of unbending integrity, a Christian of unaffected piety. The church, of which he was both a highly valued member and officer, have regarded him as a brother, to whom they could look with confidence in seasons of difficulty, and whom they now mourn with a sorrow alleviated only by the delightful conviction that their loss is his unspeakable gain. Having lived with the

¹ Wheeler's Hist. Castine, 224.

awards of eternity in view, death met him not unprepared. In his last hours he observed to a friend that 'he considered death as the inevitable lot, but to the Christian not an evil.' "

For several years, Dr. Abbot had been collecting materials for a history of the town. His manuscripts are unfortunately lost. He was Town Clerk from 1821 to his decease.

Dr. WILLIAM POOR, a native of Andover, Mass., removed here from Andover, Me., in 1815. His first place of residence was a building on Main Street, where the store of Francis M. Lancaster now stands: it was destroyed in the great fire of 1865. A portion of the building he used for the sale of drugs and medicines. He afterwards resided in the house now occupied by Martin P. White, at the intersection of Main and Miller Streets, where he died September 17, 1829, aged fifty-three years. Dr. Poor was a quiet, unassuming man, fond of his profession and of scientific pursuits.

No higher tribute can be accorded to him than that contained in a local newspaper soon after his decease. "His life was one uninterrupted scene of benevolence and charity. To the naked he gave clothing, to the hungry food, and to the sick he was a kind physician. His memory will ever remain in the hearts of those acquainted with his worth." ¹

Dr. HOLLIS MONROE, the oldest son of Dr. Philip Monroe, of Surry, N. H., was born in December, 1789, and received his medical diploma from Yale College in 1819. He came here immediately after graduating, not with a view to permanent settlement, but to afford temporary aid to an established physician in a time of prevailing sickness. But this place proved to be the scene of his long career of activity and usefulness. Such was the beginning of his professional life, which was protracted to over forty years. He soon became widely known, and always enjoyed the confidence and esteem both of the community and of his medical brethren. His naturally vigorous and inquiring mind prompted him to keep pace with scientific discoveries, and made him a learner through life. He assiduously cultivated all the branches of natural history, and his love of botany continued unabated to the last. He possessed no inconsiderable share of mechanical ingenuity, of which he availed himself, with useful results, in dentistry and surgical practice.

He was a singularly sincere man, simple in manners, straightforward and plain in speech. Of a social nature, he loved to talk,

¹ Maine Farmer.

and out of the stores of a well-furnished mind his conversation was always instructive and profitable. The rules of health and the right modes of living were a favorite topic with him. Many of his wise and timely suggestions were long remembered, and produced incalculable good. He taught temperance in all things, by example as well as precept; for his own mode of living was plain, simple, self-denying, and almost ascetic.

As an example of professional enthusiasm, of single-hearted devotion to the purposes of his calling, he stood eminent. His profession occupied the place of domestic relations. His patients were his family. He refused no call for his services, however poor might be the applicant, and however distant his abode; but in cold and stormy nights, and over difficult roads, he would repair to the dwellings of humble poverty, remaining as long as his presence was needed, and sharing the discomforts of the situation.

Dr. Monroe was a member of the Maine Medical Society, formed in 1821, and also of the Maine Medical Association, subsequently instituted. He was also a member of the American Medical Association. His death occurred, of congestion of the lungs, June 21, 1861, at the age of seventy-one. At his funeral from the Unitarian Church, on the following Sunday, an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Palfrey. The large concourse of attached friends and sincere mourners, who followed his remains to the grave, bore testimony to the esteem in which he was held by the whole community.¹

Dr. JONATHAN P. ALDEN became established here in April, 1823, and remained in active practice until about 1848.

A tariff of medical fees, adopted in 1826 by Dr. Prescott and himself, and made public, is as follows: Single visit in the village, fifty to seventy-five cents; constant daily visits, one dollar per day. Country practice, twenty-five cents per mile, with seventy-five cents for medicine and advice. If called at considerable distance, and from home over night, two dollars at least to be added. Ordinary obstetric case in Belfast, five dollars.

Dr. JOSIAH PRESCOTT, last mentioned, resided here for a few years between 1820 and 1830. He received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1810. In his later life, he was known as a hydropathic physician. His death occurred in 1864.

Dr. ABIEL REED, a graduate at Brunswick in 1822, was here a short time in 1826.

¹ Rep. Journal; Progressive Age.

Dr. DANIEL McRUEER practised temporarily at the Head of the Tide, during a portion of the time that Dr. Prescott was here. He afterwards became a distinguished physician and surgeon at Bangor, where he resided forty years. He died April 5, 1873, aged seventy-one. He was a native of Scotland.

Dr. RICHARD MOODY, a graduate of the Medical School of Maine in 1828, came here in 1830: his first office was over the store now occupied by Mrs. A. D. Chase. He was Mayor in 1860.

Dr. SETH W. EELS, a classmate of Dr. Moody, advertises his services in 1830. His stay was brief. He went to one of the Western States.

Dr. J. PARKER resided at the Head of the Tide for a short time from July, 1835.

Dr. ALBERT T. WHEELLOCK came here in 1838. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, and received a degree of Doctor of Medicine at Harvard College, in 1838. In 1855, the Legislature elected him a Commissioner to the Exhibition of all Nations, held in Paris during that year. He gave the result of his examination in an elaborate report upon improvements and facts in the sciences and industries, which was published by the State.

Dr. NAHUM PARKER MONROE, son of Dr. Philip Monroe, was born in Surry, N. H., Jan. 4, 1808. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Hollis Monroe, and established himself here in 1839, soon after graduating at the Albany Medical College. He immediately acquired an extensive practice, which continued until 1871, when he removed to Baltimore. His death took place in that city, April 23, 1873, at the age of sixty-five years.

Dr. Monroe ranked with the best of his associates of the profession, as one who upheld the dignity and honor of the physician, and he was by them elevated to the position of President of the Maine Medical Association. He was also a member of the United States Medical Association. He was for a long time Trustee of the Maine Insane Asylum. In 1865 and 1867, he represented the city of Belfast in the Maine Legislature. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Dr. Monroe was tendered and accepted the position of Surgeon of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, and entered upon the active duties of the campaign. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and United States Ford, at all of which his acknowledged skill as a surgeon was of great value to those who were torn by shot and shell in

those terrible battles. After a year's service, by which his health was impaired, he resigned his commission, and returned to the practice of his profession in Belfast. He was a man of great physical powers, and of manners, so genial that he won the affections as well as the confidence of his patients. But, though rigid in his requirements of others, he was careless of himself, and constant exposure in the severe weather of our climate broke down his health. Thousands who experienced his skill and care in sickness and suffering will recall in health as well as in sickness the memory of one whose best days were given to the relief of the unfortunate and distressed, and who left a record every way honorable as a citizen.¹

Dr. Monroe married Ann Sarah, daughter of Hon. Alfred Johnson, in 1843. His only son, Alfred J., a graduate at Bowdoin College in 1871, survived him but a short time, dying in Pau, France, Jan. 3, 1875, aged twenty-five.

ELBRIDGE G. GOULD, who practised on what is called the "eclectic" system, resided here from May, 1840, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Nov. 28, 1861, at the age of about forty-five. He was the inventor of certain medical preparations that were highly esteemed.

Dr. JOHN PAYNE, born in Gorham, Oct. 16, 1801, and a graduate at the Medical School of Maine in 1841, practised first at Islesboro', and then at Northport, removing here in 1844. He was originally an allopathist, but afterwards adopted the homœopathic system. His practice was large, and he experienced a full amount of success in the treatment of diseases. He possessed an uncommonly social disposition, and a large share of energy and activity. His death occurred Oct. 8, 1857.

Dr. CHARLES N. GERMAINE, a graduate of the Medical School of Harvard College in 1850, practised here during a portion of that year. He removed to Boston, and thence, in 1853, to Rockland, where he now resides.

Dr. JOHN G. BROOKS opened an office here in May, 1851. He was born in York, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848, and took his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, three years after. He was appointed Medical Pension Examiner in 1863. He has been City Physician and Alderman, and was chosen mayor in 1874, by an almost unanimous vote. He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1873.

¹ Republican Journal.

Dr. **LYCURGUS V. PAYNE**, son of Dr. John Payne, had an office here from 1851 to Aug. 8, 1853, when he died, aged twenty-nine. He was a graduate at the Maine Medical School in 1846.

Dr. **E. R. JOHNSTON**, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, succeeded Dr. John Payne in 1857, and remained a few months.

Dr. **JAMES T. SHAW**, from Nova Scotia, practised here for a short time, about 1857.

Dr. **DAVID P. FLANDERS**, a graduate at the Harvard Medical School in 1857, became established here in 1858, and still remains in active practice. His system is homœopathic.

Dr. **LEWIS W. PENDLETON** was born in Camden, March 18, 1844. He graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1864, and in November of that year commenced practice here. From Sept. 2, 1862, until April 2, 1873, he was Hospital Steward of the Twentieth Maine Regiment.

Dr. **HORATIO H. JOHNSON, Jr.**, is a graduate of Tufts College in the class of 1864, and received his medical degree at Harvard College in 1869. He commenced practice here in 1869.

Dr. **ELMER SMALL** opened an office Jan. 1, 1872, and still remains. He graduated at the Medical School of Maine in 1870.

Dr. **JOHN M. FLETCHER** was born in Lincolnville in 1846, practised at first in Camden, and removed here in July, 1874. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by the Medical School of Maine in 1868.

Among physicians born here, but who settled elsewhere, may be mentioned Dr. Edward M. Field, of Bangor, who graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1849; Dr. Nathanael A. Eells, son of Captain H. B. Eells, who graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1849, practised at Lincolnville, and died Sept. 6, 1853, aged twenty-six; Dr. James Clarke White, son of Hon. James P. White; and Dr. William H. Winslow, son of William Winslow. Dr. White graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and received his medical degree there in 1856. He resides in Boston, and is Professor of Dermatology in Harvard College. Dr. Winslow graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1871, and also at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the latter institution in 1874.

Dr. Charles C. Porter, son of the late Zaccheus Porter, although born in Peterborough, N. H., came here with his father's family when an infant. He is an alumnus of Bowdoin College, in the

class of 1832, and of the Maine Medical School in 1836. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. He resides in Calais.

Dr. N. Miller Payne, son of the late Dr. John Payne, spent his early life here. He died at Dover, N. H., where he had resided for several years, in 1871, aged forty-four. He was a physician of good talents and skill. He studied medicine in Bath, and attended the Bowdoin College medical lectures, and graduated at the Philadelphia Homœopathic College, at the head of his class in surgery. He practised medicine in Bath, and Gloucester, Mass., before the war. He was a surgeon in the army, and at one time attached to the head-quarters of the Fifth Army Corps. He resigned on account of ill-health.

In 1844, a successful surgical operation was performed on a lady while under mesmeric sleep, by Dr. A. T. Wheelock; the sleep having been induced by Mr. P. P. Quimby. An account of the experiment appeared in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" for May, 1845.

During the summer of 1848, a public impression in favor of female physicians was made by the lectures of Dr. Samuel Gregory, of Boston, which resulted in raising a sum of money for the instruction of Mrs. Mary A. Drisco, who afterwards received a medical diploma.

The annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association was held here June 6 and 7, 1855, and June 18 and 19, 1861. At the latter session, an address was delivered by Dr. C. Alexander.

On the evening of Aug. 17, 1864, the medical profession gave a reception at the residence of Dr. Richard Moody to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the alleged discoverer of ether.

The Waldo County Medical Association was organized here on the 26th of May, 1867, by the choice of Dr. John G. Brooks as president, and of Dr. Lewis W. Pendleton as secretary.

In 1869, James C. Lewis, of Belfast, received a patent for a remedy for asthma.

A subscription in aid of the Maine General Hospital was made here in June, 1873. The amount received was \$633.

The first municipal sanitary regulation was in 1815, when the "selectmen were authorized to assign places for slaughter-houses." In 1832, from apprehensions of the Asiatic cholera, which disease had visited some of our large cities, a similar rule was enforced. The Board of Health also caused a general cleansing of streets,

cellars, and cess-pools, through the village. Quarantine regulations were established, under which all vessels, arriving from any port where the disease was supposed to exist, were prohibited from coming to the wharves, or anchoring within six hundred yards of low-water mark. Vessels having on board emigrants from any European port were subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before landing their passengers. A vessel commanded by Captain Josiah Simpson, Jr., arriving from New York about the 17th of July, was put in quarantine for twenty-four hours. It is believed that she was the first vessel ever quarantined at this port. The Board of Health resumed their duties during the summer of 1833, and on the 15th of July gave public notice that all dwelling-houses and premises would be visited by them, "in order to ascertain their situation as respects cleanliness." But the pestilence did not appear in this vicinity.

During the prevalence of the cholera in Bangor, during the summer of 1849, precautions were taken here; and but one case occurred, that of an Indian of the Penobscot tribe, who probably contracted the disease elsewhere.

The small-pox has repeatedly been a subject for municipal action. In 1810, the town voted "to choose a committee of three to superintend the inoculation of the cow-pox, and that Doctors Thaddeus Hubbard, C. C. Chandler, and Charles Hall be said committee."

Considerable alarm was occasioned early in the spring of 1819 by the appearance of the small-pox in our midst. The story ran that a resident on the eastern side of the river found a pair of pantaloons on the shore, and, supposing them to have been lost from some vessel, took them to his home, where they were washed. The party who washed them was soon after attacked with the small-pox. Various rumors were in circulation; among them, that the garment had belonged to a man who died of that disease on board a vessel in the harbor. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, but, notwithstanding, quite a number were attacked by it. Several cases proved fatal. There was a rush, of course, for vaccination. Unfortunately for the reputation of some of our medical gentlemen, it proved that the virus used in numerous cases was the genuine small-pox, instead of the kine. No little indignation was aroused. A legal investigation was had, but nothing was developed tending to show any intention on the part of any one to practise deception in the matter. It

was probably one of those accidents which will now and then occur without subjecting any one to the imputation of criminal intent or reprehensible negligence. It is not remembered that any one who was inoculated with the spurious virus died, or suffered any serious detriment.¹ The alarm extended to other towns; and in consequence a special act of the Legislature was passed, postponing the June term of the Supreme Court at Castine to the following September.² The claim of the Selectmen "for extra services concerning the small-pox" was afterwards acted upon, and allowed by the town.

In May, 1837, a case of small-pox was discovered on board the packet schooner "Comet," from Boston. The immediate establishment of a pest-house on the Read Farm, followed by a removal of the patient, and a quarantine of the vessel, prevented further contagion.

A communication from the mayor to the city council, in May, 1853, concerning the disease, resulted in the passage of an ordinance requiring the City Physician to vaccinate all citizens and scholars not protected, and requiring all scholars to furnish their teachers with certificates of their vaccination. One case of the disease proved fatal. A building, belonging to Captain B. Brown, having been used as a hospital and afterwards burned by unknown parties, he commenced an action for its loss against the city authorities, but was defeated.

In May and June, 1861, the small-pox prevailed on the east side of the river, and created much excitement. There were twelve cases and one death.

Among the few epidemics that have prevailed here may be mentioned a fever irrupting in measles, in 1802, which proved fatal to twenty-one children, the whole number of deaths that year being forty-nine out of a population of, perhaps, seven hundred; and a dysentery, which visited us in 1825. Nearly one-half of the inhabitants were attacked by the disease within six weeks. Seventy-six persons died of that and other diseases, forty-five of whom were children under four years of age. Yet, with a population of over twenty-five hundred, the proportionate mortality was less than that of 1802.

¹ Crosby's Annals. William Quimby says that Drs. Chandler and Eben Poor were arraigned before Bohan P. Field, Esq., charged with vaccinating with spurious virus, and discharged.

² Resolve of the Legislature.

Cleanliness may be regarded as akin to health as well as to godliness, and an allusion to the only two public bathing-houses ever maintained here may be suitable in this chapter. The first one was in the distillery, about 1825. It did not have sufficient patronage for long continuance. The second establishment was started by Daniel Merrill, in 1842, at the upper steamboat wharf. His advertisement announces "rooms supplied with hot and cold salt water; and, also, a swimming-bath." They were conducted by B. S. Foster in 1844, and by J. M. Torrey in 1847.

Early in November, 1872, the horse distemper prevailed here. The livery stables were closed, and for a fortnight hardly a team appeared in the streets. On the Albion stage route, the contractor resorted to the old mode of carrying the mail familiar to early settlers, bringing it in on his back.

Belfast has not escaped the quackery which thrives so well in the United States. The name is legion of the "eclectics," "mediums," "seventh sons," and other empirics who have strutted their hour here. One of the most singular medical impostures was practised upon Joseph Miller, who died here in 1873, aged seventy-seven years. When young, he had a disease supposed to be consumption; and his physician (?) asserted that his only chance for recovery was by swallowing the heart of a rattlesnake, just killed. A snake having been procured, the remedy was tried. It is related that he soon began to mend, and in a few months was well.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MILITARY HISTORY FROM 1784 TO 1815.

Reorganization of the Militia. — Company formed in 1791. — Officers. — Draft occasioned by National Difficulties. — Vote of the Town. — Artillery. — Uniform. — Gun-house. — Cavalry. — Military Career of Captain Peirce. — Squatters resist the Law. — Surveyor fired upon. — Man wounded. — Militia called out. — Excitement. — Arrests. — Prisoners committed to Castine Jail. — Letter from General Knox. — Supposed Hostility of Settlers toward Belfast. — Greene Indian War. — Incidents. — Dolliff's Poem. — War of 1812. — Opposed in Belfast. — Drafting. — Commerce terminated. — Capture of Vessels. — Memorial for Protection from Privateers. — High Prices of Provisions. — Territory between the Penobscot and St. Croix Rivers claimed by the Enemy. — British invest Castine. — Expedition against Hampden. — Destruction of the Frigate "Adams." — Belfast occupied by a British Force. — Flag of Truce. — Interview with the Selectmen. — General Gosselin lands. — Buildings taken for Quarters. — Good Conduct of the Troops. — Rigorous Discipline. — Man flogged. — Deserters. — Officers represent Belfast an Island. — Reason for coming here. — Despatch of the Commander. — The Troops quietly reembark. — Military Strength of the Town in 1815. — Field-pieces secreted. — Militia from Neighboring Towns march in. — Members of Captain Swan's and Captain Kelsey's Companies in Actual Service. — Castine strongly fortified. — Business. — Smuggling. — Valuable Prize captured by Major Miller. — Copy of Pass granted by General Gosselin. — His Autograph. — Peace declared. — Rejoicings. — Illumination.

AFTER the Revolution, a thorough reorganization of the military system of Massachusetts took place. With certain exceptions, every free white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was enrolled as a soldier, and required to perform service at least four days in each year. Soldiers furnished their own arms and accoutrements, and were fined for the smallest deficiency. For neglecting to provide powder, balls, flints, and other military articles, towns became subject to heavy penalties. The arrangement of the militia was into territorial divisions. Belfast, belonged to the eighth or most eastern division, and was assigned to the second brigade, first regiment. Of this regiment, John Brewer, of Brewer, received the appointment of colonel. In his staff was Dr. William Crooks, of this town, surgeon's mate. One company of sixty-four privates was mustered here in 1791; Samuel Houston being captain, Jonathan Wilson

lieutenant, and Henry True ensign. A vote passed, Sept. 8 of that year, "to raise six pounds to purchase a town stock of ammunition."

In 1794, a draft was made from the militia by the general government for a certain number of men to be in readiness for actual service when called for. This call was occasioned by Indian hostilities in the western country, and unsettled difficulties with England. The quota of Belfast was ten; and at a town meeting held Oct. 2, 1794, "to see what method the town will take to raise the soldiers demanded of the company belonging to this town," it was voted "to make up the Soldiers' Weages that are now engaged to go on the Sarvice Eight dollars per month for the time they are on actual sarvice, According to the term of General orders, Exclusive of their Clothing Money," and "that every Day that the Congress allows the Soldiers half a Dollar per Day, the Town agrees to make it up one Dollar per Day."

The men were never required, as the Indians were soon after defeated, and the foreign difficulties arranged by arbitration.

As the population increased, two companies of militia were formed, one on each side of the river. Jonathan Wilson commanded the eastern company in 1802, and Samuel Peirce the western. The following year an artillery company was organized, two brass field-pieces having been furnished by the Commonwealth. A gun-house was built for them under the superintendence of Jonathan Wilson, on the McFarland lot, a short distance north of where the house of Captain Henry McGilvery now stands. The town voted \$100 for its erection, in addition to the sum provided by government. Great interest always attached to the guns. Their appearance on parade attracted a crowd of spectators, and they passed through many experiences. The first uniforms of the company were blue long-tailed coats with buff facings, blue pantaloons, three-cornered cocked hats with black feathers, and swords with red tops. In 1812, the privates wore short coats of a blue color, with yellow buttons and buff trimmings.¹ With a few intermissions, the company continued until 1842, making a final appearance at the muster of that year. In 1850, the guns were ordered to the arsenal at Bangor, but were taken from the steamboat wharf and concealed. Subsequently one of them was removed to parts unknown; the other for several years ornamented the office of the Adjutant-general, in Augusta.

¹ William Quimby.

Thomas Cunningham,¹ who lived at the Head of the Tide, first commanded the artillery. The usual parade-ground was in front of the gun-house, until its removal in 1836.

A company of cavalry composed of members from this and the adjoining towns became annexed to the regiment in 1804. John Wilson was the first captain, Joseph Houston lieutenant, and Abel Baker cornet. This made four full companies here. The officers generally maintained the dignity which was due to their positions. But Captain Peirce of the west militia, says Governor Crosby, "had too much of the 'fuss and feathers' order to command the respect or suit the fancy of the rough-hewn and boisterous wags whose names were borne on his roll, or, to use the language of a looker-on, 'who trained under him, and round him, and over him.' 'Training-day,' while he was in command, began the night before. It was the custom to 'salute' the captain, as it was styled, by a fusillade made up of the discharge of muskets loaded and half-loaded, squibs, and flashes in the pan, beginning about midnight, around the captain's domicile, and kept up until the parties concerned were 'invited in,' and then followed a scene that

'Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.'

It annoyed exceedingly the staid and sleepy villagers, but the captain was delighted with the attention paid to him.

"Morning came in due time, and with it came the Captain gorgeously arrayed in military costume, and his soldiers armed and equipped in the most fantastic manner that human ingenuity in those days could devise: one, with a shoe on one foot, his trouser's leg cut off at the knee, an old boot on the other foot; another, with a black earthen jug slung over his shoulder, canteen-fashion; another, with a large stone jug on his back in lieu of a knapsack; another, with gigantic epaulettes made of burdocks; and another, with a strip of birch bark round his hat, a cow's tail stuck in for a feather. These are but specimens only; from which some idea may be formed of the general military air and costume of the company when drawn up for parade.

¹ Captain Cunningham was the first to introduce here a military manoeuvre called "whipping the snake." It was never omitted on training days, and was a never failing source of amusement and wonderment to the non-combatants. It consisted in throwing his men into apparently inextricable confusion, and bringing them out of it with as much accuracy and precision as if they were a mere piece of mechanism. — *Crosby's Annals*.

“ Captain Peirce’s military career culminated at the Fall Training in 1805. He was drilling his company in Miller’s field, marching at their head, wheeling occasionally to survey them, marching backwards as was the military usage in those days, when he found himself, unconscious of its proximity, brought up against a board fence in his rear, and the bayonets of the front rank who were pressing him hard sticking into the boards on each side of him. This was his last appearance on parade.”¹

During the early part of the present century, the proprietors of land in this vicinity found that either through the generosity of former owners, or the inattention of agents, many valuable tracts were occupied by persons who had no legal right or title. Improvements had been made by these “squatters,” which they refused to abandon. Numerous ejectment suits were the result. This led to violent denunciations and threats against officers and surveyors. Insurgents, combined to resist the authority of the law, appeared on various occasions in arms, and sometimes disguised as Indians. No actual opposition, however, is known to have taken place until 1801, when Robert Houston, of Belfast, while making surveys for General Knox, near Brooks, was fired upon; and William Kimball, one of his chainmen, was wounded. Houston succeeded in taking one of the party prisoner, who, with the wounded man, was brought to Belfast. The affair produced great excitement here. Lieutenant Jonathan Wilson immediately detached the militia, and, having made three additional arrests, conducted the prisoners across the river for safe keeping. During the night, his guards were alarmed by a noise from this side, and, fearing an attempt at rescue, conveyed them to Castine, where they were committed to jail. In the mean time, the excitement was not allayed. In Northport, “John Clark was taken by two men painted black, who kept him about an hour. They were armed, stood at about six feet distance with their muskets, asked how many people were under arms in Belfast, inquired where the prisoners were, and said they had it in contemplation to burn buildings in Belfast,” &c.² General George Ulmer, of Lincolnville, commander of the militia in this quarter, now arrived; and forty men out of the companies of Belfast and Northport, under Captain Thomas Knowlton and Lieutenant Wilson, were de-

¹ Crosby’s Annals.

² Letter from Houston to General Knox, June 26, 1801, in Library New England Historic Gen. Society.

spatched to the place of attack. They returned the following day with seven suspected persons, "having surprised them in the night." "After refreshing the troops," wrote General Ulmer to General Knox, "the prisoners were placed under a strong guard, and the troops dismissed; and I am in hopes there will not be a call for them at present. I took charge of the guard last night, the officers being very much fatigued, and was relieved this morning by Captain Knowlton, whom I directed about three o'clock to proceed to Castine with the prisoners, supposing that, if any attempt at rescue was made, it would be done to-night. They have sailed with a good wind, and this town again assumes the appearance of tranquillity."¹

Upon learning of the outrage, Knox wrote Houston as follows:—

(TO ROBERT HOUSTON.)

THOMASTON, 26th June, 1801.

DEAR SIR, — Captain Knowlton will show you his communications, and my answer. The former affair will be taken up by the Supreme Court; and, if you can get evidence of the last vile act, the perpetrators, if you have them, or can get them, will be tried the next week.

Let every thing be done legally and effectually, and be confident that all expenses will be paid by the government, or, in their failure, by me.

I wish you would give me a particular account of the last affair by the post.

I am, dear sir, your humble servant,

H. KNOX.²

The prompt measures taken proved effectual, and no further disturbance upon the lands of General Knox took place, although frequent trespasses are reported by Houston as late as 1804.³

¹ Letter from General Ulmer to General Knox, dated Belfast, June 26, 1801. Ibid. A resolve of the General Court in 1802 allowed \$241.91 to Captain Knowlton and his militia company, "for pursuing and taking up sundry persons concerned in riotously opposing and firing upon a surveyor and others."

² Original letter, among Knox Papers, in Library N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.

³ Wheeler's History Castine, p. 156, gives a letter from General Crosby, of Hampden, to Colonel J. Wardwell, of Penobscot, dated June 29, 1804, which states "that an insurrection has broken out in the settlement west of Belfast, and the insurgents threaten to burn the town of Belfast," and ordering him to "have fifty men equipped and ready to march." I can find no other reference to the matter, after careful search in the State Departments in Boston.

But in the plantation of Greene, now Belmont and Morrill, which belonged to Benjamin Joy, of Boston, difficulties between settlers and agents constantly occurred. Some of these settlers, disguised as Indians, resisted officers attempting to serve legal process, and were known as the "Greene Indians." "The lawyers who brought suits of ejectment for proprietors against them," says Governor Crosby, "and the officers employed in their service, resided in this place, and it was not strange that they were regarded by the squatters as in league with the proprietors, who were adopting measures which in their view were unjust and oppressive; neither was it strange under the circumstances that there should exist to some extent a feeling of hostility against Belfast."¹ This statement is necessary in explanation of a local excitement which pervaded the little community here for the greater part of a night, and which is still referred to occasionally as the "Greene Indian War:" it might, with much greater propriety, be styled the "Greene Indian Scare." There is some slight difference in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants as to the time when it occurred: the conclusion arrived at is that it was in 1807.

One of the most prominent of the settlers in the plantation had been arrested by an officer residing here for an alleged breach of the peace, or violation of the law, and brought here on his way to the jail at Castine. It was late in the day, and, the wind being unfavorable for the packet to cross the bay, he was placed in charge of keepers for the night. Such an event was not of frequent occurrence, and of itself created some little excitement: that excitement was increased by a report which began to circulate about sunset, that men disguised as Indians had been seen skulking in the woods, and stealing across the road just beyond Wilson's Hill. Fuel was added to the fire by still another report, purporting to come from "out back," that the Greene Indians were coming in to rescue the prisoner and burn the village. A remark from the prisoner, to the effect that his keepers wouldn't keep him more than fifteen minutes after midnight, fanned the fire; and when soon after dark the report of a gun here and there in the woods,

¹ Yet Houston writes General Knox, Feb. 20, 1804, that "notices concerning trespassers, which were posted in some of the public stores in Belfast, did not stand but one night. I asked the owners the reason: they plead in[nocence], and said they could not tell me; but the fact is there are a number of traders in Belfast that are connected with these aggressors. I am suspicious of the counsel in Belfast, suspect some of them to be committed in some measure." *Original letter in Library N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.*

or among the stumps on the side-hill, was heard, the whole village was ablaze. The fighting men turned out fully armed and equipped, pickets were sent out, guards stationed, and every precautionary measure taken to guard against a surprise, and to repel any attack that might be made. One highly excited individual, intent on rallying to the front every available man, came upon another of more phlegmatic temperament, who was very deliberately mixing his glass of toddy. Seizing the glass, he poured forth a torrent of abuse on the head of the offender, whom he denounced as reckless of duty in the hour of peril, poured the contents of the glass down his own throat, and started on the search for other delinquents. Another one, of equally nervous temperament, was observed to start whenever a report louder or nearer than ordinary reached his ears, and load his gun. On examination the following morning, it was found to contain seven charges: farther examination disclosed that there was no flint in the lock!

As the night wore on, some of the cooler and clearer-headed, discovering that "the mirth and fun grew fast and furious" among the mirth-loving portion of their younger townsmen, began like Hudibras to "smell a rat," and stole quietly off to their homes. Others, however, of more ardent temperament, continued to maintain their stations and stand to their arms; and it was not until day dawned that the suspicion began to dawn on their minds that somebody had been terribly hoaxed! Such was the fact; for during the whole of that eventful night every Greene Indian in the plantation had been sleeping quietly under his own roof, never dreaming of any invasion of Belfast save with a goadstick in his hand, and a horse or oxen drawing a load of cordwood or shingles, with no thought of plunder beyond the market value of his load in salt fish, pork, and "New England."¹

This ludicrous affair was commemorated in burlesque rhyme, by one Joseph Dolliff,² of Belmont. The following stanzas are all that have been preserved:—

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² An old settler here, who claims to remember him, says that he was "a harmless, inoffensive man, who lived at or near the place called 'Belmont Lower Corner,' who sometimes had a few shingles to sell, which he brought to Belfast for market." Another, who claims an equally early acquaintance with him, says that he "was a man of quick wit, rich humor, and wonderful facility in stringing together verses in which there was apt to be more reason than rhyme, and but little to spare of either; and that he usually found in this locality ampler field for the development of muse and muscle than he did at home." His poetical effusions, like those of Homer, were not reduced to writing in their day, but have been transmitted orally from generation to generation. — Crosby's Annals.

THE GREENE INDIAN WAR.

Good people, all, both great and small,
Give ear to what I write,
I'll tell you where a dreadful war
Took place the other night.

In Belfast town some guns did sound,
Which struck like death's alarm;
It was no jest, for sure the "Priest"
Did call all hands to arms.

"Arise! arise!" Priest Johnson¹ cries,
"And every man prepare!
Down from the hill the Indians will
Two hundred soon appear.

"They are so thick, our town will quick
In ashes soon be laid;
Give me a gun, for they have come
Our city to invade."

Quite out of breath, he called, "Nesmith,"
As loud as he could bawl,
"Down from the hill, the Indians will
Come soon and slay you all."

Soon as the Squire² did hear them fire,
He bid his "boy" to rise;
He says, "Be sure my trunk secure,
There all my treasure lies.

"James, take this trunk, and skip and jump,
And to McFarland's³ run;
And don't you stop, nor give it up,
If death and hell should come.

"Tell Mac to rise, and wipe his eyes,
That he may see more clear,
And call all hands to our big guns,
And beat up volunteers."

Some murder cried, some groaned and cried,
Some that the earth did quake;
The girls and boys made such a noise,
The elements seemed to shake.

¹ Rev. Alfred Johnson.

² James Nesmith, usually called "Squire N

³ Captain Ephraim McFarland.

The Squire limped round and called for Brown,
"Come, fight the Indians, come."
Says Brown, "I'd fight with all my might,
If I only had some rum."

"Well," said the Squire, "'tis my desire
That all should have some rum,
And brandy, too, if that will do;
So let the liquors run."

As quick as thought, the men all met;
And though the night was cold,
The moon did shine, they formed a line,
And then they called the roll.

ROLL CALL.

John Haraden, John Huse,
John Angier, George Bruce,
John Wilson, John Wales,
John Moore and John Gales.

Bohan P. Field and Sargent Ben Eells,
Brave Eben Colburn and valiant Sam Spring,
Every Patterson and White went in for the fight,
Browns, Durhams, and Millers were all mustered in.

And at this sudden blast of war,
These gallant men came forth,
All equipped from shoulder to hip,
With shot-bags, horns, and so forth.

Except Thad. Hubbard, who hid in the cupboard,
Old Edmunds who played the hypocrite,
While Crosby and Ladd, because their limbs were bad,
Got a surgeon's certificate.¹

The roll being called, and answered all,
They formed in hollow square;
And all kneeled down upon the ground,
While Priest Johnson went to prayer.

The prayer complete, they sprang to their feet,
And swang their hats in air;
By shouldering guns, they voted funds
To prosecute the war.

¹ Asa Edmunds, William Crosby, and Joseph P. Ladd.

Squire Nesmith, with one knee stiff,
Took part within the square,
By speech and grog, set them agog,
With a glow of martial fire.

Then they wheeled their martial ranks,
Bold veterans, every man;
The limping Squire bro't up in the rear,
While the Priest led off the van.

In battalion strong, with fifty men,
Besides a corps auxiliary;
In rear four rods, there marched two squads,
With McFarland's old artillery.

To risk their lives, protect their wives,
They all marched off to war;
And such a fight took place that night
Was never known before.

John Russ now comes without a gun,
An Indian "he would kill;"
He took a stake their heads to break,
Priest Johnson cries, "Be still.

"Don't you go nigh, for you will die,
If you the Indians meet;"
He says to all, "I heard a ball,
Let's make our best retreat."

The Priest turned round,
His army'd fled;
Then falling down upon the ground,
He pitched heels over head.

He did not stop, nor get him up,
But crept upon all fours;
Although so dark, he was so smart,
He gained Squire Whittier's door.¹

Judge Read now comes, with sword and gun,
And ammunition large;
The prudent Squire not once did fire,
Though seven times did charge.

¹ The hotel of Thomas Whittier.

The next morn, when light appeared,
His gun was two-thirds full;
Although 'twas cold, I have been told,
The judge was "warm as wool."

Then all the host did brag and boast,
And all as one did say,
"The Indians failed, and we've prevailed,
For we have gained the day."

Belfast shared the general gloom which pervaded all the maritime towns upon proclamation by President Madison, in June, 1812, that war existed between Great Britain and the United States. Our interests were connected with commerce and navigation; and these, it was foreseen, would be injured, if not destroyed. A large and powerful party throughout the country was utterly opposed to hostilities, and the authorities of several States early withheld aid from the government. New bitterness entered into political contests: the Federalists openly expressed disapprobation of the war, while the Republicans denounced their acts as treasonable. Massachusetts with other States at first refused to comply with the demand made upon them for men. The spirit which prevailed here is indicated by the proceedings at a town meeting held July 27, 1812, when it was voted to pass over without action the following articles in the warrant:—

"To see if the town will vote any money for the purchase of fire-arms for the use of the town.

"To see if the town will vote any thing to be paid to those detached from the militia in this town by Government, in addition to their present pay as allowed by Government.

"To see if the town will authorize those who volunteer themselves in defence of the town to draw their ammunition from the town stock."

When the war was fairly entered upon, this spirit became modified, and Belfast responded to the requisitions made upon her. The first call of the government for men fixed the quota from Maine at twenty-five hundred, of which our share was thirty-three. Drafting took place in July. The roll of Captain Thomas Cunningham's company of militia, found among the town papers of that year, shows the names of Thomas Bartlett, Sam. Bird, Jr., Josiah Bean, Lemuel R. Gilbert, Stetson West, William Durrell,

Jesse Basford, Charles Hall, Robert Patterson, 2d, Herman Abbot, and Samuel Gates as having been drafted, probably in contemplation of service in the event of actual invasion.

During the year 1813, the stern realities of war began to be sensibly felt. Commerce was nearly at an end, and hardly a coaster dared to venture out of the harbor. Our shipping was boarded by British cruisers which hovered along the coast, and in several instances was captured and destroyed. Among the vessels from here that shared the latter fate were the sloops "Mary" and "Washington." A brig, whose name is not remembered, laden with spars and beef, was carried to Halifax and condemned. During the previous summer, the new brig "Illuminator," owned principally in this town, and commanded by Captain Robert Patterson, was captured. Her crew remained prisoners in Halifax about four months, until exchanged.

The boldness of privateers created an alarm for the safety of the town, which induced the selectmen to prepare the following memorial:—

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The Subscribers, Selectmen of the Town of Belfast, in the County of Hancock, respectfully represent, in behalf of the Inhabitants of said Town, that they are peculiarly exposed to the sudden Depredations of the Enemy, with no other Means of Defence than two Companies of Militia, and one Company of Artillery, with two light Field-Pieces, which are inadequate to resist effectually the Approach of armed Vessels of War of the smallest Class.

The Entrance to our inner Harbor, being but about one-third of a mile in width, is capable of being well defended from the Attacks of Sloops of War, by such a Number of heavy Pieces of Ordnance, as in the Opinion of Military Gentlemen of Information would be necessary.

They further represent that many Persons in this Town and Vicinity, who are exempt from Military Duty, are ready to volunteer their Services in Defence of the Town and neighboring Coast, but are unprovided with Arms. They therefore respectfully request that His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council will take into their Consideration the unprotected State of the said Inhabitants, and grant them such relief in Supplies of

Ordnance, Arms, and Munitions of War as may be judged expedient. And as in Duty bound, would ever pray.

GEO. WATSON, } *Selectmen of Belfast, in behalf of*
JON. WHITE, } *the Inhabitants of said Toun.*

BELFAST, April 14, 1813.

This request was not responded to practically, but a company of regular troops was soon after stationed at Castine, which checked incursions of the enemy in this vicinity.

Great hardships were endured by laborers and mariners out of employ, in consequence of the high cost of living, and many were forced to enter the military or naval service.¹ The necessities of life brought almost fabulous prices. Flour, which before the war was sold at eleven dollars per barrel, rose to twenty dollars in 1813; coffee advanced from eighteen cents per pound to thirty-eight; tea from one dollar and eighty cents per pound to three dollars and ten cents; and molasses from sixty cents to one dollar and a half per gallon. A national tax upon land, imposed by Congress, proved a severe burden, and the year closed for our people in much despondency.

Although by the treaty of 1783, the river St. Croix was designated as the eastern boundary of the United States, yet doubts always arose as to what river was intended. "It might be clearly shown," argued the British agents before the Commissioners, in 1796, "that the river Penobscot, once indiscriminately with other rivers upon this coast called the St. Croix, was the true boundary by which Nova Scotia, or Acadie, was ceded to his Majesty by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and ought by the principles of the law of nations to be established as such boundary." The report of the commissioners adverse to this position was reluctantly acquiesced in by Great Britain. Hostilities with the United States afforded an opportunity to renew the question, and to claim that New Brunswick extended to the Penobscot. This question of boundary entered largely into the peace negotiations at Ghent, in 1814, between the English and American plenipotentiaries. Pending the negotiations, the enemy determined to take formal possession of the disputed territory; and on the first day of September, 1814, a fleet of eight vessels of war, with eleven transports, conveying

¹ Recruiting offices were established here frequently during the war. Lieutenant Royal D. Simmons, of the 34th Infantry, enlisted sixteen men early in 1814. — *N. E. Farmer.*

three thousand five hundred troops, arrived at Castine from Halifax. At that time, a small American force, under the command of Lieutenant Lewis, was garrisoned at Castine. On the approach of the British, they fired a single round, blew up the fort, and retreated in good order from the peninsula, taking their field-pieces. The town was then invested, and submitted without opposition.

From the heights of Belfast, the arrival of the fleet and the destruction of the fort were witnessed; and it was not without agitation that three of the vessels were soon seen heading towards our harbor.¹ A portion of the fleet proceeded up the Penobscot, in pursuit of the United States corvette "Adams," which was then at Hampden for repairs; but she was burnt by order of her commander, Captain Morris, to prevent capture. As the militia was then assembling at various points, it appeared to be a necessary measure of precaution to occupy a post on the western side of the Bay, which might afford support, if necessary, to the force going up the river, and cut off communication with the southern and western sections of the country. Upon inquiry, the British commander found that Belfast, being "upon the high road leading from Hampden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge," was likely to answer both these purposes, and accordingly directed Major-general Gosselin to take post here, with the Twenty-ninth Regiment of foot.²

A light breeze delayed the vessels, and it was late in the afternoon when they arrived.³ They were three in number, the frigate "Burhante" and two transports. The former anchored off Steele's Ledge, the transports came nearer the shore. At about five o'clock, a barge, conveying several officers and a flag of truce, landed on the beach just below where the Foundery Wharf now stands. A large crowd had assembled to witness their arrival. Presenting the flag, the officer in command asked an interview with the chief magistrate of the place, and was conducted by William Moody to Huse's tavern (now the store of S. A. Howes & Co.), where Asa Edmunds, the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, was formally presented. The officer then stated that his Majesty's troops were

¹ From fear of an engagement, or that the town would be burnt, many persons removed their families and most valuable household goods a few miles out of the village, some of them as far as Searsmont.

² Despatch of Lieutenant-general Sherbrook to the English Government.

³ Wiggins Merrill, of Belfast, acted as pilot, by compulsion. After the war, he did not return here until 1839.

ordered to hold possession of the town for a few days; that, if no molestation took place, the persons and property of the inhabitants would be respected, and that a certain quantity of beef and other provisions were required the next morning, and would be adequately paid for. Edmunds replied that he knew of no objection to landing the troops, but that he doubted if the supplies could be furnished in so short a time, adding, "If we had known you were coming, — if you had given us notice, — we should have been better prepared for you." This reply was supposed at the time to imply that resistance would have been offered, but all that the "chief magistrate" intended was that the want of notice might prevent a seasonable response to the demand for provisions.¹ It was said that the somewhat equivocal remark occasioned no slight merriment when reported on board the frigate.

Soon after dusk, the troops disembarked on the same spot where the barge landed. They wore gray fatigue coats, in the place of their red uniforms, which were used on parade. On their caps was the number of their regiment, the Twenty-ninth, called the "Boston Regiment," it being the same that perpetrated the memorable Boston massacre.² Preceded by a band of colored musicians, they marched up Main Street to the tune of "The British Grenadier."³ General Gosselin was mounted on a chestnut-colored pony. The whole rank and file numbered about seven hundred picked men, of almost equal height. They were just from the Mediterranean, and had served under Wellington. Guards were at once stationed at the westerly end of the bridge, and on the roads leading to Belmont, Northport, and the Narrows. The academy, the west meeting-house, the gun-house, and the barn of Apollos Alden were used as barracks; the old town pound, at the corner of what is now Allyn Street and Northport Avenue, was converted into a fort or battery. Some of the troops encamped opposite the shipping. General Gosselin occupied the McFarland house,⁴ then one of the most prominent residences here. Other officers were quartered at John Wilson's and in the

¹ Hon. R. C. Johnson, who was present at the interview.

² It is said that one man who was at that time a private in that regiment still belonged to it. — *Niles's Weekly Register*, VII. 281.

³ Locke's Note-Book.

⁴ A tradition exists that he stabled his pony in the front hall, and that the prints of the hoofs remained for many years. But it is without foundation. General Gosselin would not have permitted such an act of impropriety. During his military government at Castine, he was respected by all with whom he had intercourse.

Durham house opposite. No inhabitant was interfered with, and no requisitions for provisions made;¹ but every thing furnished was liberally paid for. A request that liquor should not be sold to the privates was generally complied with. The strictest military discipline was observed, and every violation of orders punished. For entering a garden without license, a soldier was severely flogged. The British were unacquainted with the topography of the place, and supposed the lower bridge was the key of Penobscot River. To prevent desertions, the officers represented Belfast as an island, some distance from the main land. One of the picket guards, stationed on Wilson's hill, conceived the idea of visiting the western shore of the *island*, and started on an exploring expedition in the direction of the setting sun. When the troops departed, he was in Davistown, now Montville, where, as a respectable citizen, he resided until his death.² A Northport man was detected in aiding one of the sentinels to desert: he was carried to Halifax as a prisoner, and detained until after peace was declared.

"Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained," says the despatch of the British commander, "it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast. I therefore, on the evening of the 6th,³ directed Major-general Gosselin to embark the troops and join me here [Castine]." At about ten o'clock the next morning, this order was carried into effect, and the departure made in the same quiet and orderly manner as the arrival. While an oath of allegiance or of neutrality was required of all the inhabitants between the Penobscot and St. Croix Rivers, as a condition of protection, such a requirement did not include Belfast, as not being within the British dominions, and the town remained unvisited by the enemy during the rest of the war. Its occupation was only for a temporary purpose: that of the eastern territory was intended to be permanent.

In 1814, the military strength of the town consisted of two companies of militia, commanded respectively by Captains Nathan

¹ Mr. Edmunds desired Ebenezer Colburn to furnish some beef, but he failed to comply; and it is doubtful if the enemy received much from the town in its municipal capacity. Yet, in 1816, John Cochran was paid five dollars "for half a ton of hay for the British troops, Sept. 1, 1814, by order of A. Edmunds." — *Town papers*.

² Locke's Sketches.

³ The date of this despatch indicates that the enemy remained here six days. Contemporary accounts say *four*. Colonel Ulmer's despatch to the Adjutant-general, *post*, gives the former number.

Swan and Robert Kelsey; the artillery, commanded by Captain Alfred Johnson; and a small body of cavalry, of which Annas Campbell was captain. During the evening before the enemy arrived, the two field-pieces belonging to the artillery were concealed in the woods near A. W. Park's, between the Belmont road and Poor's Mills. Some thirty stand of arms were secreted at Peter Rowe's, and others in the Durham house on Wilson's hill.

Upon the departure of the enemy, the militia of the neighboring towns, commanded by Colonel Jacob Ulmer of Lincolnville, and Colonel John Cummings of Freedom, which had been assembling for several days at the edge of Belmont, marched into the village.¹ Their conduct here was not marked by that strict disci-

¹ Since this chapter was written, a copy of Colonel Ulmer's despatch to the Adjutant-general, concerning the investment of Belfast, has been kindly furnished by Z. K. Harmon, Esq., of Portland. The following are extracts:—

LINCOLNVILLE, Sept. 29, 1814.

On the 2d instant, I was informed of the enemy's landing a force of about 500 or 600 men at Belfast, which is ten miles from my residence; and immediately I ordered the regiment of militia which I have the honor to command to be under arms, and to march against him. I was, in the first instance, informed they had marched to Hampden, with about 300 men, with an intention to destroy the shipping on Penobscot River. I accordingly put myself in motion, with as many of my regiment as could immediately be collected, to pursue him, and to co-operate with the force at Hampden. In this I was disappointed. Having marched within ten miles of that place, through woods, &c., I there learned, to my great mortification, the total defeat of all the militia at that place. I then fell back to Belmont, five miles from Belfast, and there encamped, waiting for reinforcements (which I expected) with an intention then to attack the enemy, then in Belfast, taking care to cut off and prevent supplies going to him from the extensive country round about there. On the 6th instant, he precipitately embarked with his whole force from Belfast, and we marched in and took the ground they had lately left, expecting then an immediate attack would be made on Camden. At that time, Colonel Cummings, with his regiment of the 11th Division, was encamped in Belmont with me. . . .

In obedience to the despatch received and alluded to, I have dismissed the regiment under my command, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The effects produced by their discharge is the almost daily passing of beef, cattle, grain, and supplies of almost every description the country affords, from Belfast, and other places in the vicinity of the Penobscot River, in large quantities, bound towards the enemy at Castine, which, as I am credibly informed, can be proved, and I think might be prevented, by vigilant militia guards stationed on and about the Penobscot River, in proper places. I am extremely sorry to see so many as there appear to be, in Belfast and its vicinity, show such striking marks of favor for the enemy, and prejudices against our own militia, as evidently seems with an intention to trade with and supply the enemy all in their power. The enemy at Castine frequently send out their foraging parties and plunder the inhabitants, which they attempted on the 23d instant, at Northport, with five barges. I met them with a party of my regiment, and they were repulsed. Sometimes they demand their fire-arms, and at other times such supplies as they may want, frequently robbing houses, &c. Desertion from Castine has been quite common, and I believe would be still more so, if there was any military force on or near the Penobscot River, to secure and assist them in their escape.

pline which characterized the British, to whose martial bearing they appeared in striking contrast. As an investment of Camden was anticipated, our forces proceeded in that direction as far as Dickey's Bluff, where they reconnoitred for a few hours, and returned. Our local companies were ordered to reinforce the troops which had gone to Hampden. Upon reaching West Prospect, now Searsport, they learned the disastrous result of that expedition, and returned; Captain Johnson, of the artillery, leaving his guns on the east side of the river, where they were concealed until peace was declared. The soldiers from abroad remained here but a day. A portion of them afterwards did duty along the coast and at Wiscasset. After forty years had elapsed, it was discovered that the companies¹ of Captains Swan and Kelsey had been in active service long enough to be rewarded by their grateful country. The following is a list of the members, most of whom, or their representatives, received land warrants, under an Act of Congress passed in 1855:—

Pay-roll² of Capt. Nathan Swan's Company, under the command of Jacob Ulmer, of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Tenth Division of Massachusetts Militia in the State's service, stationed at Belfast, commencing Sept. 2, 1814, ending Sept. 21, 1814.

	No. of Days.	Pay.		No. of Days.	Pay.
Capt., Nathan Swan .	19	\$36.73	Fifer, John Merrill . . .	14	6.19
Lieut. " .	"	"	Drummer, Jonathan T.		
Ensign, R. C. Johnson .	16	17.06	Quimby	14	6.19
1st Sergt., Alfred Sawyer	19	9.81	William Avery	"	"
2d Sergt., Jeremiah Swan	17	8.78	Lewis Bean	16	5.87
3d Sergt., Benj. Monroe .	17	8.78	Parker Brown	16	5.87
4th Sergt., Joshua Adams	16	8.26	Samuel Brown	15	5.82
1st Corp., Ebenezer Wil-			Joshua Brackett	17	6.25
liams	16	7.60	Ebenezer Colburn, Jr. .	16	5.87
2d Corp., Josiah Bean .	16	7.60	Robert B. Cochran . . .	19	6.98
3d Corp., James Holmes .	16	7.60	John Crea	19	6.98
4th Corp., Benj. Poor . .	17	8.07	David Durham	16	5.87

¹ These companies belonged to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Tenth Division of Massachusetts Militia. The field and staff officers of the regiment were as follows: Jacob Ulmer, Lincolnville, Lieutenant-colonel, commanding; Noah Miller, Northport, Major; Thomas Cunningham, Jr., Belfast, Major; William Salmond, Belfast, Adjutant; Chauncy C. Chandler, Belfast, Surgeon; Charles Hall, Belfast, Surgeon's Mate; Benjamin Stevens, Northport, Sergeant Major; George Ulmer, Lincolnville, Quartermaster's Sergeant; Thomas Osborn, Belfast, Drum-major; Samuel Jackson, Belfast, Fife-major.

² From the original, in possession of William H. Burrill, Esq.

	No. of Days.	Pay.		No. of Days.	Pay.
Jonathan Durham . . .	16	5.87	James Miller, Jr. . . .	16	5.87
Andrew Derby	16	5.87	John Moor	16	5.87
James Douglas	19	6.98	Zebulon Murch	19	6.98
John Dolliff	15	5.52	Samuel Peck	16	5.87
Robert Emery	19	6.98	Richard Rider	19	6.98
Benj. Frost, Jr.	16	5.87	Peter Rowe	12	4.40
Samuel French	15	5.52	Jonathan Stevens . . .	19	6.98
Jacob French	17	6.25	Aaron Sawyer	12	4.40
Andrew McFarlan . . .	17	5.52	William White, 2d. . .	16	5.87
William Frederick . . .	16	5.87	Peter Winslow	16	5.87
Samuel Fletcher	19	6.98	Stephen Wentworth . .	19	6.98
Peter Holmes	17	5.87	Joseph Whittaker . . .	19	6.98
John Holmes	16	5.87	Daniel Johnson, Jr. . .	12	4.40
James Kelloch	16	5.87			

Muster-roll of Capt. Robert Kelsey's Company of Militia, in Col. Ulmer's Regiment, raised in Belfast, and in service at Belfast and vicinity, from the 2d to the 21st of September, 1814.

Robert Kelsey, *Captain.*
Shepard Blanchard, *Lieutenant.*
Joshua Nickerson, *Ensign.*

<i>Sergeants.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>
William Durham.	Daniel Brackett.
James Houston.	Charles Gordon.
John McKeen.	Jesse Basford.
Robert L. Eells.	John Houston.

<i>Musicians.</i>	
William G. Ordway.	William Griffin.

<i>Privates.</i>	
John Ames.	Nathaniel French.
Seth W. Eells.	Robert Patterson.
John Gilmore, 2d.	Salathiel Nickerson.
Elisha Patterson.	John Ryan, Jr.
Robert Patterson, 5th.	James Cunningham.
George Patterson.	Moses Brier.
John Croxford.	Miles Coombs.
Eleazer Davis.	Cornelius Lane.
Jerome Stephenson.	John Patterson.
Reuel Philbrook.	John Shute.
Abram French.	Miles Fowler.
Hugh Ross.	

The British strongly fortified Castine, which became the most important place in Maine while the war continued. A large trade was maintained; and, as specie constituted the only circulating medium, all the eastern banks were soon compelled to stop payment. During the winter of 1814–15, extensive smuggling operations were carried on, in which Belfast was to some extent engaged. Although commerce by sea was at an end, the substitution of that by land proved more remunerative. Large quantities of foreign goods found their way “over the lines” to this town, and were abundant and cheap. Horses, oxen, and teams of all descriptions were in constant demand for conveying contraband merchandise from Penobscot to Portland and Boston; money became abundant, produce found a ready sale, and the possession of the enemy proved an advantage rather than an injury.

On the 2d of November, 1814, Major Noah Miller of Lincolnville, with six men in an open boat, captured in our bay, off Turtle Head, the sloop “Mary,” bound from Halifax to Castine, with a valuable cargo of dry goods. Carrying his prize to Camden, Miller caused her contents to be unladen, and transported over land to Portland, where they were sold by the United States authorities for \$70,000. Upon the news reaching Castine, an armed vessel was despatched to Camden, and the destruction of the town threatened in default of a return of the cargo. But, as the goods were beyond the limits of the town, these threats were not executed. Two of the selectmen were carried away as hostages, but afterwards released.¹

Major-general Gerard Gosselin² commanded the military at Castine, and acted as Provincial Governor. No person was allowed to remain at Castine without permission, or to travel within the new dominions unprovided with a pass. The following is a copy of one of the latter, issued to a prominent citizen here:—

Major-general Gosselin, commanding all his Britannic Majesty's Land Forces on the Eastern Side of the Penobscot River, and all the Country lying between the same River and the Boundary Line of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

License is hereby granted to Mr. John Angier, of Belfast, to remain in Castine for the period of one Month from the date hereof.

¹ Whipple's View, 103; Locke's Camden, 138. In 1856, Congress refunded to the survivors of the crew, and the representatives of those who had deceased, \$33,000, being the moiety wrongfully retained by government at the time of the sale.

² General Gosselin died at Mount Ospringe, Kent Co., England, June 11, 1859, aged ninety years.

He is not to feel himself authoriz'd to Travel over any other part of the Territory of the Penobscot, or of the British Dominions, without a special permission so to do.

• Given under my hand at Castine, this eighth day of February 1815.

G. Gopwin R. G.
Comd.

• A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. The news reached New York on the eleventh day of February, and was received here four days later with great demonstrations of joy. Whittier's tavern was illuminated; and, the field-pieces being brought from their place of concealment, a salute was fired at Nesmith's Corner. The British remained in possession of Castine until April 25, 1815.

CHAPTER XXX.

MILITARY HISTORY: CONTINUED.

Review by Governor Brooks. — Militia System reorganized. — Belfast Light Infantry. — Governor Lincoln here. — Military Excursions. — Militia Trainings. — Lieutenant Asa Day. — Frolic. — Gun-house. — Salute to Joseph P. Martin. — Aroostook War. — Drafted Men from Belfast. — Requisition for Supplies. — Measures to fortify Penobscot River. — Steam Frigate "Missouri." — Musters. — Mexican War. — Company raised here. — Rifle Company. — Convention of Soldiers of War of 1812. — Revival of Military Spirit. — Colonel James W. Webster appointed Adjutant-general. — City Greys. — Artillery. — Officers. — Encampment. — General Webster's Account. — Metrical Version. — Brigade Muster of 1858. — Distinguished Guests. — Governor Morrill. — Jefferson Davis reviews the Troops. — Banquet. — Adjutant-general's Report in Prose and Verse.

GOVERNOR JOHN BROOKS was here in 1818, and reviewed the troops at their annual muster. The exercises took place in a field on the upper bridge road.

In 1820, after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, a new arrangement of the militia was made. Belfast became included in the Third Division, First Brigade, and Second Regiment. The regimental officers were Thomas Cunningham, Colonel; Ebenezer Williams, Lieutenant-colonel; Phillip Morrill, Major; William Salmond, Adjutant; Benjamin Monroe, Quartermaster; Benjamin Eells, Paymaster; C. C. Chandler, Surgeon; Hollis Monroe, Surgeon's Mate; and Alfred Johnson, Chaplain. The first muster, under the new system, was held October 12.

In April, 1822, the Belfast Light Infantry was organized, and the following officers chosen: Oshea Page, Captain; Joel Hills, Lieutenant; and Dudley Griffin, Ensign. This company, composed entirely of young men, maintained for twenty years a high military discipline. By unremitted drills at the academy and town halls, they acquired a distinguished reputation in this section of the State.

In 1824, the town voted "to furnish money to the militia in

lieu of rations," and also authorized the selectmen "to purchase a piece of land as a site for a gun-house, if one can be procured for ten dollars within a mile of the village."

"Yesterday, at twelve o'clock," says the "Gazette" of Sept. 19, 1827, "Governor Lincoln and suite arrived in town to review the troops this day to be mustered. A cavalcade of our citizens escorted him to town, and his approach was announced by a salute proper for such an occasion. He alighted at the Eagle Hotel, where a large and respectable number of citizens greeted his arrival." The governor found but few soldiers to review. Out of fifteen companies attached to the regiment, only two hundred and nineteen privates were on the rolls. The review was held on the east side of the river. Major-general Hodsdon afterwards filed charges against the officers for neglect of duty; and at a court-martial, presided over by General Jedediah Herrick, the colonel commanding was found guilty of the smallest specification preferred, but the other officers were acquitted.

The 4th of July, 1831, was celebrated by the Light Infantry by an excursion to Castine in the schooner "Mechanic." On the 24th of August, the Bangor Independent Volunteers were the guests of this company and entertained by a dinner at the Eagle Hotel.

About this time, strong prejudices began to exist against militia musters and trainings, which culminated in 1833 by the election of Asa Day — who is still remembered as an inoffensive, weak-minded old man — as lieutenant of the village company. He was chosen for the purpose of rendering the organization ridiculous, — a method which succeeded. In attempting to exercise his command, a frolic ensued, and general insubordination prevailed. From that date, the militia system in this locality ceased to be held in respect, and speedily declined, leaving the uniformed disciplined companies to maintain the dignity of the soldier.

As a better gun-house was needed, in 1834 the town appropriated \$150 for the purpose; and the building, which still remains on Bridge Street, was erected in 1836 on land purchased by the State of John Doyle.

In September, 1836, the Light Infantry marched to Bucksport, eighteen miles, on an excursion, leaving here at one o'clock P.M., and arriving at six. In passing through Prospect, now Stockton,

they honored Joseph P. Martin,¹ a hero of the Revolution, by firing a salute in front of his house.

Owing to some military difficulty, the Light Infantry did not parade at the annual muster in 1837. The officers appeared on the field, "armed and equipped as the law directs," but without a company. At this time, the most prominent young men here were members.²

THE AROOSTOOK WAR.

Information that the British government claimed exclusive jurisdiction over lands on the north-eastern frontier of Maine, known as "the disputed territory," was received in February, 1839, and created intense excitement. Vigorous measures for maintaining our rights were immediately taken by the Legislature; and orders followed for a force of ten thousand men, to be raised by draft, from the militia, to repair to the scene of alleged hostilities. As Governor Harvey, of New Brunswick, had troops already on the spot, our military movements were made with remarkable activity for days when railroads and telegraphs did not exist. In less than a week the whole force was on its way to Aroostook. The quota from Belfast was thirty men, taken from the three companies then organized here, as follows:³—

¹ Mr. Martin was the son of a minister of Berkshire County, Mass. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1776, when sixteen years old, and with the interval of a few months served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1784, he settled in Prospect, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died May 2, 1850, aged about ninety. About 1830, he published a book entitled "Narrative of a Revolutionary Soldier." He held various offices of trust in Prospect, being repeatedly town clerk, selectman, and for over a quarter of a century town clerk.

² On the 26th of August, 1870, a reunion of the Light Infantry took place at the house of H. N. Palmer, to welcome Captain Benjamin P. Swan, of Natchez, Miss., a former commander, who left in 1837. There were present, besides Captain Swan, Lieutenants H. N. Palmer and William T. Colburn, Privates Oakes Angier, B. F. Barker, Joseph Bean, William H. Conner, Daniel Haraden, William Holt, H. N. Lancaster, Daniel Lane, Jr., Alfred J. Libby, Thomas W. Lothrop, William O. Poor, William A. Swift, S. G. Thurlow, John Wales, and John W. White. Four others living here were unable to attend, — viz., Daniel G. Hinds, Sherburn Sleeper, Robert Thompson, and John Wilson, — making twenty-two out of the thirty-six members of 1837 who, after a lapse of thirty-three years, answered to roll-call.

³ Only twenty-four hours after the draft was allowed to obey orders, or procure a substitute.

of Men from Belfast who served in the Aroostook Expedition, in 1889.¹

Time : From February 20 to April 23, 1889.

Officers.

DANIEL DORITY, Captain, Light Infantry, 3d Division.

JOHN P. WOOD, 1st Lieut., , , ,

JOSEPH EATON, 2d , , ,

me of Soldier.	Rank.	Drafted from
es U. Burkmar .	Corp.	Capt. B. P. Swan's Co., Lt. Inf., 1st Regt., 2d Brig., 3d Div.
im A. Swift . .	"	" " " " " " " " "
7 Noyes	Ord.	" " " " " " " " "
t Brier, Jr. . .	Priv'te.	" " " " " " " " "
as J. Knox . . .	"	" " " " " " " " "
as H. Henderson	"	" " " " " " " " "
es Day	"	" " " " " " " " "
n Chase	"	" " " " " " " " "
F. Wilson	"	" " " " " " " " "
h H. Emerson . .	Mus'n.	Capt. S. C. Nickerson's " " " "
er Hopkins . . .	"	" " " " " " " " "
s Clayton	Priv'te.	" " " " " " " " "
t Hanson	"	" " " " " " " " "
n H. Larabee. . .	"	" " " " " " " " "
tine R. Lancaster	"	" " " " " " " " "
t Durham	"	" " " " " " " " "
y L. Swett	"	" " " " " " " " "
a T. Patterson . .	Corp.	" " " " " " " " "
t Maker	Priv'te.	" " " " " " " " "
Edwards	"	Capt. Almond Dickey's Co., Inf. " " " "
n Emerson	"	" " " " " " " " "
han Knowles . . .	"	" " " " " " " " "
el Calef	"	" " " " " " " " "
s O. Cunningham	"	" " " " " " " " "
M. Shuman	"	" " " " " " " " "
Whittier	"	" " " " " " " " "
t P. Pote	"	" " " " " " " " "
Patterson	"	" " " " " " " " "
rick A. Patterson	"	" " " " " " " " "
philus Colson . . .	"	Capt. David Dow's Co., Lt. Inf. ² " " " "

The Belfast soldiers were ordered to report at Bangor, and left by stage on the 19th of February. Proceeding to Oldtownail, they marched through the snow from there to Madawaska. act of the Legislature, the selectmen of each town were reed to furnish rations, camp equipage, and transportation for : respective quotas. This was promptly done here to the unt of \$598.40.² The disbursements were afterwards par-

¹From official files, Adjutant-general's office.

²Vest Prospect Company.

The items were: To paid Herbert R. Sargent, 21 barrels bread, \$116.77; B. tine, beef and pork, \$94 ; John Haraden & Son, do., \$75.50; W. T. Colburn, sions, \$33.80; George Woods, molasses, tea, &c., \$9.72; H. O. Alden, tents and -kettles, \$49.07; Plummer & Mosman, axes, \$14.06; S. Lunt, tin-ware, \$6.44; um Tilden, knapsacks, \$12; John T. Patterson, for himself and horse-team, six- lays transporting provisions, \$3 per day and expenses, \$74.02; John Walton, porting provisions, \$40.14; H. N. Lancaster, transporting seventeen men from at to Bangor, and thirteen men from Belfast to Sunkhaze, to overtake detachment,

tially repaid by the State. Early in the spring, a peaceful settlement of the territorial difficulties was agreed upon, followed by the withdrawal of the troops. The Belfast men, with a few exceptions,¹ returned home in good health.

In 1841, apprehensions of a difficulty with England concerning the north-eastern boundary question induced measures for fortifying Penobscot River. At a public meeting held April 20, a committee was chosen to petition Congress for immediate action upon the subject. The result of efforts here and elsewhere secured an appropriation for building the military work at Bucksport Narrows, called Fort Knox.

The United States steam frigate "Missouri," commander John T. Newton, arrived in our harbor on Wednesday forenoon, Aug. 24, 1842, from New York, *via* Castine, and anchored near the monument. During her stay of two days, she was visited by five thousand persons. The steamer "Jefferson," of Frankfort, from the Steamboat Wharf, and row-boats from the foot of Condon Street, made constant trips to and from the ship. The "Missouri" measured two thousand tons, and at that time was the largest steamship in the world. In just a year from the day of leaving our bay, she was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar. Among the lieutenants attached to her while here were John A. Winslow, afterwards distinguished for capturing the Confederate privateer "Alabama," and Simon B. Bissell, afterwards Commodore.

From 1802 until 1843, a muster of all the troops belonging to the local regiment was held here almost every year consecutively. The companies assembled early in the morning of a day designated, usually in September, and marched to the old muster-field on the east side of the river, where they were reviewed by the general of the division or brigade. As the village increased, the musters were held on this side : occasionally in fields on the upper bridge road and on Waldo Avenue ; generally in the Salmond field at the head of Salmond Street. The line was formed on the Common, and usually extended from Miller Street to the westerly

\$37.25 ; Edwin Ellis, transportation, \$17 ; N. H. Bradbury, services and expenses, \$17 ; D. D. Pinkham, freight of camp equipage, \$1.25.

¹ A resolve of the Legislature in 1842 gave a pension of four dollars per month to Albert Hanson, for disability incurred in the Aroostook expedition, and another resolve the same year gave a pension of six dollars per month to Charles U. Burkmar. The latter resolve was repeated in 1863. The "Journal" of March 21, 1839, contains the following: "Died in the Aroostook army, David Houston, a volunteer from Belfast, aged about forty-eight."

side of the meeting-house lot. When the ranks were full, the companies made quite an imposing appearance as they marched down Church Street to inspiring music. The last regimental muster was Sept. 8, 1843, and to the youthful mind formed a sad contrast to the glory of former occasions, the Belfast militia, numbering thirty men, being the only company on parade. Thus passed away in this section the most prominent of New England holidays, an occasion which was always anticipated and enjoyed by old and young. In the days when almost every town had its company, the militia captain was one of the dignitaries of the village. A field officer had more than local reputation, and not to know the colonel of the regiment argued one's own insignificance. He was a man to be respected for his office, which was more desirable, so far as honor goes, than many a position of larger usefulness. The glories of the tented field were resplendent in the eyes of young Americans, whose fathers fought in the Revolution. The forming of the line, the marching to drum and fife, the manœuvres and sham fights, the cider and gingerbread, the epaulets and the plumes, the side-shows and the rural spectators, were subjects of wonder and amusement for months. In the march across the field of the gaudily-uniformed column, with the colonel, or perhaps the general, at its head, the imagination beheld the Continental army led by Washington, or Napoleon crossing the Alps. The two or three iron four-pounders were token of all the sieges recorded in history. Patriotism and the desire of fame were kindled in the rustic breast. To parade on horseback, sword in hand, for one's country, seemed then to be a sweet and decorous service. What if fathers and brothers did come home more inspired with hard cider and New England rum than with the spirit of peace? Something must be excused to the valor that could sleep in a tent and carry a musket bravely. To belong to the militia was a kind of heroic dissipation, and going to muster was the favorite relief from the monotonous round of daily toil. "These were the days when simple pleasures satisfied, and when war seemed so far off from actual experience that playing soldier flattered vanity, without suggesting dangers."¹

MEXICAN WAR.

Early in January, 1847, Colonel Moses H. Young gave notice that he had received orders for enlisting a company of volunteers.

¹ Boston Daily Advertiser.

The next month, Andrew T. Palmer, Esq., a member of the Waldo Bar, was appointed captain of Company E, in the New England or Ninth Regiment of infantry, and opened a recruiting rendezvous in the Cremer house, at the corner of Main and Common Streets. Nearly a full company was raised from Belfast and vicinity. They left here on the 15th of May for Newport, R. I., and reached Vera Cruz in the bark "Antelope" on the 27th of June. The company saw hard service, being engaged in the battles of Cherebusco and Chepultepec. Thirteen of their number died from disease, or were killed during the year. Moses Thompson was shot in the forehead at the charge on Cherebusco, and died instantly. William Murch was killed at Chepultepec. A grape-shot passed through both thighs, breaking the bones below the sockets of the hips. He is said to have loaded and fired twice after being thus wounded. Dennis Gillispie died on the passage home. Lieutenant Amos H. Billings, who went out as sergeant, died in Boston, Sept. 3, 1848. His remains were brought here and interred. All these were from Belfast. The remnant of the company, many of them enfeebled by disease, reached home Aug. 29, 1848. Only eighteen of the original eighty-four which composed it were present to be mustered out of service.

For several years subsequent to 1843, the militia of Maine existed only on paper. Nearly all the uniformed companies disbanded, and "the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife," with all the pomp and circumstance of trainings, became things of the past. Legislative enactments of 1848 effected an entire change in our military system. The enrolled militia were exempted from actual duty, except in emergency; and volunteer companies, with arms furnished by the State, took their place. Under this arrangement, the Belfast Rifle Company, composed of seventy young men, was organized early in 1850. Levi R. Wing was the first captain, and John B. Wadlin and Noah G. Clark were lieutenants. Its existence continued only for a year.

On the 28th of July, 1853, the Bath City Greys, commanded by Captain E. K. Harding, visited Belfast, and paid their respects to Governor Crosby, who welcomed them in a brief speech. They encamped upon the Common.

A convention of the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 was held Dec. 5, 1855, to elect a delegate to the National Convention, to be holden, Jan. 8, 1856, at Washington. Captain Jonathan Frye presided, and Captain John Wales acted as clerk. Zachariah Lawrence was chosen delegate.

In 1857, through the influence of our fellow-citizen, Colonel James W. Webster, who had been appointed Adjutant-general of Maine, a strong military spirit was aroused throughout the State. It was manifested here in the formation of two companies, — one of infantry, the other of artillery. The former was organized March 20th, by the choice of Salathiel C. Nickerson as captain, and Thomas H. Marshall, Silas M. Fuller, Alden D. Chase, and Horatio H. Carter as lieutenants. Lieutenant Marshall was subsequently chosen captain, in the place of Captain Nickerson, who had removed from the State. The uniform of this company was a cadet gray mixed cloth, with black and gilt trimmings; the cap corresponding, surmounted with a tall white plume. The arms and accoutrements of the artillery arrived here on the morning of July 4th, and were escorted to the old muster-field. The guns, which are still retained, are six-pounders. General H. W. Cunningham was chosen captain; and Sherburn Sleeper, Charles C. Edmunds, Harrison Hayford, and Thomas S. Patterson were the lieutenants. The company adopted the army regulation uniform, consisting of blue coat with red facings, cadet mixed pants with red stripe, and blue cap with fountain plume. The arms were short, heavy swords, and musketoons with bayonets. Armories were provided by the city for both companies. That of the infantry company, called the "City Greys," was in Phoenix Hall; that of the artillery, in Peirce's Block. These companies were maintained with full ranks until the Rebellion, in which they participated, as will appear in another chapter.

An imposing military display took place here on the 17th of June, 1858, when the Portland Light Guards and the Brewer Artillery were the guests of our local companies. The annual Report of General James W. Webster gives the following account of it: —

"The first clang of arms was heard at Belfast on the 17th of June, the anniversary of that glorious day when Bunker's Hill, 'mid fire and smoke, thundered defiance to the *arrogant* mandates of a British Parliament.

Although the circling years
Have long since mingled dust with dust,
Methinks I see the passing shadow
Of the IMMORTAL WARREN,
And hear his accents calm and brave:
For *thee*, my Country,
For *thee*, 'tis sweet to die!

“On the day to which we have alluded, the Portland Light Guards (Captain E. F. Kendall), by previous arrangements, formed ranks on the banks of the Penobscot, and were received in a becoming manner by the Belfast City Greys (Captain Thomas H. Marshall). Very nearly the same moment, that venerable company, the Brewer Artillery (Captain James G. Swett), with full ranks and heavy *ordnance*, presented itself at the same point, and was received with military honors by the Belfast Artillery (Captain H. W. Cunningham), when peal after peal of *cannonade* uttered anew the booming shout of ‘*Liberty now* and for ever.’ The several companies were immediately formed in battalion, and, under the lead of the Portland Brass Band, proceeded at once to the camp-ground, where tents and marquees had previously been arranged for the accommodation of the soldiery. The troops, on this occasion, were honored by the presence of Colonel William P. Stodder of Portland, Colonel G. J. Burns of Rockland, and Colonels Norcross and Higgins of Bangor. Arrived upon the *line*, the battalion was successfully carried through sundry evolutions of the field, severally, by the gentlemen just named, much to the gratification of the lookers-on, and in a manner highly beneficial to the rank and file. At twelve o’clock, the *signal gun* announced the hour of rest and rations, when friendly greetings were exchanged, and genial courtesy stood sentinel at every breast and welcomed the approach of man to man. At two o’clock P.M., the troops were again under arms, and subsequently reviewed in handsome style by Colonel Stodder, attended by Colonels Burns, Norcross, and Higgins.

“At the close of the review, the command was put in column of route, and marched through the principal streets of the city, exhibiting a soldierly bearing worthy of emulation. The fervid heat of the sun had begun to wane, and the lengthened shadows told the hour of departing day. The musket was stacked, the *helmet* unclasped, and the cap and plume laid aside, while the burning brow of the soldier welcomed the grateful boon of the evening breeze. At nine o’clock, in a beautiful hall richly hung with armorial trappings, might be seen the sylph-like forms and fleecy robes of many a *maiden*, who, in the joyousness of youth and beauty, had come to *garland* the assemblage of strong and brave men; and there, ’mid flashing wit and sparkling eyes, was led the mazy *dance* till the unwelcome finger of passing *time* tapped the small hours, and motioned away, away. *Aurora* never sprinkled her eastern car

with brighter gems of sun-light than on the morning of the 18th. The battalion was early in harness, and dress parade was handsomely executed in the public square of the city. At nine o'clock, the visiting companies were escorted to the wharf, where they embarked for their home, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, while the brazen war-dogs of Captain Cunningham's command *howled* a departure that would have done honor to a Crimean battery."¹

¹ Adjutant-general's report for 1858. The whole text was ingeniously rendered into verse, and published in pamphlet form. The following extract relates to the Belfast celebration:—

Scared by the clang of arms, Belfast
awoke

The seventeenth of June, that glorious
day

When thundered Bunker's Hill, 'mid fire
and smoke,

Defiance to the pride of British sway.

Standing at Holmes's bar-room door, me-
thought

I saw immortal Warren's shade pass by,
And from his lips my ears these accents
caught:

"Sweet native land, for thee 'tis sweet
to die!"

The Portland Light Guards on Penobscot's
banks,

With Captain E. F. Kendall at their
head,

As previously arranged, formed serried
ranks;

And there the Belfast Greys, gallantly
led

By Captain Marshall, in a proper style
Received their comrades, while Captain

James G. Swett,

With heavy ordnance, and in glittering file,
Led on his Brewer troops, and there was

met

By Cunningham's, while peal on peal
Thundered the salvos of the welcome

free,

Which made afar the shattered welkin reel,
And boomed the shout, "For ever Lib-

erty!"

Battalions formed, tooted the Portland
Band,

And to the camp-ground marched the
proud array,

Where tents and marquees fleck the level
land,

To rest the heroes at the close of day.

To dignify the scene, came to these diggins
Brave Colonel Burns, and martial Colo-
nel Stodder,

Of Portland he, and Norcross, and eke
Higgins,

Of Bangor both, and Colonels of first
order.

And now in mazy evolutions wheeled

The glittering battalions, file on file,

Till scientific glory crowns the field,

And all the loafers on the fences smile.

But when at twelve the welcome signal
gun

Announced the grateful hour of rest and
rations,

Fast round the table genial greetings run,
And men with men stand in the best

relations.

By two o'clock the troops had taken their
fodder,

And every soldier donned his warlike
riggins,

And marched in handsome style, reviewed
by Stodder,

Norcross assisting him, and doughty
Higgins.

When Colonel Stodder had achieved these
feats,

He put his troops in route of march, and
swept

Through beauteous Belfast's boy-thronged
streets,

While to the drum-beat burnished leath-
er step.

A description of the brigade muster, which took place on the east side of the river, in 1858, cannot be better given than by copying the following account, which is contained in the Adjutant-general's report:—

“On the morning of Tuesday the 31st of August, the sun from his eastern lair threw aside the sable curtain of the night, and rose in majesty above the misty vapors that crept in stealthy silence along the waters of the Penobscot. The long-expected and anxiously looked for day had arrived, when the bristling bayonets of a full brigade were to glitter amid flashing swords and waving plumes.

“At seven o'clock, that prince of steamers, the ‘Daniel Webster,’ came proudly into port, with streamers fluttering and the stars and stripes thrown to the breeze, bearing on his broad deck the First Regiment of the Fourth Division, with bands in full chorus pouring forth the soul-stirring measures of Washington's Grand March. At the same moment in the distance was seen the steamer ‘Terror,’ with attendant barges, breasting the wave, bearing along the troops of the Ninth Division, as brave a set of fellows as ever poised a lance or aimed a rifle. At ten o'clock the two regiments were landed, augmented by two companies from the Third and two companies from the Seventh Divisions, when the whole was formed into brigade and marched through the principal streets of the city, and without delay proceeded at once to Camp Morrill, situate at easy distance, and in full view of Waldo's capital. By one o'clock the field was dotted with a hundred

The fervid sun had now begun to wane,
The lengthened shadows told the dying
day,
Muskets were stacked, and helmets,
clasped in pain
On burning brows, were loosed, and
quiet lay
The cap and nodding plume, and like June
rain
O'er unknit brows the evening breezes
play.

“There was a sound of revelry by
night,”
In gilded halls with arms and banners
hung,
And sylph-like forms, in fleecy robes be-
dight,
Like garlands of rich flowers graceful
flung

About the arms of strong and stolid men,
In whirling waltz and mazy polka swung,
Till morning's finger on the walls again
Tapped the small hours, and called,
“Away, away!”

Aurora never from her eastern car
Cast brighter gems of sunlight than were
shed
Next morning on the harnessed ranks of
war,
In Belfast's square, performing dress
parade.

Escorted to the wharf at nine o'clock,
The friendly companies in line em-
barked,
While cheers from all the assembled peo-
ple broke,
And all the brazen war-dogs howled and
barked.

tents and marquees, and the curling smoke of camp-fires signalled the proud bivouac of a citizen soldiery.

“The two regiments were now brought into line in a spirited manner, under the immediate command of Colonel Norcross of Bangor, and Adjutant Tilson of Rockland, who, in the absence of Colonel Burns, assumed that officer's position.

“The afternoon was spent in a series of battalion, regimental, and brigade evolutions, in which both officers and privates evinced the strongest evidences of military skill and a devotion to the cause. At sunset, dress parade was handsomely executed, Colonel Norcross acting as brigade commander.

“The troops were now dismissed for the night, when the several companies with unbroken ranks sought their respective localities to court that repose which Dame Nature so generously bestows upon the weary. At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, the beat to arms was heard along the line, while the bugle's blast announced the hour of action. Colonel Burns, whose absence has just been noted, had arrived, and assumed the command of his regiment, which, up to this time, had been promptly and skilfully marshalled by Adjutant Tilson.

“The several battalions were now carried through the manual of arms and sundry evolutions of the line in strict accordance with the tactics of the United States Army, much to the gratification of a host of observers, whose presence added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. At half-past ten, a courier announced to the officer of the day that the brigade was in readiness for review and inspection. Major-general Cushman of the Ninth, and Major-general Titcomb of the Fourth Divisions, attended by their respective staff officers, with Major-general Smith of the Fifth Division, immediately vaulted to the saddle and proceeded to the encampment. Arrived in sight of the field, the roar of heavy ordnance gave token of the approach of the reviewing officer.

“On this occasion, General Cushman, the senior officer in command, very generously and courteously assigned the post of honor to Major-general Titcomb of the Fourth Division, who reviewed the troops in a manner that would have done honor to a veteran of the line.

“The brigade was minutely inspected by Division Inspector Jameson, of Bangor, whose eagle eye at a glance detects both light and shade, and the whole pronounced by that officer in fine condition.

“At the close of these exercises, the troops were brought into close columns of companies on the right, when they were addressed in a spirited manner by General Cushman, General Titcomb, and others, at the close of which the brigade was dismissed for rations.”¹

¹ This also was rendered into lofty rhyme by the same pamphleteer, as follows:—

The rampant sun with flaming hair
Just risen from his eastern lair
Began night's curtain dark to tear
On August's latest morn;
And next the murky vapors leapt,
That, where Penobscot's waters slept,
In stealthy silence landward crept
And bathed the fields of corn.

The long-expected day had come,
When squeaking fife and battered drum
And volleying musketry and rum—
Bling cannon split the sky;
When bayonets of two full brigades
Should glitter 'mid the flashing blades,
And plumes should wave on thousand
heads,
And thousand hearts beat high.

At seven o'clock, that prince of steamers,
Flapping the air with all her streamers,
Yelling like fiends with all her screamers,
THE WEBSTER, swept to town.
Upon her decks in proud array
The Fourth Division stood that day,
While well-dressed bands in concert play
The March of Washington.

Now fast upon the sight enlarges
THE TERROR, with a train of barges,
Breasting all gallantly the surges.
Around her smoke pipes cluster
The Ninth Division: we say, and risk it,
As brave a set as e'er broke biscuit,
Or poised a lance or aimed a musket,
Or trained on general muster.

Landed at ten each regiment,
Two companies did them augment,
From numbers Three and Seven lent;
And then in full brigade,
Just forth beyond the city wall
Of bleeding Waldo's capital,
To camp which soldiers Morrill call,
The embattled hosts were led.

By one o'clock the field was dotted
With hundred tents, to which allotted
A mess, to each the soldiers squatted,
Cooking their midday snack.
The smoke each camp-fire upwards sends,
The savory odor dinner lends
Of the brave soldier citizen,
Signalled the bivouac.

A series then of evolutions,
Brilliantly done with no confusions,
Made certain that no diminutions
Of martial skill was seen;
While Norcross, head of the brigade
(Tilson of Rockland did him aid),
Did up at sunset dress parade,
And showed himself not green.

And now dismissed with courteous thanks,
The companies in unbroken ranks
To court repose all sought their bunks,
And snored the regiment.
At eight next morn the busy hum,
The bugle's blast and roll of drum,
Announced the hour of action come,
And thrills through stout hearts sent.

With martial fire burns Colonel Burns,
Not all the praise that Tilson earns
Could serve his true commander's turns,
On higher honors bent.

The several troops, in order fine,
Through evolutions of the line
And all the subtle discipline
Of Uncle Sam, were guided;
While drunken loafers crowded dense,
And women with their finer sense,
And ragged urchins on the fence,
In unison applauded.

A panting courier at ten
Announced unto those noble men
The troops were all in order then
To be inspected.

“His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-chief, had been invited by the commandants of this encampment and by

Then Titcomb to his saddle vaulted,
Then Smith upon his horse exalted,
And Cushman just a little malted,
Their way directed

To camp, where booming guns received
them,
And handy aides-de-camp relieved them,
And not a single blunder grieved them,
On all the field.

Then General Cushman turned aside,
And peerless Titcomb forth did ride,
His splendid staff on either side
In order wheeled.

Jameson, whose eagle eye detects
Of light and shade the smallest specks,
The order of the line inspects
And finds in fine condition.
Then on the right drawn up in stations,
Cushman and Titcomb tried the patience
Of listening ranks, and then for rations
Gave them dismissal.

His Excellency Governor Lot,
The town officials had bethought,
With all the ceremonies, they ought
To invite unto this training.
At four upon a certain hill,
So it was put down in the bill,
See Lot the programme to fulfil,
His noble charger reining.

Fifty-six horses and the Mayor,
For escort fit at three prepare,
The cavalcade under the care
Of Paul R. Hazeltine, —
Paul to the State in days of yore
Had doughty service done before,
But this day Burrill, Mansfield, Poor
With him his toils combine.

Mounted on steeds a little fretted,
That back and forth pranced and cur-
vetted,
Fat Aldermen their gravy sweated,
And rode in bodily peril,
Till cooler airs their pores congealed
On Mount Repose, where the troop wheeled
In line to welcome to the field
The noble Governor Morrill.

Lot to this point by stage or wagon,
Without one military rag on,
Or if on horse, then none to brag on,
Had somehow chanced to come.
And so a splendid steed of sorrel,
All richly decked, was led by Burrill,
And tendered straight to Governor Morrill,
Mounted whereon, a hum

Of welcome trembled through the troop,
Their capless heads and courteous stoop,
And trailing flags, and banners' droop,
Honor the advancing chief.
Mayor and Aldermen to each
Next honoring, he his hand did reach;
The Mayor in well-digested speech
Gave his big soul relief.

Kneeling, the key of Belfast gates
Its hospitable cheer and cates
Unto the will he dedicates
Of the distinguished guest.
The city, not heeding how they vote,
To honors meet themselves devote,
Nor clanked the first discordant note
That day in any breast

Where genial feeling broke the chain,
Which rugged party hate in pain
Had fastened like the curse of Cain
Upon the limbs of men of Maine,
And kept their souls asunder.
And now the column all arrayed
In sections was to city led,
With Lot as the legitimate head,
Without a single blunder.

Meantime, what movements Church Street
saw,
What crowds of urchins thither draw,
With eyes out-sticking and with awe
Listing the trumpets blare!
For here a gallant, proud array,
With leaders splendid as the day,
All in embattled order lay
Upon the public square.

Arrived before the fine brigade,
Halted the escort cavalcade,
And standing with uncovered head
The soldiers met their chief.

the civil authorities of Belfast, to be present on this occasion. By special arrangements, he was to arrive at a given point within the

PIECES PRESENT, in bugle tones,
That thrilling went through each man's
bones,
Pealed from the lips, firm set like stones,
Of Burns, in order brief.

We introduce his Excellence
To officers, the State's defence.
The on-looking concourse was immense,
And gave convincing evidence
(If there were any need),
Ten thousand eyes with pleasure glancing,
And standards waved and feathers danc-
ing,
The cheering bands and horses prancing,
And other things of which we can't sing,
That he was chief indeed.

Wheeled into columns of platoons,
The army, horse, foot, and dragoons,
The bands all playing jolly tunes,
Swept through the city's streets,
Taking the governor home to Holmes',
Whose tap with choicest liquor foams,
And who to best of all his rooms
That functionary treats.

Where "rare exotics," fresh supplied
By lovely hands, perfume provide,
In more than Oriental pride
Slept he, and dreamed of wars.
The roar of cannon broke the day,
The sun arose with cloudless ray,
On warlike brows the west winds play,
And with the stripes and stars.

The war eagle now with sharpest beak
His most ferocious plumes must seek,
And utter his most piercing shriek,
Or fall behind the crisis.
That princely company, The Blues,
Bringing from Portland recent news,
Tramping along the flashing dews,
Our waking host surprises.

He who at Buena Vista bled,
By Rockland Guards at nine was led,
The envious Tilson at his head,
To camp 'mid bugle's cheer.

There filed before him glittering ranks, —
Passing from centre round to flanks,
He left the field with many thanks
And vanished on the rear.

What pageant now salutes our eyes?
What horseman clad in warlike guise,
Like Richard and his knights arise
Upon the tented field?
'Tis peerless Morrill with his suite,
Spurning the grass with flashing feet;
Go, Tilson, forth your chief to meet,
And to him homage yield.

The bugles of the band outsounded,
Forth from the line the troopers bounded
To meet his Excellence, surrounded
With brave and proud cortège.
Six cannon to the muzzle crammed,
Six stalwart men beside them tramped,
The welcome peal that rocked the camp
Announced the elected liege.

With highest honors of parade,
The line received its martial head,
Gleamed swords, waved colors, bugles
played,

In cheering gratulation.
Cushman and Titcomb both drew near,
Companions of his proud career
From centre, flank, and thence to rear,
And when again in station,

Passed in review the whole brigade,
And formed in crowded column stayed,
While he a martial speech essayed,
And slightly tried their patience.
Worn with such toils, the army rests,
The city fathers' rich bequests
Call soldiers and the civic guests,
To festive mirth and rations.

Fully to tell forbids our space
How *Palfrey* ambled through the grace
At table, where was *Pitcher's* place
When trenchering first began,
If Davis took his fiery diet,
If Smith of pudding or of pie ate,
If Cushman noisy was, or quiet,
And what said General Heagan.

precincts of the city at four o'clock P.M. At three o'clock, a volunteer cavalcade of fifty-six horsemen, among whom were the mayor and several members of the city government, under the command of Major Paul R. Hazeltine, an officer that has done the State good service in the profession of arms, assisted by Lieutenants Mansfield, Hayford, Burrill, and Poor,¹ were in column of route, and finally wheeled into line on the summit of Mount Repose, in readiness to receive his Excellency on his arrival. By direct orders, the staff of the Commander-in-chief had assembled in full equipment and well mounted, and had attached themselves with the Adjutant-general to the corps before alluded to, for the purpose of giving his Excellency their personal attendance.

"The Commander-in-chief arrived at the point designated at the moment expected, and was met by his staff in a most courteous manner. An elegant charger richly caparisoned was tendered him, which he accepted; and immediately was introduced to the cavalcade, which acknowledged his presence by doffing the cap and a wave of the hand, highly indicative of that genuine chivalry that marks the bearing of an intelligent, generous, and free people.

"He was now presented to his Honor the Mayor, who in a well-digested and chaste speech tendered him and his suite the freedom and hospitality of the city. His Excellency responded in his usual happy manner, and expressed himself highly gratified at his reception. And here we may be allowed to say with pleasure and with pride that the citizens of the place, without distinction of party, vied with each other in those demonstrations of courtly civilities towards so distinguished a guest, in a genial tone of feeling well calculated to sunder that rugged chain of party animosity which divides those of different opinions, nor was there heard on this occasion a discordant clank of a single link, while political creeds and political bickerings were allowed to slumber amid the

With toasts and speeches rather slim,
And courteous answers stiff and trim,
And *Pitcher* pouring to the brim

"*The sparkling beverage,*"

The duties of the camp were ended,
And to the city marching wended
Civilians with the soldiers blended,
And quit the brilliant stage.

But soft to richly garnished hall,
Neat cards of invitation call
Of that day's feats the heroes all
To bask in beauty's smile.

There skilful fingers trill the mellow horn,
There melting eyes for once reflect no scorn,
Nor ceased the circling waltz till early morn
The fleeting moments to beguile.

¹ Newell Mansfield, Axel Hayford, William H. Burrill, and William O. Poor.

universal waking of respect for the legitimate head of both the civil and military. The escort was now wheeled in column of sections, and the cortège proceeded in handsome style towards the city.

“During the progress of these movements, the brigade had been brought into line on Church Street, its centre resting on the public square; and at this point had assembled a gallant and well-appointed corps of field and staff officers that would have done honor to the battle-field of a conqueror.

“Arrived within fifty paces of the brigade line, the cavalcade halted, when ranks were opened right and left, and with uncovered heads allowed his Excellency and suite to pass and take position immediately in front of the assembled soldiery.

“At this moment, the command, ‘Present arms!’ pealed from the lips of Colonels Burns and Norcross, in bugle tones. The action suited the order,—officers saluting. His Excellency was now introduced by the Adjutant-general severally to the officers in command. The concourse of spectators at this time was immense; and what with the glancing of ten thousand eyes, the presentation of arms, the flashing of swords, the waving of standards and plumes, and the cheering of bands, we could but believe that his Excellency had convincing evidence that he was the Commander-in-chief. The post of honor was now courteously tendered to the Governor and suite, the escort assigned position in line, when the whole wheeled into column of platoons, and proceeded through the principal streets, and finally escorted the Governor to his quarters, where he was received by Mr. Holmes of the American, with an expression of genial hospitality and kindness that few knew better how to bestow.

“The apartments of his Excellency were richly and tastefully arranged, and rare exotics supplied by delicate hands gave out a welcome fragrance both pleasing and grateful. After an hour’s rest, the Governor received the gratulations of a large number of the citizens of the place, and at eight o’clock, on the invitation of Alfred W. Johnson, Esq., met at the residence of that gentleman many of the field and staff officers of the encampment, also that distinguished Senator, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and a host of the *élite* of the city.

“At nine o’clock, the company wended their way to Peirce’s beautiful hall, where was assembled, on the polite invitation of the members of the Belfast Artillery, a gallant corps of stalwart men, aided by numerous bright particular stars of the fair sex,

and where the sprightly cotillon and circling waltz gave token that the lords of creation were easily led by soft hands and fairy forms.

“At early dawn on Thursday, the camp-ground trembled beneath the roar of heavy ordnance. The sun rose in brilliancy, unobscured by a single cloud; while the cooling west wind fanned the brow of the soldier, and played with the stars and stripes. The two preceding days had been spent as already delineated, and it now remained for the war eagle to don his richest plumes and utter his most piercing shriek.

“At eight o'clock, that princely company, the Portland Blues (Captain T. A. Roberts), presented itself to the brigade line, and was received with three times three.

“The most active preparations were now made to place the troops in the best possible condition for the duties of the day. The Hon. Jefferson Davis, by direct invitation from the commandants of the encampment, was tendered the honor of reviewing the brigade, which he accepted with that grace peculiar to the man.

“At nine o'clock, the united corps of division officers presented themselves at the quarters of that distinguished gentleman (the residence of the Hon. H. H. Johnson), and escorted him to the confines of the encampment. This cortège was met at a convenient distance from the parade by the Rockland Guards (Captain H. G. Berry),—a company richly entitled to position in the front rank of M. V. M.,—with a full band, led off by Adjutant Tilson. The escort was gracefully performed; and the soldier that bled at Buena Vista was presented to the line, amid the bugle's cheer and the roar of artillery.

“Colonel Davis was received with the highest marks of respect, and the honors due his rank and position cheerfully tendered. He now proceeded to review the troops with that air of ease and manliness which attaches to his every movement. The ceremonies of the review concluded, the brigade was formed in close column of companies on the right, when, on the invitation of General Cushman, the guest of the occasion addressed the soldiery in an eloquent and fervid manner, thanking them for the honor and courtesy they had so generously bestowed upon him, and concluded by saying that, ‘with such troops as are now before me, we may defy the combined forces of the world and chant the song of freedom for ever.’

“That proud array of horsemen, that had so recently escorted an honored son of the sunny South to the tented field, now retraced their steps to the city, and wheeled their chargers into line at the American House, the quarters of the Governor and Commander-in-chief.

“His Excellency immediately presented himself, attended by his suite, and was received by that brilliant corps with profound respect, amid the most significant demonstrations of loyal courtesy. The plumed phalanx was at once *en route*, and moved off with that gallant bearing worthy of the occasion.

“The brigade, which had so lately paid courtly honors to a distinguished stranger, now prepared to throw out its most costly banners to welcome its martial leader and the State’s executive.

“Adjutant Tilson, at the head of that beautiful and well-equipped company (the Belfast City Greys, Captain Thomas H. Marshall), attended by a full band, had broken from the line, and was advancing in quick time to meet his Excellency and the proud cortège by which he was surrounded. Three heavy companies of artillery, posted on the right of the brigade, had charged their brazen ordnance to the muzzle. Port-fires (in the hands of stalwart men) were blazing; and, at the word FIRE, the thunder of welcome rocked the camp, and announced the approach of the Commander-in-chief.

“The escort was handsomely performed, and his Excellency conducted to the front and centre of the line, where he was received with the highest honors attached to the military parade. Arms were presented, swords gleamed, colors waved, and bands cheered. Attended by Major-generals Cushman and Titcomb, his Excellency moved to the right of the line, passed along the front around the rear, and again assumed position at the centre, when the brigade was put in motion and passed in review under his immediate inspection.

“At the conclusion of the review thus briefly detailed, the brigade was formed in close column, when his Excellency was escorted to the front, and in a speech full of encouraging sentiments, and a good sprinkling of martial fire, graciously tendered his acknowledgments for the honors bestowed upon him, and expressed his gratification in having an opportunity to witness so rich a display of that force which guarantees the protection of our rights, our liberties, and our national freedom.

“At the close of his last sentence, three hearty cheers from the

assembled soldiery rung out long and loud for the Commander-in-chief.

“ By the generosity of the citizens of Belfast, who are seldom outdone in acts of courtesy and kindness, a rich banquet had been furnished upon the field, of which the officers of the encampment were respectfully invited to partake, in connection with a large number of guests from the civil departments, including the Mayor and members of the city government. Grace was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, after which the viands, constituting the entertainment, were discussed with a keen relish. The position of his Excellency at table was flanked on the left by Mayor Pitcher and Generals Titcomb and Heagan, and on the right by the Hon. Jefferson Davis and Generals Cushman and Smith.

“ During the progress of the repast, the scene was enlivened by loyal and spirited remarks, and at its close kindly and patriotic sentiments were given, with glasses filled to the brim with the sparkling beverage of Heaven’s choice gift to man.

“ The duties of the encampment had been fully and successfully carried out, and a march of the brigade to the city, escorting the Commander-in-chief to his quarters, was the *finale* to one of the most interesting military gatherings that has ever occurred in our State. Not the slightest tint of disorder or insubordination was visible in a single rank, while the full blaze of martial fire beamed in every eye, flashed from every helmet, sparkled on every bayonet, and gleamed from every sword.

“ In concluding our remarks upon this encampment, we should do injustice to our own feelings, should we neglect to notice the crowning feature of the last day of duty. The Belfast City Greys, in accordance with their wonted generosity, and in keeping with that high tone of martial and civic pride for which that company stands unrivalled, had procured an elegant hall, richly decorated, and had made every arrangement for an evening’s entertainment of the most brilliant hue. Among the especially invited guests were the Commander-in-chief and suite, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Major-general Cushman and staff, Major-general Titcomb and staff, Major-general Smith, Colonels Burns, Norcross, and Higgins, to which were added a large number of visiting friends and citizens of both sexes. What followed may be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say

“ That skilful fingers trilled the mellow horn,
Nor ceased the circling waltz till early morn.”

CHAPTER XXXI.

BELFAST DURING THE REBELLION.¹

Surrender of Fort Sumter. — Proclamation for Troops. — Public Meetings. — Banks tender Money for War Purposes. — Belfast Military Companies offer their Services. — Enlistments. — Resolves of City Government. — Religious Exercises. — Ladies' Aid Society. — Public Presentation of Revolvers. — Parade of Soldiers of War of 1812. — Departure of the Troops. — Fourth Maine Regiment. — Battle of Bull Run. — Recruiting Offices. — National Fast. — Launch of Gunboat "Penobscot." — More Requisitions. — Entertainments for Soldiers. — Washington's Birthday. — Enrolment of Militia. — List of Officers. — 300,000 more Men called for. — Quota of Belfast filled by Volunteers. — Citizens' Meetings. — Statement of Soldiers furnished to 1864. — High Price of Gold. — Paper Notes introduced. — Repulse of our Army at Fredericksburg. — Great Despondency. — Draft ordered in Maine. — Belfast Head-quarters for Fifth District. — Provost-marshal. — Draft commenced. — Enrolled and Drafted Men. — Officer McKenney wounded in Attempt to arrest Deserters. — Capture of Vicksburg celebrated. — Anticipated Attack by Rebel Privateers. — Home-guard organized. — Harbor Batteries erected. — National Thanksgiving. — Return of Twenty-sixth Regiment. — Another Draft. — More Public Meetings. — Contributions for Soldiers. — Sloop of War "Ino." — Naval Enlistments. — Coast Guards ordered into Active Service. — Gunboat "Pontoosuck." — Court-martial. — Fourth Regiment mustered out. — Apprehension of Rebel Raid. — A Third Draft. — Armed Police. — Batteries manned. — Final Call for Volunteers. — Appeal by the Mayor. — Sloop of War "Rhode Island." — Surrender of Lee. — Celebration. — City illuminated. — Death of Lincoln. — Public Solemnities. — Amount contributed for Sanitary Commission. — Bounties paid. — Gunboat "Tioga." — Iron-clad "Agamenticus." — Reimbursement of Advances. — Paper Credits. — State Aid to Families.

INTELLIGENCE of the surrender of Fort Sumter reached Belfast on the morning of Monday, April 15, 1861. No longer did any hope of averting civil war remain; and every citizen, regardless of party or antecedents, expressed an unqualified determination to sustain the government at all hazards. This feeling was strengthened by the receipt of President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for troops to protect the honor of the nation. The same spirit which characterized some of the first settlers during the Revolution, when they preferred voluntary exile from

¹ The Rebellion is considered as beginning Jan. 9, 1861, when the first rebel shot was fired into the "Star of the West," and terminating Aug. 12, 1866, the date of the President's final proclamation that all hostilities had ceased. — *Cullum's Biog. Reg. of Grad. West Point Acad.*

their homes to allegiance to Great Britain, seemed to have descended to their posterity. "Never in the history of our country," remarked the "Journal" of that week, "has there been any thing like the spirit aroused by the virtual declaration of war on the part of the Confederate States." Flags were displayed across the streets, from the flag-staffs of the different political parties, from stores, workshops, public buildings, and in many instances from private residences. The popular enthusiasm culminated in a public meeting in the square at the head of Main Street, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18th, on the occasion of raising the American ensign, with thirty-four stars, over the post-office and custom-house. Without notice, a large crowd assembled, and appropriate speeches were made, accompanied by music and cheering. On the following evening, Peirce's Hall was filled with "citizens in favor of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the Government in the present crisis." William H. Burrill presided, and addressed the meeting in patriotic remarks, followed by Albert G. Jewett, William G. Crosby, J. G. Dickerson, Thomas H. Marshall, Nehemiah Abbott, and others, who pledged themselves to support the country in its season of peril.

The last week in April was one of great interest and excitement. Both banks tendered one fourth of their capital to the State, as a loan for war purposes; and the city government voted an appropriation of five thousand dollars¹ in aid of the families of such soldiers as should enlist. The Legislature, at an extra session convened to provide for the exigencies of the hour, having determined to furnish the government at the earliest possible moment with ten regiments fully armed and equipped, the City Greys, and the Belfast Artillery, at once responded to a telegram from Governor Washburn, asking their services, that they would be ready when wanted. These companies were the only military organizations of the city. "Having enjoyed and improved unusual facilities for drill, they were in a high state of discipline. Captain Cunningham, of the artillery, had filled not only one of the highest military offices in the State, but also various subordinate places, and invariably with credit to himself. Captain Marshall, a gentleman of wealth, refinement, and literary culture, was the first commander of the Greys, and in organizing that company, as well as

¹ It was designated the Soldiers' Relief Fund, and placed at the disposal of the mayor and aldermen. June 4th, \$1,523.75 was voted to Captain Cunningham's company, and \$418.28 to that of Captain Fuller.

perfecting it in drill and discipline, gave his time, talents, and money freely to the work.”¹ Captain Cunningham was the first to receive enlisting orders. He opened an office in Peirce’s Block, and in a few days had enrolled ninety men.² The ranks of the Greys were soon filled to the number of sixty-four, besides non-commissioned officers. Of the thirty-six resident members of this company, twenty-five joined the service. Captain Marshall immediately notified the governor that his command were prepared to march at a moment’s notice.

As the war feeling deepened, applications to join the organizations already formed exceeded the requisite number of men. “All through the week,” remarks the “Age” of May 2d, “men have been pouring into the city, — frequently fathers bringing in their sons, — to join the companies being got in readiness. We hear of six companies in the county that are nearly complete, making an aggregate of five hundred men. A full company can be raised here every ten days.” Tokens of encouragement and of appreciation were publicly and privately bestowed upon the troops. The following resolves, introduced by Alderman William O. Poor, and unanimously passed in both branches of the city government, indicate the spirit of the times : —

“*Resolved*, That we hear with profound regret and astonishment that a deep-laid plot exists to overthrow the United States government, and seize upon its capital, in utter violation of sacred oaths to keep and maintain it inviolate, and that the traitors are now marching upon Washington.

“*Resolved*, In view of the dangerous condition of our nation, the city of Belfast and her citizens pledge to the general government all the men and means in our power to assist them to defend and maintain its integrity.

“*Resolved*, That we commend our citizen soldiery about to leave us, and such others as may do so at any future time, in defence of our beloved country and Constitution, to the guardian care of the King of kings ; and that we, the City Council of the city of Belfast, with our citizens generally, will faithfully protect and defend their families and interests while they are absent on their holy mission, and assist them in sickness and health, as if they were our own.”

¹ Adjutant-general’s report.

² Captain Charles B. Sanford, of Bangor, master of the steamer “M. Sanford,” made a donation of fifty dollars to this company. In recognition of the generous gift, a salute was fired by them, as the boat entered the harbor on the second day of May.

At their election on the 27th of April, Captain Cunningham's company made choice of himself as captain, and George Gunn of Searsmont and Richard S. Ayer of Montville as lieutenants. On the same day, they paraded for the first time, and, being drawn up in Custom-house Square, were addressed by several prominent citizens. They were quartered at the New England House. The Greys were organized by electing Thomas H. Marshall, captain, and Silas M. Fuller and Alden D. Chase, lieutenants. Phoenix Hall, which had been their armory, was retained as quarters. Here daily drills took place. Captain Cunningham's company was drilled at Peirce's Hall, by Lieutenant Edward H. Reynolds. When the weather permitted, both companies were exercised in the open air; and the notes of the drum and fife became familiar sounds in the streets.

During the continuance of the soldiers in the city, their discipline was commendable, and their conduct orderly. On the morning of Sunday, May 12, they attended services at the Unitarian Church, the interior of which was draped with flags. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, the text being from Ephesians vi. 18. "At the close of the exercises," said the "Age," "the heavy, measured tread of the soldiers, as they passed through the aisles, and from thence to their quarters, forcibly reminded us that the days of our Revolutionary fathers, who worshipped God on the Sabbath in the church, with their arms beside them, were indeed upon us. The occasion was one of great interest, and will long be remembered by our citizens."¹ On the following Sunday, a discourse was preached to the soldiers by the Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, at the Universalist Church, from the text, "Acquit yourselves like men." "The Star-spangled Banner" was sung, and all the exercises produced a deep impression. The companies marched through the streets with music playing "Hail Columbia."

Nor did the ladies withhold either their influence or their practical aid. A few days after enlisting commenced, they met at Peirce's Hall to raise funds to provide articles of clothing for the soldiers, and formed an association which continued during the war. Before the departure of the Belfast volunteers, the ladies had made over three hundred grey flannel shirts. A small Testament was placed in the pocket of each shirt.

On the evening of May 4th, Captain Cunningham's company

¹ Progressive Age, May 16, 1861, in which the sermon is published in full.

marched to Peirce's Hall, where a large number of persons had assembled to witness the presentation of a pair of revolvers to each of the commissioned officers. Colonel Alfred W. Johnson presided, and introduced Miss Caroline C. Williamson, who, in behalf of the ladies of Belfast, bestowed the gift upon Captain Cunningham. Lieutenant Gunn was made the recipient of a pair of revolvers from Miss Mary E. Moore, in the name of the ladies of Seasmont. Miss Arbella Johnson made a similar presentation to Lieutenant Ayer, for the ladies of Montville and Liberty. Each gentleman replied in appropriate remarks. Two weeks later, at the same hall, the ladies presented Major Marshall (who by election of officers on the 8th had been promoted) with a pair of revolvers, through Miss Lavinia Angier. The officers of the Greys were then presented with similar tokens, which were bestowed in the following order: by Miss Mary Dyer on Captain Silas M. Fuller, by Miss Julia Ella Wheeler on Lieutenant Alden D. Chase, by Miss Abby H. Faunce on Lieutenant Horatio H. Carter, and by Miss Olive Hayford on Lieutenant Charles H. Burd, of Captain Bean's company. In behalf of past members of the Greys, Colonel Hiram Chase presented the company with an elegant banner.

While the Belfast companies were being organized, Captain Andrew D. Bean, of Brooks, had enlisted over sixty men in that and in the neighboring towns. Their services were accepted by the State, and on the 15th of May they were ordered to report here, to be under pay and subsistence, and to drill daily. The Phoenix House was occupied as quarters.

The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, who resided in this vicinity, partook of the military spirit which was so generally aroused. On the 3d of May, they met to the number of about forty, and paraded the streets. The following is a list of those present:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.
James Davis,	Belfast.	64	Oliver Bean,	Belfast.	69
William Frederick,	„	65	John Curtis,	„	77
Calvin Pitcher,	„	71	Samuel S. Burd,	„	67
Robert Murphy,	„	72	John Cochran,	„	66
Lemuel Guphill,	„	75	John Haraden,	„	80
Samuel Dunnells,	„	65	Peter Winslow,	„	78
William Rust,	„	64	George Patterson,	„	65
Jonathan Durham,	„	71	Dwinal Mayo,	„	60
Aden Dunnells,	„	66	Jona. Frye,	„	73

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.
Salathiel Nickerson,	Belfast.	73	Josiah Staples,	Swanville.	66
Nathan Johnson,	Monroe.	71	John Marden,	„	79
Nichols Beale,	„	76	A. Harmon,	Northport.	68
Richard Robinson,	„	73	Nathan Pillsbury,	„	71
James Curtis,	„	76	Chapman Robbins,	„	70
David Curtis,	„	71	Simon Payson,	Freedom.	67
William Dickey,	„	75	Lewis Pitcher,	Belmont.	69
Thomas McClure,	Waldo.	71	Roger Merrithew,	Morrill.	65
Eben Whitcomb,	„	71	R. P. Chase,	Winterport.	60
Samuel Bullen,	„	68	Daniel Lamb,	Lincolnville.	65

The veterans dined together at the New England House, and passed a vote expressive of their sympathy with the government in the impending conflict, and of their willingness again to fight the battles of their country.

By a general order, the volunteers from the eastern portion of the Second Maine Division were formed into the Fourth Regiment of the ten authorized by the Legislature. Rockland was designated as the place of rendezvous, and to that city the Belfast companies were soon ordered. They left on Monday morning, May 20, by the steamer "Daniel Webster." When they marched to the wharf, an immense crowd accompanied them, which, joined to the numbers already there, made one of the largest gatherings ever seen in our city. While drawn up awaiting the order to march on board, friends crowded around, hands were pressed, words of farewell were spoken, and prayers for safe return uttered. At length, the word was given "Forward!" and in close ranks the soldiers went on board, and the boat glided away amidst cheer after cheer. Thus departed the first men whom Belfast sent to aid in crushing the Rebellion. Captain Bean's company remained until the following Monday, when they also left, sixty-four strong, increased by a detachment of thirty additional recruits on the 30th.

The Fourth Regiment took its departure from Rockland for Washington on the 17th of June, and arrived on the 20th. From that date, its history belongs to that of the country.¹

On the 25th of June, in response to a call from two hundred prominent citizens, a large Union meeting was held. Paul

¹ Having served the term of three years, the surviving members of the Fourth Regiment entitled to discharge, numbering about three hundred and forty-one, returned to Maine, and were mustered out of the service on the nineteenth day of July, 1864. *Adjutant-general's Report, 1864-65.*

R. Hazeltine presided, and renewed pledges of devotion to the country were unanimously made.

Intelligence of the first battle of Bull Run reached here on the twenty-second day of July, the morning after its occurrence; and, as our volunteers were supposed to have been engaged, the excitement and interest became at once general and intense. It was not until afternoon that details of the conflict began to be received. The street in front of the telegraph office was thronged; and, as the news came over the wires, it was read to an eager crowd. Let it not be forgotten as one of the incidents of the occasion that the first report of the disgraceful defeat indicated the success of our arms, and elicited hearty applause. None of the Belfast soldiers were killed in this battle. Lieutenant Charles H. Burd, of Company F., was badly wounded in the head and carried a prisoner to Richmond, where he was confined until exchanged. George W. Sylvester, of the Greys, was also taken prisoner; and Levi B. Bisbee and James H. Guptill were slightly wounded.

The success of the rebels infused new vigor into military preparations in Maine. Additional enlistments were called for, and recruiting stations sprang up throughout the State. During the summer and fall there were nine offices in Belfast.¹ As fast as volunteers were accepted, they were sent in squads to join unfinished regiments, or to the seat of war to fill vacancies in old ones. Nearly a thousand men were enlisted here before the year closed. Of this number, about one hundred and fifty belonged in the city. In school district No. 9, ward 4, out of forty-four, the whole number of able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five living in the district, nineteen were in the Union army before the 1st of November. On the 28th of October, a company of seventy men, commanded by Captain W. L. Pitcher, came from Bangor, and, after remaining a few days, left for Washington, to join the Fourth Regiment. One hundred recruits obtained here accompanied them.

The national fast, appointed by President Lincoln for the 26th of September, in view of the condition of the country, was generally observed here. Services were held in the Congregationalist and Methodist Churches.

On Tuesday, Nov. 19, the gunboat "Penobscot," built for government by C. P. Carter & Co., was launched. Her length was

¹ All the enlistments were in Maine regiments. Hardly any men were recruited for the regular army.

one hundred and fifty-eight feet, breadth twenty-eight, depth twelve. She measured five hundred and fifty tons. Twelve thirty-two pounders and a pivot rifled gun on the upper deck constituted her armament. Her propelling power was a screw. The machinery came in a vessel from New York, where it was manufactured.¹

The immense drafts upon the war department for outfits rendered voluntary contributions in aid of the soldiers acceptable, and the good efforts of the ladies of Belfast continued unabated to the close of the year. "You can scarcely go amiss in any thing you may make in the way of clothing, bedding, &c.," wrote Dr. S. G. Howe to Reuben Sibley, from the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, under date of Dec. 16. "Small household utensils, groceries, and all such things, are much needed."

On the last evening of the year, an informal reception was given to Lieutenant-colonel Silas M. Fuller and Captain Joseph L. Havener, of the Fourth Regiment, who had returned on a short furlough.

Recruiting for regiments already in the field continued, except for an interval of a few weeks, during the whole of the year 1862. Requisitions were repeatedly made upon the State for its quotas of troops ordered under the general government, and these quotas were readily filled by volunteers. By orders from headquarters, Captain Bean closed his recruiting office on the 11th of April, after having enlisted about two hundred men. Lieutenant Swartwout,² of the regular army, was stationed here for several months.

Several entertainments were given during the year in aid of the soldiers. An old folks' concert, at which every variety of old-fashioned dress was represented, took place April 15; and on the following week the play of "Still Waters Run Deep" was performed by a company of amateurs, under the auspices of the "Ladies' Aid Society." For the same purpose, the ladies gave a strawberry festival on the 4th of July. A *fête champêtre* was held by the Hon. A. G. Jewett, on the 24th.

¹ The "Penobscot" did good service during the Rebellion. In December, 1862, she captured the English steamer "Antonica," while attempting to run into Mobile with a cargo of powder. She was sold at auction at Portsmouth, in October, 1869, to Mr. Charles Bowden, of Boston, for \$6,700, and afterwards transformed into a bar-quentine.

² Lieutenant Swartwout died of yellow fever at Galveston, Oct. 8, 1867, aged thirty-three years.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was observed with unusual enthusiasm. Flags were profusely displayed throughout the city, and at noon a salute of one hundred guns was fired. In response to the President's proclamation and in honor of recent victories, the citizens assembled at Peirce's Hall in the afternoon, when Washington's farewell address was read by Ex-Governor Crosby. Speeches appropriate to the occasion followed, interspersed by patriotic songs from a volunteer choir.

An enactment of the Legislature having provided for an original constitutional enrolment of the ununiformed militia of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, under orderly sergeants appointed for that purpose by the Major-generals

BELFAST.	Name of Orderly Sergeant appointed under Act of March 19, 1862.	Names of officers elected under authority of general order No. 16, of July 5, 1862.	Rank.	No. of persons enrolled by Orderly Sergeant, at first enrolment.	Total No. of persons enrolled at final enrolment, under general order No. 28.	No. returned under general order No. 44, as having entered the service of the United States during the present war.
Co. A.	Jo. H. Quimby.	Horace C. Noyes . Alon. J. Harriman. R. B. Stephenson. Phineas G. Hunt . D. B. Southworth .	Capt. 1st Lt. 2d " 3d " 4th "	95	149	388
Co. B.	J. W. Eastman.	William H. Fogler. Frederick Barker . Albert C. Burgess. Leroy Scott . . . Charles Baker . .	Capt. 1st Lt. 2d " 3d " 4th "	150	167	
Co. C.	C. O. McKenney	C. O. McKenney . H. H. McDonald . Edgar A. Paul . . Harvey H. Smalley George L. Starkey.	Capt. 1st Lt. 2d " 3d " 4th "	101	121	
Co. D.	Geo. O. Bailey.	George O. Bailey . Albert B. Otis . . Alfred Cushman . Roscoe Holmes . . C. F. Cobbett . .	Capt. 1st Lt. 2d " 3d " 4th "	60	107	
Co. E.	Jos. H. Kaler.	Joseph H. Kaler . C. B. Stephenson . Fred. J. Durham . John A. Kalloch . George Michaels .	Capt. 1st Lt. 2d " 3d " 4th "	64	77	

of the respective Divisions, General Titcomb selected John H. Quimby, Jacob W. Eastman, Charles O. McKenney, George O. Bailey, and Joseph H. Kaler for that duty, who reported the whole number to be eight hundred and fifty-nine. Of these, three hundred and thirty-eight had entered the service,¹ leaving five hundred and twenty-one, who were divided into five companies. These companies remained under the command of the orderly sergeants until July, when elections were held of captains and subalterns, in anticipation of a requisition from the general government for the services of the militia. The result of the elections is given in the foregoing table, extracted from the report of the Adjutant-general for 1862.

A call of the President on the 2d of July for three hundred thousand men to serve three years made the apportionment to Belfast sixty-one, to be supplied by volunteers on or before August 23, or to be completed by draft. In response to an invitation from Mayor White, a large public meeting was held in Custom-house Square, on the evening of July 19, to take measures for obtaining the requisite number. Resolutions were passed recommending that the city give an additional bounty of fifty-five dollars to each man, making the advance pay \$150. John W. White offered to pay the first man who enlisted from Belfast one hundred dollars. The offer was accepted on the spot by John W. Carter. On the following week, the recommendation of the meeting was carried into effect by the city government, and a loan of \$6,200 was authorized. Within a few days, the requisite number promptly volunteered. On Monday morning, the Belfast quota, with others from neighboring towns, nearly one hundred in all, left in stages for Augusta, on their way to join the Nineteenth Regiment at Bath. "When the hour arrived for their departure," said the "Age," "Main Street was thronged with the friends and acquaintances of the volunteers, who crowded around them to speak words of encouragement and cheer, and to utter, 'God bless you! good-by.' As mothers, daughters, and sisters expressed their emotions by the common manifestations of grief, it did not seem strange that the eyes of stalwart men should be wet with tears, as they felt to reciprocate the parting salutations of their kindred and friends. Yet, as a whole, our volunteers were in good

¹ By a vote of the city council, passed May 12, the city clerk was ordered to record the names of the soldiers and sailors from Belfast in a suitable book. A similar order passed Sept. 5, 1864, and the result is the book now in the clerk's office.

spirits, and looked like men who, feeling that duty to their country calls, were willing with alacrity to respond to that call. As the stages were about to start, rousing cheers were given and responded to, and thus closed the departure of our volunteers.”¹

On the 4th of August, the President made a requisition for three hundred thousand of the enrolled militia of the country to serve for nine months, and to be raised by draft, unless filled by volunteers. The assignment to Belfast under this call was seventy-seven men. The 3d of September was appointed by Governor Washburn for a draft throughout this State. To take measures for avoiding the draft here, a large public meeting was held in front of the court-house, on the afternoon of August 23, at which the sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the bounties already provided, was pledged to every volunteer from the city.² A large committee, chosen for the purpose, enlisted two-thirds of the number required in three days, and the remainder were secured soon after. They were drilled by Philo Hersey, Esq., and with the quotas of Knox, Waldo, and Morrill made a full company.³

On Tuesday morning, September 11, they left for Bangor in the barge “Fairy of the Wave”⁴ for camp John Pope, where they were mustered into the Twenty-sixth Regiment.

Recruiting continued during the remainder of the year, and several offices were maintained here to supply vacancies in old regiments. The following are statistics of officers, soldiers, and sailors, furnished by Belfast to the United States forces from the commencement of the Rebellion to Jan. 1, 1863 : —

¹ Upon reaching Bath, the Belfast company chose William H. Fogler, captain, and Horace C. Noyes and E. R. Cunningham, lieutenants.

² The same evening the city government voted a loan of \$7,700, to pay \$20 to each volunteer and \$80 to his relatives.

³ This company was composed of our best and most patriotic young men. The first officers chosen were Philo Hersey, Captain, and Frederick Barker and Charles Baker, Lieutenants.

⁴ During a large part of the season of 1862, there was no steamboat communication between Belfast and Boston or Portland; the “Webster,” which usually ran to the latter city, being in the employ of the government as a transport, and the “Sanford” of the Boston line having been wrecked on the 1st of August. For three months, the only regular means of water conveyance on the Penobscot was by a barge which a tug boat towed from Bangor to Rockland and back on alternate days. During the time the steamers were off the route, sailing vessels became important for passage to and from Boston, as were the packets “Mechanic” and “Comet” in old times.

ARMY.

One colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, one major, seven captains, eleven lieutenants, one adjutant, two quartermasters, one surgeon, two chaplains, one sergeant-major, one hospital steward, two drum-majors, one fife-major . 33

Privates : three years' service.

First regiment, 2 ; third regiment, 1 ; fourth, 119 ; sixth, 1 ; seventh, 3 ; eighth, 8 ; eleventh, 5 ; twelfth, 2 ; fourteenth, 4 ; nineteenth, 66 ; twentieth, 5 ; and one in regiment unknown 206
Sixth battery, 1 ; cavalry, 15 16

Privates : nine months' service.

Twenty-fourth regiment, 1 ; twenty-sixth, 78 79
In regiments from other States, for three years 7

REGULAR ARMY.

One lieutenant of cavalry ; one private 2

NAVY.

One volunteer acting lieutenant ; four acting masters ; four acting masters' mates ; one ensign 10
Men 30

383

The high price of gold having driven small change out of circulation, towards the close of 1862 many business men issued printed checks, which passed as currency for over a year, when their further use was prohibited by government.

The commencement of the year 1863 found the country in great despondency, occasioned by the disastrous repulse of our army at Fredericksburg. In this severe battle, the Fourth Maine Regiment was engaged, and nearly half of its whole number were reported as killed, wounded, or missing. Our military reverses induced Congress, which terminated on the 2d of March, to adopt most important and vigorous measures for prosecuting the war. To this end, the entire resources of the country, personal and material, were placed under the absolute control of the President. Power more ample was never assumed by or confided to any ruler. Among the acts passed was that commonly called the

“Conscription Law,” which provided that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five were liable to be called into service unless specially excepted. Two classes were designated : the first comprising all below thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons between thirty-five and forty-five ; and the second comprising married persons between thirty-five and forty-five. This second class was not to be called into service until the first class was exhausted. Any person actually drafted could be discharged by furnishing an acceptable substitute, or by paying three hundred dollars’ commutation. For the purposes of the draft, each Congressional district constituted a division, having a board of enrolment, which comprised a provost-marshal, a commissioner, and a surgeon. Belfast was selected as headquarters for the fifth Maine district. Under the new apportionment reducing the number of representatives from six to five, this district included the counties of Washington, Hancock, and Waldo, and the towns of South Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, Appleton, Vinalhaven, Hope, and North Haven in the county of Knox. The different towns formed one or more subdivisions, according to population. Belfast constituted three subdivisions.

Captain Andrew D. Bean, of Belfast, received the appointment of provost-marshal ; Albion G. Crocker, of Machias, that of commissioner ; and Dr. Samuel B. Hunter, of Machias, that of surgeon. Early in June, large quantities of clothing, blankets, and government stores arrived, and were deposited in Peirce’s Hall. A call of the President for three hundred thousand men to be raised in the loyal States by draft before September, to recruit the shattered regiments in service, soon followed. The whole quota from this district was two thousand one hundred and ninety. To this number fifty per cent was added to provide for exemptions, making three thousand two hundred and eighty-five men to be drafted. Under the regulations, one hundred and thirty-seven men were assigned to Belfast. The number enrolled was four hundred and fifty-five.

According to previous notice, drafting for the district commenced on Tuesday afternoon, August 28th, at Peirce’s Hall. Captain G. P. Cochran, of the Seventh Regiment, who had been detailed for the purpose, presided. Commissioner Crocker read the order and directions for drafting, and announced that proceedings would commence with the three subdivisions composing Belfast. The names of those enrolled, four hundred and fifty-five

in all, written upon separate cards, were then placed in an oblong tin box, which revolved upon pivots. Mr. Isaac M. Beckett, a blind man, who lost his eyesight in the naval service several years before, was selected to draw the cards. Marshal Bean then gave the box a few vigorous turns; and the blind man, after the small trap-door in the lid was opened, inserted his arm and produced a card, the name upon which was announced and registered. This process was repeated until the requisite number was obtained. The following is a list of the enrolled men from Belfast. Those who were drafted are designated by a star.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT OF MAINE.
BELFAST, ME., NOV. 28, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that any person whose name appears in the following List may appear before the Board of Enrolment for this District, till Dec. 20, 1863 (after which no cases will be heard), and claim to have his name stricken off the List, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for next Draft, liable to military duty on account of

1. ALIENAGE.
2. NON-RESIDENCE.
3. UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.
4. MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrolment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will thereupon direct the Enrolling Officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside, to ascertain the facts and enroll the persons so reported, if they are found to be subject to Enrolment.

COPY OF ENROLMENT LISTS. — CITY OF BELFAST.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Annis, John F.	21	Bickford, Wm. E.	21
*Anderson, Hugh J., Jr.	40	*Brown, Chas. P.	21
Atkinson, William A.	34	Banks, Webber A.	28
Allyn, W. B.	22	Banks, Job A.	26
*Anderson, Horace	23	*Banks, Chas. A.	24
*Ames, George P.	34	Buzzell, Eben L.	29
Ames, Octavus A.	24	Bean, Holly M.	27
Burgess, Albert C.	23	*Bates, Andrew	20

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Burkmar, Julian A.	21	Carter, Albert M.	28
*Burgess, Thos. J.	30	Carter, Everett S.	32
*Burgess, Geo. W.	28	*Cottrell, George W.	33
Burgess, Wm. A.	24	Cottrell, Thomas S.	26
*Baker, Edward W.	20	Cottrell, Franklin A.	24
*Burd, Edwin D.	26	Curtis, Benjamin	21
Bean, William F.	20	Carter, George R.	31
Boynton, Henry W.	28	Clark, Warren	22
*Banton, Boynton	22	Condon, A. Judson	24
*Blake, Eben P.	24	Coffin, Edwin A.	29
Blake, John E.	29	Coombs, William C.	29
Bowen, Amos F.	24	Coombs, Robert H.	34
Burd, Saml. F.	31	*Coombs, Frank S.	23
Bartlett, Jona., Jr.	24	Coombs, Philip G.	21
*Berry, Giles G.	21	Condon, Hiram A.	30
Blake, Danl.	23	*Crowell, Thomas	20
Burgess, Thomas	34	Clark, John	20
Bagley, John H.	21	Carter, Wilson	39
Bramhall, Joshua F.	28	Cobbett, George A.	30
Bagley, Noah	44	Cushman, Alfred	44
Bailey, Geo. O.	32	Cunningham, Orrin W.	22
Bray, Ansel M.	30	*Cross, Edmund	31
*Brier, G. F.	30	Currier, John	24
Brier, Edwin	22	*Cottrell, Christopher Y.	20
*Brier, George H.	28	Carr, John 2d	25
Bailey, Henry M.	31	Cramma, Christopher	
*Bailey, Noah		Dinsmore, Bounds C.	36
Banks, John	23	Dutton, James F.	29
*Banks, Horace W.	29	Dunbar, Henry, Jr.	32
Beckwith, Alonzo	22	Day, Samuel Q.	28
Beckwith, Silas M.	22	Doyle, John O.	25
Beckwith, Martin	24	*Dutch, Samuel A.	25
Bean, Alonzo C.	33	Dutch, Holly M.	22
*Bean, Joseph H.	31	Darby, Isaac D.	21
Bean, Warren S.	36	Dennett, William J.	22
*Bean, Charles A.	28	Dyer, George.	26
Bean, William H.	24	Dyer, William R.	30
Bean, Franklin A.	24	Dyer, Alpheus	22
Bean, Hamilton M.	23	Dodge, Manley E.	32
Blanchard, Hollis M.	23	Darby, Isaac H.	22
Benner, Henry D.	25	*Darby, Hiram B.	21
Bold, Chester	28	Dunbar, Joshua	27
Bold, Alonzo	21	Dodge, Alphonzo	23
Cooper, Marcellus R.	25	Dodge Francis	27
Carle, Fredk. A.	22	Durham, Frank H.	30
*Clark, Augustus.	21	Dyer, John A.	20
*Cunningham, Albert E.	27	Donley, James H.	32
*Clark, James M.	34	Donley, John	26
*Crosby, William	25	Dickey, William A.	23
*Crosby, George	23	*Dodge, James E.	34
Crabtree, Edwin G.	25	Dodge, Cheney C.	22
*Clark, Thomas J.	23	*Durham, Fred. J.	28
Clark, Charles F.	21	Davis, Frank	24
Cannon, James	23	Dean, Charles E.	23
*Cates, Jediah C., Jr.	27	Dean, Andrew J.	28

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
*Dunnells, John B.	22	Guptill, James	21
Emery, Edwin	26	Guptill, Lemuel H.	25
Easton, Joseph G.	20	*Gammans, Albert	29
Edmunds, Norman N.	22	Gurney, Nathaniel C.	20
*Emery, John H.	33	Gilbreth, Samuel G.	33
Elmes, Albert F.	20	Greer, Albert W.	24
*Emery, Wm. C.	32	Gilbreth, David	27
Ellis, Judson P.	20	*Grey, Alpheus H.	
*Emerson, Moses W.	23	*Gilmore, David P.	
Edwards, Harvey W.	24	Hutchings, Frank B.	20
*Ellis, Franklin A.	23	Heeley, George M.	34
Ellis, Horace	21	Houston, Nathan F.	33
Ellis, Enoch, Jr.	28	Hayes, Gideon F.	20
Ellis, Hiram	24	Hayes, Thomas O.	33
Eaton, John	26	Hassell, Joseph	30
Eaton, James B.	20	*Hall, William H.	38
Ellis, Henry	20	*Henderson, Israel M.	
Estes, Joseph	21	Hall, Cyrus J.	30
*Flanders, William		Herrick, George H.	18
Fleming, William	26	Herrick, Oscar F.	30
*Frederick, James W.	37	Haney, Samuel H.	24
Frederick, Frank B.	28	Hunt, William P.	34
Flowers, George A.	27	Hunt, Phineas G.	26
Frost, Moses W.	27	*Herrick, Samuel B.	32
Fowler, Willard R.	25	Hook, George B.	23
Foss, John F.	28	Holt, Tobias	22
Foss, Nathan B.	27	*Havener, Frank O.	33
Ford, John C.	27	Hook, Albert	29
*Furbush, James	27	Howes, Asa A.	31
Frost, Hosea B.	23	*Havener, Charles M.	23
Ferguson, James B.	24	Harriman, George E.	26
Frost, James H.	28	Hanson, Frank S.	38
Frost, John T.	24	*Howard, John C.	20
*Ferguson, George B.	32	Holmes, Alonzo	25
*Grover, William	33	Hartshorn, William W.	34
Gilman, Henry D.	25	Hartshorn, Henry R.	22
Gilman, John T., Jr.	29	Harding, James G.	22
Gilman, Alphonzo	23	Hill, William G.	32
Gould, John F.	30	*Hawes, Hiram H.	26
Gilmore, Abner G.	34	Haugh, Henry	21
*Grey, Henry C.	29	Hodgkins, Samuel R.	21
*Gregg, Charles C.	23	*Huntley, William C.	21
*Gannon, Michael	24	Harriman, Alonzo J.	32
Gannon, Bartlett	21	Hart, Gilbert M.	30
Gilmore, Charles T.	31	Hilton, Enoch C.	43
Gilmore, Frederick A.	28	*Johnson, George H.	29
Grey, Samuel H.	25	Jones, Henry L.	27
Gowen, James A.	20	Jackson, William	24
Griffin, Frank R.	21	Jackson, Alfred	30
Garland, Henry M.	25	Johnson, Horace A.	21
Goodale, James E.	28	Knight, William A.	27
*Gray, M. H.	25	Knight, Henry F.	21
Godfrey, Charles A.	20	*Kenniston, Albert H.	24
*Gilmore, David P.	21	*Kellar, James A.	28
Gilmore, Joseph A.	23	Kimball, Frederick A.	20

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Knowlton, Frank B.	28	Mixer, Jackson	22
Kendall, William H.	23	Maker, Andrew	21
Kerby, Patrick	23	Moore, Oliver G.	24
*Kilgore, Henry L.	21	Maddocks, Samuel O.	24
*Kimball, Charles	28	Nickerson, W. H.	22
Keen, Nathaniel E.	33	Noyes, Horace C.	26
*Kallock, John A.	27	Newell, Robert T.	25
Kimball, Thomas	29	*Nickerson, Edwin V.	20
Kelly, Benjamin, Jr.	29	Nickerson, Thomas C.	32
*Lewis, James C.	31	Nickerson, Jonathan	27
Lewis, George W.	29	Otis, Salathiel N.	29
Loucous, Thomas	34	Otis, Albert B.	24
Libby, John A.	32	Osborn, George T.	25
Leighton, Francis M.	31	*Owens, Thomas	20
Lord, Henry L.	24	*Pitcher, Thomas W.	33
*Lewis, James	34	Powers, William T.	24
Locke, John L.	31	Patterson, Charles	37
Locke, Horatio J.	25	*Perkins, Daniel P.	31
*Littlefield, Jere. B.	32	Patterson, Franklin W.	25
Loughran, Peter	29	*Pillsbury, Daniel E.	21
Leary, Thomas	25	Parrott, George	31
Moody, William H.	20	Peirce, Robert Frank	21
McKeen, Albert	22	Peavy, Lewis H.	28
*McDonald, Henry H.	28	*Parker, Harris H.	29
McDonald, Horace E.	20	Pierce, George G.	26
McDonald, Lucius F.	25	Pillsbury, Fred. A. H.	20
McLellan, W. H.	29	Perkins, Frank	21
Milliken, Thomas	32	Pottle, William F.	20
*Maddox, Joshua P.	29	*Philbrick, Joseph	20
*McFarland, Thomas H.	26	*Patterson, Francis V.	28
Milliken, Seth L.	31	Patterson, Charles T.	25
Murch, Lucius H.	25	*Page, John L.	20
Mathews, Sanford H.	31	*Patterson, Andrew N.	26
Moody, Henry W.	21	Pendleton, Caleb	23
Moore, John W.	20	Patterson, George A.	22
Mathews, George F.	33	Patterson, Franklin M.	24
*Mathews, William	23	Pattershall, Fred.	20
McCrillis, George D.	33	Perry, Joseph F.	23
Mace, Charles W.	23	Patterson, George W.	24
*Mason, John B.	33	Philbrook, Walter A.	33
*Morrill, William P.	20	*Philbrook, Augustus L.	27
*Michaels, Samuel	34	Philbrook, Samuel V.	25
McCrillis, Edwin O.	21	*Park, Horace	26
McCarty, Parker	31	*Payson, Simon A.	32
McCarty, William	22	Pierce, Henry A.	21
Mason, Isaac	26	Patterson, Amos F.	21
Mason, James C.	24	Perkins, Horace S.	30
McCarty, Collins, Jr.	27	Pendleton, Henderson	34
Maddocks, Ephraim	27	Pendleton, Gerard E.	25
Moore, Newton J.	20	Parker, Israel W.	31
*Mears, Cotton A.	23	Peirce, Wilkinson	35
Miller, Samuel	32	*Pitcher, Oscar W.	20
Monroe, James A.	21	*Pitcher, Albert A.	
Maddocks, Alexander H.	32	*Piper, Charles A.	20
*Miller, James B.	28	Quimby, John H.	34

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
*Quimby, George T.	27	Smith, George F.	28
Quimby, Herbert C.	22	*Sides, Edward L.	21
Rowe, Alfred.	28	*Simpson, William H.	37
Robbins, Ephraim	25	*Simpson, Alfred K.	31
Reeves, James A.	25	Simmons, John M.	29
*Reeves, William H.	23	Simmons, Allen, Jr.	21
Robinson, George S.	21	*Stevens, Joseph E.	26
*Rich, Moses W.	33	Southworth, Asa A.	32
Robinson, Benjamin	21	Southworth, Dana B.	28
Robinson, George R.	23	Staples, George W.	20
*Rogers, Levi H.	23	Smalley, Harvey H.	28
Reeves, Watson	21	*Shaw, Benjamin K.	32
Ryan, Paul H.	29	Shaw, Tisdale D.	21
Ryan, Hanson	30	Shaw, Peltiah	34
Rust, James Alonzo	30	*Shaw, Thomas H.	34
Richards, Charles T.	25	*Sweetser, W. H.	22
*Russ, Robert F.	21	*Sweetser, Charles W.	20
*Russ, George A.	21	Stevens, Ansel F.	23
Reed, Thomas	34	Simmons, Nathaniel H.	26
Reed, Charles E.	35	*Shaw, Peltiah	33
Reed, Franklin P.	32	Shaw, Samuel	31
Richards, Benjamin F.	28	Shales, William H.	20
Rollins, William	28	*Smart, Edward	24
Ryan, George F.	34	Shorey, Samuel	30
Robbins, Albert	21	Trussell, John M.	30
*Robbins, Mathew	33	*Thomas, John	26
Richards, Surmandel	23	Thompson, Horatio P.	26
*Spicer, Horatio	37	Tufts, Elbridge C.	25
*Sawtelle, Algernon V.	34	Thurston, Martin A.	20
Smalley, Thomas H.	26	*Trussell, Moses	28
Smalley, James T.	22	Trussell, Joseph H.	26
Sargent, Charles C.	20	Toothaker, John	33
Stetson, Martin V.	30	Tracey, Lawrence G.	22
Staples, Sidney M.	21	*Thombs, Ambrose F. D.	33
Stephenson, Rufus B.	23	Thurston, Moses	26
*Salmond, Edwin	33	*Trask, James E.	28
Shea, John	35	Twombly, Alonzo	24
Sweeney, John	21	Thurston, William	
Swift, William A., Jr.	22	Ulmer, Oliver B.	39
Sylvester, James S.	30	Whittier, Edward L.	20
*Scobles, William H.	25	*Wellman, Jeremiah	32
*Sides, Isaac W.	27	Wells, George G.	22
Snowdell, Charles T.	30	Woods, Otis B.	31
*Stephenson, Chester B.	27	Wells, Benjamin F.	25
Stephenson, Henry F.	23	*Wight, James P.	25
Stephenson, Charles C.	20	Wilson, James A.	30
Shute, John W.	29	Wood, Isaac H.	22
*Stevens, Andrew J.	26	Warren, Royal W.	25
Sherman, Isaac H.	33	Warren, Thomas W.	22
Spear, Edwin H.	30	Warren, Napoleon D.	25
Sides, Edwin L.	21	*Warren, George W.	23
*Smart, John D.	29	Whittier, Fred. D.	24
*Stevens, Edmund, Jr.	20	*Wheeler, John A.	25
Shute, Darius	34	Welch, Peter F.	27
*Shute, Alonzo	29	Walton, Salathiel	34

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Walton, Lucius	26	Wight, John W. . . .	28
Walton, Salathiel	34	Whitten, Albert	20
Woods, Henry J., Jr. . . .	27	*White, George U. . . .	31
Wardwell, James M. . . .	32	*Whitmore, Otis	20
Wormell, Oliver	21	Wentworth, Noyes R. . . .	29
White, Wallace B. . . .	24	Wentworth, Thomas G. . . .	32
Woods, Joseph Mark	27	West, Harrison	32
Webster, George	28	Wentworth, Frank A. . . .	27
West, James G. . . .	34	Whitmore, George	23
*White, Owen G. . . .	29	Waterman, Thomas	21
Williamson, Joseph	34	Wooster, William M. . . .	25
White, Albert S. . . .	23	Young, John B. . . .	26
White, Augustus S. . . .	30	Young, Charles W. . . .	31
White, Eugene L. . . .	30	Young, George A. . . .	22
White, Russell H. . . .	23	Young, John W. . . .	24
*Whittaker, Benjamin B. . . .	20		

SECOND CLASS.

Ashmun, George W. . . .	39	Carter, Milton F. . . .	36
Alexander, David	35	Chase, Alden D. . . .	42
Ayer, James	39	Carter, Henry A. . . .	35
Banks, James M. . . .	36	Cottrell, Jacob Y., Jr. . . .	35
Bradman, Edwin	37	Carter, Hiram P. . . .	35
Boardman, Isaac M. . . .	42	Carter, William	42
Banks, Franklin	36	Cottrell, Simeon R. . . .	35
Bramhall, John C. . . .	45	Conant, Benjamin W. . . .	40
Beckett, James M. . . .	37	Colley, Lemine	40
Beckett, John R. . . .	39	Cunningham, George W. . . .	35
Bates, Thomas	37	Cunningham, E. F. . . .	38
Boulter, Nathaniel V. . . .	40	Curtis, Albion	35
Bradbury, Albion H. . . .	40	Cross, David	42
Blodgett, Samuel A. . . .	36	Chase, Oliver	41
Beckett, Isaac M. . . .	43	Cross, Ralph	38
Burrill, Willis S. . . .	38	Clark, Stephen D. . . .	38
Burgess, Samuel	38	Davis, William H. . . .	40
Batchelder, William	42	Downs, William D. . . .	43
Burgess, Henry M. . . .	44	Durham, Tolford	39
Brier, Charles E. . . .	40	Davis, Jones S. . . .	38
Brown, Charles	42	Durham, Anson E. . . .	37
Burgess, James E. . . .	43	Dunbar, Joseph	39
Black, Benjamin T. . . .	40	Decker, Harvey	35
Brooks, John G. . . .	42	Edgecomb, Sylvanus T. . . .	37
Creed, James H. . . .	36	Eastman, Francis P. . . .	42
Clark, Isaac	42	Ellis, Timothy C. . . .	36
Carter, Horatio H. . . .	41	Fogg, Lorenzo D. . . .	35
Clark, Albert E. . . .	36	Frohock, William H. . . .	40
Cottrell, Libbeus T. . . .	42	Field, Benjamin F. . . .	43
Carter, Enoch W. . . .	39	Forbes, Henry H. . . .	40
Clark, Benjamin F. . . .	38	Freeman, Erastus D. . . .	36
Chase, Philo	35	Flanders, David P. . . .	35
Condon, John C. . . .	38	Frye, Wakefield G. . . .	36
Clark, Joab	42	Frye, Eben E. . . .	40
Chase, George S. . . .	38	Frye, John C. . . .	43
Crown, Manus H. . . .	36	Fernald, Lewis O. . . .	35

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Fuller, Silas M.	44	Miller, Wales L.	36
Grady, Thomas	38	McFarland, Charles B.	41
Gipson, Howard	39	Morrill, Freeman A.	44
Gray, Walter S.	43	Moody, John B.	41
Gilmore, George	44	Mason, Henry W.	40
Gale, William R.	41	Michaels, William P.	42
Gardiner, William	39	Morison, Ambrose J.	39
Gillum, Samuel B.	39	Millard, Joshua N.	44
Heath, Henry A.	35	McDonald, George A.	35
Hassell, Rufus P.	38	Mahoney, Philip M.	39
Hassell, John, Jr.	41	Murphy, Howard	39
Hodges, Joseph N.	42	Marriner, Moses H.	41
Hills, Rufus P.	38	Murch, Daniel	42
Hall, William N.	37	Moody, Phineas M.	37
Hartshorn, B. Frank	37	McKenney, Charles O.	35
Herrick, George, 2d	40	McFarland, Daniel	43
Hazeltine, Charles B.	35	Moore, Addison A.	40
Holt, Albert	37	Mahoney, John J.	42
Hallowell, John H.	35	Morse, Moses	38
Hunting, Timothy, Jr.	40	Mathews, Noah M.	39
Howard, Aaron	35	Marshall, Solomon V.	38
Howard, Samuel G.	39	Mallady, Michael	40
Howes, Samuel A.	39	Marden, Thomas	39
Harris, Arnold	40	Morison, John F.	35
Haugh, Thomas	44	McIntosh, John	40
Havener, Gardiner L.	39	Nason, Prescott H.	36
Haire, Roswell	40	Nickerson, Colin G.	38
Hayford, Harrison	38	Nason, Daniel	37
Hardy, George	37	Orcutt, Allen	44
Hart, William	40	Ordway, Zenophon	38
Hallowell, James H.	35	Patterson, Alfred	39
Hall, Jerry E.	36	Patterson, Samuel	42
Jones, William H.	43	Patterson, Sewall	40
Johnson, Alfred W.	38	Patterson, John S.	43
Jones, Solomon V.	43	Plummer, Charles	43
Jones, Henry F.	35	Peavey, Darius	42
Kimball, David H.	35	Patterson, Richard F.	40
Knowlton, Lewis A.	38	Patterson, David M.	42
Knowlton, Frederick A.	36	Patterson, George W.	38
Kelley, Kendall W.	35	Patterson, Henry S.	44
Kaler, Joseph H.	49	Peirce, Albion K.	41
Kalar, John	39	Pitcher, Daniel L.	37
Lemprecht, Ernest	44	Prescott, Benjamin B.	40
Levenseller, Charles	35	Peirce, Hiram E.	44
Libby, Ira	38	Pendleton, W. J.	36
Lassell, Ambrose P.	44	Patterson, George W.	36
Libbey, Alfred J.	44	Pratt, Ebenezer H.	38
Limeburner, Robert	40	Parker, Henry S.	35
Libby, David H.	35	Powers, Carthage	36
Linscott, Elisha	39	Pendleton, Wellington	42
Lane, Frank H.	43	Pitcher, Charles A.	41
Logan, Thomas P.	40	Patterson, William	43
Leavitt, Dudley	41	Ryder, Simeon	41
Maddocks, Otis D.	37	Ryan, Lewis A.	36
McKinley, John	42	Ray, Benjamin A.	35

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
Rider, Ephraim	35	Trussell, Benjamin F.	36
Robbins, Samuel, Jr.	41	Thurston, Stephen	35
Robbins, John	39	Thompson, Timothy	37
Robbins, James	44	Thombs, Charles R.	36
Riggs, Asa F.	36	Twombly, William	37
Redman, Samuel	37	Townsend, Martin P.	40
Rust, William M.	44	Wright, Hiram E.	42
Rink, Charles	36	Woodcock, Marlboro P.	39
Roberts, George W.	36	Walton, Albert	36
Roix, David	35	White, George F.	38
Roix, Alfred	36	Whalen, James	42
Rogers, William T.	39	Ward, Rufus A.	37
Richards, James	44	Wadlin, John B.	41
Spearin, Charles H.	37	Walker, Joseph B.	37
Shute, Thomas R.	41	Walker, Benson	39
Stephenson, Thomas L.	35	Woods, William M.	42
Stephenson, A. K. P.	36	Wales, George W.	39
Smith, Lorenzo S.	42	Westcott, Melville T.	35
Swan, William B.	38	Wight, George E.	35
Smith, Luther M.	43	Walker, Samuel H.	38
Smith, Lewis C.	40	Whitten, Nathan	35
Shaw, John	43	Wiley, Charles A.	37
Smalley, Benjamin L.	36	Wiley, William T.	39
Stover, Jeremiah	44	Whitcomb, Benjamin, 2d	38
Smalley, Isaac W.	39	Whitmore, James	35
Stewart, John N.	42	Wentworth, Albion K.	39
Sheehan, Patrick	42	Wentworth, William J.	37
Sides, George A.	35	Whitcomb, Jonas	36
Shuman, Elijah M.	43	Wilson, Thomas	40
Thompson, J. C.	44	West, Austin	39
Tucker, Jacob D.	42	White, James W.	42
Trussell, Joshua D.	43	Whitten, Jeremiah C.	39

A. D. BEAN, *Captain and Provost-marshal.*
A. G. CROCKER, *Commissioner.*
S. B. HUNTER, *Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.*

Of these drafted men, the following reported and actually entered service : Giles G. Berry, Augustus L. Philbrook, Samuel Michaels.

Drafted, reported, and furnished Substitutes.

Name of Principal.	Name of Substitute.	Residence of Substitute.
Henry H. McDonald.	Josiah Pinkham	Steuben.
George F. Brier.	Otis M. Whitmore	Belfast.
William Crosby.	Eugene M. Ryder	"
Thomas W. Pitcher.	Samuel H. Higgins	Lincolnvilla.
John H. Emery.	William Webster	Eastport.
Charles A. Piper.	Samuel T. Woodman	Bangor.
William P. Morrill.	George Patrick	Oldtown.
William M. Wooster.	Peter Barreigh	
Frederick J. Durham.	Frank Lever	Orono.
James E. Trask.	Fred. Foster	"

Drafted, reported, and paid Commutation.

Anderson, H. J., Jr.	Kalloch, John A.	Scobles, William H.
Baker, Edward A.	Mathews, William.	Shute, Alonzo L.
Bean, Charles A.	Nickerson, Edwin V.	Sides, Edward L.
Brier, George H.	Page, John L.	Stephenson, Chester B.
Cottrill, George W.	Patterson, Andrew N.	Stevens, Edmund, Jr.
Ferguson, George B.	Park, Horace.	Thomas, John.
Frederick, James W.	Perkins, Daniel P.	Whitmore, Otis.
Gammans, Albert.	Pitcher, Oscar W.	Wight, James P.

Recapitulation.

Entered service	8	Exempted under sect. 2, En. Act	17
Furnished substitutes	10	In service, March 8, 1868 . . .	8
Paid commutation	24	Illegally drafted	1
Exempted for physical disability .	47	Failed to report	28
" " non-residence	5		
" " unsuitableness of age	4	Total drafted	137

Drafting continued every day excepting Sunday, for a week, until the required quota was filled.

The whole number of men drafted in the district was	3,285
Number drafted and entered the service . .	78
Paid commutation	501
Furnished substitutes	321
Exempted under the provisions of the Enrolment Act, or failed to report	2,385
Number who entered service	399
Amount of commutation money received ¹ .	\$150,300.00

The head-quarters of the provost-marshal were subsequently transferred to the court-house, where a medical examination of such drafted men as claimed exemption for physical causes, and of substitutes, was made by the surgeon. Persons claiming exemption for other reasons were heard before the other members of the enrolling board. These examinations occupied several weeks. As fast as men were accepted, they were quartered at barracks erected on the grounds of the Waldo Agricultural Society, and from thence sent to Augusta or Portland. For safe-keeping, confinement of substitutes in jail was occasionally necessary. Desertion by "bounty jumpers" became so frequent, a guard with loaded muskets was constantly maintained at the barracks.

On the 21st of June, Charles O. McKenney, chief of police,

¹ Adjutant-general's Report for 1863.

while attempting the arrest of two deserters named Knowles and Grant, who had escaped to the town of Troy, was fired at and severely wounded. The sheriff of the county, with a posse of ten men, started in pursuit, and discovered the criminals in Pittsfield. They offered resistance, and were shot. One of them was instantly killed, and the other died from his wounds in a few days.¹

The news of the capture of Vicksburg reached Belfast on the 7th of July. The bells were rung, flags displayed, and general manifestations of rejoicing took place.

Well-founded rumors of piratical craft being seen along the coast of Maine, and the capture, on the 26th of June, of the revenue cutter "Caleb Cushing," in Portland harbor, by the rebels, induced the best possible military preparations for defending the principal towns. Two pieces of artillery were sent here from the State arsenal at Augusta, and were kept constantly shotted, in readiness for any hostile demonstration that might be made.² By an Act of the Legislature, companies of volunteer militia, composed of men over forty-five years of age, denominated "Coast Guards," were authorized. Such an organization, numbering one hundred members, was formed in Belfast in July, and supplied with arms by the State.³ Colonel Silas M. Fuller was chosen captain, and Horatio H. Carter and Sherburn Sleeper lieutenants. At about the same time, as an additional precaution, the collector of customs gave notice that no vessel other than steamboats or regular packets, excepting those in the employ of the army and navy, would be allowed to leave port between sunset and sunrise.

Governor Coburn having urged upon the war department the great importance of additional defences upon our coast, field works were ordered to be constructed for the protection of several of the eastern harbors. On the 25th of July, Captain Thomas L. Casey, of the regular army, arrived at Belfast to make arrangements for the purpose. He selected sites for two batteries, — one on the eastern shore, opposite Steele's Ledge, and the other on land of Erastus D. Freeman, about a mile below the city. Work was

¹ By resolve of the Legislature for 1864, Mr. McKenney received \$600 from the State, in consideration of his injuries.

² Adjutant-general's report.

³ The following is a statement of ordnance and ordnance stores issued for the Guards during 1863, 1864, 1865: 200 friction primers, 1 box fixed ammunition, 50 Windsor rifles and bayonets, 500 rifle ball cartridges, 500 percussion caps, 3 packing-boxes, 800 rifle-ball cartridges, 10 6-pound solid shot, 10 6-pound canister shot, 25 6-pound cartridge.

immediately commenced by Axel Hayford, the contractor, under the superintendence of Mr. Francis E. Appleton, of the United States Engineer Corps. Both works were completed in the following November. They were constructed with two faces and one salient angle, the principal fronts facing the bay, and the others in range of the city. The length of each battery was one hundred and fifty feet. The parapets, or ramparts, were eight feet high, eighteen feet wide on the top, and twenty-eight at the base. Earth and stones pounded into a solid mass constituted the materials, and the whole was covered with turf. Five guns were mounted on each work,—three thirty-two-pounder casemates, and two *en barbette*, all rifled, and having a range of two or three miles. About forty feet in the rear of the parapets were located the magazines, built in a pyramidal form, of logs, earth, and stone, with walls and top ten feet thick, and designed to be bomb and ball proof. Wooden barracks, one story in height were provided for officers and men. The appearance of these batteries was decidedly warlike, and under their cross-fire they were supposed to fully protect the harbor against any vessels except monitors.¹

The national thanksgiving, appointed on the 6th of August by President Lincoln, for recent effective victories both on land and sea, was duly observed at Belfast.

On the 10th of August, that portion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment belonging here returned *via* Bangor, their term of nine months having expired. Many of the men appeared worn and sick. A formal public reception, which our citizens intended to give, was omitted, from the desire of the soldiers to reach the quiet of their respective homes.

Under his proclamation, dated October 17, the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers, "to meet the present and prospective exigencies of the war." If not furnished and mustered into service by the fourth day of January, 1864, they were to be obtained by another draft. The quota of Belfast was seventy-six. Early and vigorous measures were taken to raise the requisite number by volunteers. The city authorities voted a bounty of three hundred dollars for each person who enlisted, and this amount was largely increased by a subscription made by those liable to conscription. On the 24th and 26th of October, large public meetings, presided over by Mayor Jewett, were held at the

¹ Description in the "Progressive Age." One of the barracks at the eastern battery was burnt on the evening of April 11, 1870.

court-house. Addresses were made by prominent citizens, and committees appointed to canvass each ward for volunteers. The municipal authorities authorized a loan of \$20,000 for war purposes. Another meeting, on the 5th of December, adopted similar measures. Before the year terminated, the whole quota was provided for, and a draft avoided. The provost-marshal's office, which in November had been removed to the Morison Block on Main Street, was a scene of great activity and excitement during the closing weeks of 1863. Volunteer recruits from all parts of the district were constantly arriving to be examined and uniformed. After being accepted, they were temporarily quartered at the barracks, or forwarded to Augusta.¹ They were generally fine-looking men, in perfect health and strength.

During the year, numerous public meetings in support of the war were held. Among them was a large county convention on the 21st of February, the 22d falling on Sunday. It was succeeded on the 5th of May by a spirited meeting called "to sustain the administration and the army." On the 22d of August, an immense crowd assembled on the Common, where they listened to speeches from General O. O. Howard, Senator Morrill, and others.

Our soldiers in the field were not forgotten at home. Frequent donations were liberally and gratefully made for their benefit. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, a subscription in aid of the sick and wounded, amounting to some thousands of dollars, from over three hundred persons, was made, principally through the exertions of John W. White. The ladies, too, were indefatigable in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings and promote the comfort of our troops. For the year ending April 27, 1863, their Aid Society, with the assistance of the "Young Ladies' Branch," sent sixteen hundred and fifty-six articles to the seat of war, and raised \$946.33 in money.² An amateur dramatic entertainment on March 11, at which were presented the comedy of "Kill or Cure" and the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy," a levee on the 4th of July, a ball on the 26th of November, an old folks' concert, a levee and fair, and a lecture by the Rev. George W. Field upon "English People" in December, were under their auspices. The number of soldiers' families in Belfast who received

¹ Among the volunteers were many French Canadians, from the Aroostook region. "Several carriage-loads of such soldiers, singing the Marseillaise, and with their hats fantastically decorated with ribbons, passed our office," says the "Republican Journal."

² Report of Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, Treasurer.

State aid, in 1863, was seventy-eight, comprising two hundred and ten persons. The amount allowed was \$4,247.50.¹

On the 13th of January, 1864, the sloop of war "Ino," Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner, which had been ordered here to complete enlisting her crew, anchored off the western battery, and remained until the 23d, when she sailed for Hampton Roads. Her armament consisted of eleven guns, two of which were one hundred pound Parrotts. Her complement of men was one hundred and eighty. While in the harbor, she practised target firing.²

A proclamation by the President was issued February 1, calling for five hundred thousand more troops, to be raised by draft, unless furnished by voluntary enlistments before the 10th of March. After taking into account the credits and deficiencies of former quotas, the apportionment to this district was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; to Belfast, one hundred and twelve, which was reduced by naval enlistments. A loan of \$5,000 was voted February 15, and a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer in the field. The required number was filled by volunteers, and no draft from the city took place. In response to the call, the quotas from the different towns continued to arrive for examination; and the quarters of the Board of Enrolment became a scene of unusual activity. Nearly one thousand recruits were accepted and sent to Augusta before the day appointed for drafting.

The general government having given the State authority to raise troops to man the fortifications on our coast, in February, Captain Charles Baker, late of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was appointed commander of a company of one hundred men, which he was ordered to enlist, to do duty at the two batteries. This company was subject to the orders of the war department for service out of the State, the same as other organizations. Its ranks were soon filled, and under the name of "Company A, Coast Guards Infantry," the men composing it were mustered into the United States service March 18, for the term of three years, by Captain C. Holmes, of the regular army. Barracks had not then been erected. A contract was immediately made for their construction here and at Castine, by Axel Hayford, for the sum of

¹ Adjutant-general's report.

² The "Ino" was a full clipper ship, of eight hundred tons. Before the war, she had been engaged in the India trade.

\$7,975. They were completed in June. Albion H. Bradbury was appointed special paymaster to pay the one hundred dollars State bounty to each enlisted man of the company. On the 29th of April, an unexpected order to report at the seat of war reached Captain Baker, and on the 2d of May he left with his command for Fort Washington, Md. They continued in active service during the remainder of the war, and were mustered out June 25, 1865, at Portland. Company F, Coast Guards, Captain Charles H. Conant, was sent to supply their place, and arrived about the middle of June.

In order to supply the force required for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, a call for two hundred thousand more men was made on the 14th of March. The 15th of April was designated as the time up to which the number from each town might be raised by voluntary enlistment; after that date, drafting was to commence. The quota of Belfast, forty-two, was filled without drafting.

The gunboat "Pontoosuc" arrived here on the 31st of May, and remained a few days to obtain recruits. She was commanded by Lieutenant George Stevens.

In June, a court-martial held a session with closed doors, to investigate certain charges against Captain Bean, the provost-marshal for this district. The result of their proceedings was his suspension. Captain E. Sanford was temporarily appointed in his place. Colonel William H. Fogler succeeded him in November. Dr. A. J. Billings was commissioned as surgeon, a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Dr. Hunter.

The Fourth Regiment of infantry, raised in May, 1861, having served its term of three years, the surviving members thereof entitled to discharge, numbering about three hundred and forty-one, arrived at Rockland on the 18th of June, and were soon after mustered out of service.

Rumors having been received that the national capital was menaced, on the 13th of July Governor Cony issued a proclamation, calling upon all the citizens to unite in making arrangements to repel the rebels from our soil. Every man was invited to become a recruiting officer to enlist troops for the protection of the city of Washington and the defence of the loyal States for a term not exceeding one hundred days. A despatch was received by Captain Fuller, asking how many of his company would go to the front; and a meeting was immediately convened for consideration

of the matter. On the following day, the city was thrown into great excitement by a despatch from Governor Cony to the mayor, announcing that a rebel raiding party had left St. John, N. B., to commit depredations on the frontier of Maine. A public meeting immediately convened to adopt measures for defence. Two pieces of artillery were planted on the shore near the lower battery, and manned by members of the Invalid Corps. The Coast Guards reinforced both batteries, and did picket duty during two nights, when the alarm subsided. A gunboat arrived in the bay on the 17th, and anchored near Turtle Head.

Under an Act of Congress, approved July 4, on the 18th the President called for five hundred thousand volunteers for one year's service, a draft to be made on or before the 5th of September, to fill the quota of each locality then found deficient. Such draft was necessary to be had for deficiencies under the three last requirements. After deducting credits on account of fifty-four persons who had entered the naval service during the Rebellion, and for eleven men furnished to military service in excess of calls previously made for volunteers, the apportionment to Belfast was reduced from one hundred and ten to forty-six. On the 5th, 25th, and 30th of August, large meetings were held, attended principally by enrolled men; and vigorous arrangements, by offering additional bounties, were made so effectively, that the whole quota was filled by volunteers before the date appointed for drafting.¹ The draft commenced at the provost-marshal's office on the 19th of September, to fill the deficiencies of towns that had not responded to the call, and progressed at the restricted rate of fifty per day.

On the 1st of November, telegrams from Augusta and Castine, that a rebel raid had been made upon the battery in the latter town, caused some alarm. The Coast Guards were ordered to be in readiness to march to any portion of the State. In view of existing dangers, the city council established an armed night police, composed of a captain and six assistants. The places of business were ordered to be closed at ten o'clock in the evening. Any person found in the streets after that hour was liable to summary arrest.

¹ The following citizens, not liable to military duty, furnished representative recruits; viz., Nehemiah Abbott, J. G. Dickerson, Daniel Haraden, Paul R. Hazeltine, Prescott Hazeltine, Salathiel Nickerson, Augustus Perry, William O. Poor, Andrew J. Ross, Albert Small. A loan of \$10,000 was made as an advance to the State, under the Act of the Legislature. Each volunteer for one year received a bounty of \$100; for two years, \$200; and for three years, \$300.

During the year, the benevolent exertions of the Ladies' Aid Society continued unabated. Under their auspices, on the thirteenth day of August, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the reputed discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic agent, delivered a lecture upon "The Battle of the Wilderness."

In December, an additional call for three hundred thousand volunteers was made. This proved the final requisition of the Rebellion. Under the apportionment to Maine, seventy-five men were required from Belfast, to be obtained by draft, unless furnished voluntarily before the middle of February.

During the month of January, 1865, difficulties with Canada induced the government to place the coast and frontier of Maine in a condition of defence. On Sunday, the 15th, Company F, Coast Guards Infantry, numbering one hundred and two men, including officers, arrived here from Augusta, and were quartered in the City Hall. The following afternoon, they proceeded to the batteries, where they continued in service until the close of the war.

Captain Fogler having resigned as provost-marshal, Captain Bean was reinstated in February. Business in this department was extensive during the winter and spring. The draft, which continued, brought great numbers of persons to the city. Relays of substitutes and enlisted men were constantly arriving. When accepted, they went immediately into barracks on the grounds of the Waldo Agricultural Society, and were thence sent forward by detachments to Augusta. During March, over six hundred soldiers were sent from here. Our quota not having been filled by volunteers, and lacking seventy-one men, the city council made another appropriation of \$35,000, and voted to pay each recruit a bounty of \$300 in addition to the bounties offered by the national and State governments. The following stirring appeal from Mayor Jewett was not in vain, and the enrolled men soon furnished the complement by subscriptions and substitutes. A draft was therefore avoided.¹

¹ Excepting once, in 1863, no draft to raise the quotas of Belfast was made during the Rebellion.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, Feb. 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.

The tidings which have flashed over the wires, announcing the onward and triumphant march of Sherman's glorious army, throb every loyal heart. The necessity of the hour is for reinforcements. I appeal to the people of Maine for a brief time to lay aside all other business for the accomplishment of this object.

The Rebellion is reeling under the staggering blows of our armies; and the hope, long deferred, of a coming peace, now dawns brightly upon us. All that is required to secure speedy and final success is that these armies be filled up, and the arms of our gallant commanders be upheld by the efforts of the people at home.

I appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of Maine to rekindle the fiery energies of 1861; and as they then rushed to the rescue of the nation when Sumter had been seized, now that Sumter has returned to her allegiance and Moultrie restored to its rightful master, and the city of which these are the guardian fortresses bows beneath the Star-spangled Banner, that they shall again rally around that proud emblem, and utterly extinguish rebellion against its authority, and assert its right to float supremely in every part of the United States.

But a brief term of service can possibly be required. Now is the exigent moment, the golden opportunity; and let every man do his duty to his country. Who is there that will not be proud hereafter to say that he served in the Army of the Union in its final campaign?

By order of his Excellency the Governor.

JOHN L. HODSDON, *Adjutant-general.*

ENROLLED MEN OF BELFAST!

The foregoing appeal is addressed to you! Now is your time to respond to the call of your country; to act like men of courage and character; to save yourselves from the reproaches of the

present and future generations; and to prevent your descendants from sharing the dishonor of those whose ancestors played the part of *poltroons* in this gigantic struggle to preserve our country and our free institutions from the combined assaults of England and the Rebels.

We are now passing through the important closing scenes of the Rebellion. Every important place in the United States has been wrested from the Rebels except Richmond. Every Rebel army has been scattered or annihilated except that under Lee, now besieged in the city of Richmond; and Grant holds that with a vicelike grasp. Sherman is marching North with his 100,000 veterans, to aid Grant in finishing up the work in that den of treason and traitors. Will you be there in time to join your honored comrades, or will you stand back and lend no helping hand in this great work of *duty* and *necessity*?

Our present quota is more than half full: four former quotas have been filled by *brave men*, principally from this city, since March 15, 1863. Will you allow yourselves to be drafted to fill the balance of this quota? Your families, in your absence, will be provided for by the pay you will receive, which will be as follows:—

City order for one year's service	\$300
State order for one year's service	100
United States order for one year's service	100
Monthly pay, probably \$20 per month	240
	<hr/>
One year	\$740
and State Aid additional.	

You have therefore no excuse on that ground.
Do you lack patriotism or courage? Can you justify yourselves on account of business?

Do not the President and Grant and Sherman and the Governor call upon you to respond? and if you cannot do it by a good substitute, do it *in person*? and if you do not now volunteer, *you will be drafted*, with much less pay than a volunteer receives?

Young men of business, will you not leave off making money for one year, and show yourselves to be entitled to the name of *men* and *patriots*, by the share you take in the closing up of this great war in defence of the institutions of our country and of our homes and firesides?

For the honor of yourselves, your families, your country, and humanity to the brave men now fighting for you, I respectfully invite you to respond *in person* to this call made upon you, and to fill up promptly the balance of your quota with volunteers.

A. G. JEWETT, *Mayor*.

BELFAST, Feb. 25, 1865.

The fall of Charleston on the 18th of February, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and the inauguration of President Lincoln on the 4th of March, were duly observed by the display of flags, by guns, and by ringing of bells. At noon, on the last-named day, a salute from both batteries was fired. A social levee took place in the evening; and the custom-house, post-office, provost-marshal's quarters, and other buildings, were illuminated.

The first naval vessel which arrived here in 1865 was the sloop-of-war "Rhode Island," Commander S. D. Trenchard. She measured fifteen hundred tons, and carried two hundred and fifty men, with an armament of twelve guns. During her stay in our harbor, from March 24 until the following May, over one hundred seamen for the navy were enlisted and received on board.

Richmond was occupied by our troops on Monday, the third day of April. The intelligence reached here in the forenoon, and caused enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The bells were rung during the remainder of the day. A national salute was fired by the citizens, to which the heavy guns from both batteries and from the "Rhode Island" responded. News of the surrender of Lee arrived on the following Monday, and was announced by bells and guns. Mayor Abbott immediately issued the following request:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BELFAST.

It is fit that we should exchange congratulations over the fall of *Richmond*, the surrender of *General Lee* and his *army*, and the *downfall* of the *Rebellion*. To that end, I respectfully request that all stores and places of business be closed at one of the clock this afternoon; that at the same hour a salute of one hundred guns be fired; that at eight in the evening all private and public buildings and places of business be illuminated; and that at eight and a half the citizens generally, ladies and gentlemen, assemble at Peirce's Hall, where speeches, music, and dancing may be expected.

N. ABBOTT, *Mayor*.

APRIL 10, 1865.

These suggestions were readily responded to. Although the evening proved slightly unpleasant, nearly every building, public and private, was brilliantly illuminated. An old wooden structure, formerly the office of William White, Esq., was purchased of the owners, dragged to Custom-house Square, and, after being filled with combustibles, served as a bonfire. During the evening, the streets were crowded, and the various festivities continued until midnight.

Our national rejoicing was soon turned into lamentation, caused by the assassination of President Lincoln, which occurred on the evening of Friday, April 14. The news reached here the following morning, and produced a profound sensation of sorrow. All the bells were tolled, and the whole community was thrown into mourning. A proclamation was made by the mayor, requesting the suspension of business at the time of the funeral on Wednesday, April 19, and inviting the citizens to solemnize the occasion by religious ceremonies. Accordingly, minute guns were fired in the morning; stores and public buildings were draped in black, and closed. At half-past ten, the soldiers from the batteries received the officers of the United States steamer "Rhode Island" at the upper steamboat wharf, and escorted them to the Unitarian Church, which was filled to overflowing. The interior of the church was appropriately decorated. After a voluntary from a select choir, the exercises were reading of Scriptures by Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, prayer by Rev. Wooster Parker, address by Rev. Dr. Palfrey, hymn, prayer by Rev. Mr. Thomas, benediction by Rev. Dr. Palfrey.¹

¹ The shocking assassination of the President and its moral bearings continue to be discussed in our pulpits. Rev. Wooster Parker, of the first Congregational Church, in a discourse on Sunday week, declared that the rebel leaders deserved death, and that every consideration, moral and political, demanded that they should suffer this punishment. If the doctrine, he said, is true, that men cannot forfeit their title to future salvation by any crimes they may commit, and if, upon departing this life, they enter upon a happier and more blissful one, and this is to be the lot of these men whose guilt and criminality no language can adequately describe, they should be sent swinging to glory! Rev. Dr. Palfrey, of the Unitarian Church, preached a similar discourse. He declared that, whatever might be the difference in opinion about resorting to capital punishment in ordinary cases, there should be none in the case of Jefferson Davis and those immediately connected with him in prosecuting this treasonable war. They ought to suffer death, the penalty affixed to the crime of treason by our Constitution and laws. Sentiments like these meet the strong approval of our loyal people. They demand that there shall be a line of distinction drawn between traitors and loyal men, and that the doom of those wicked men shall go down to history as distinct as that of Satan, their father, who first inaugurated treason and rebellion. — *Age*, May 12, 1865.

To the termination of the war, our citizens did not relax their efforts in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers. During the year ending April 15, 1865, the Ladies' Aid Society raised the sum of \$680.36.¹ A social dance, managed by the young ladies, on February 14, produced \$192.50. The young men maintained a course of lectures for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The lecturers were Rev. Messrs. Edwin Johnson, C. C. Everett, and Amory Battles, of Bangor; A. L. Stone, D.D., of Boston; General F. S. Nickerson, of Searsport; and Charles Curtis, Esq. Directly after the fall of Richmond, the sum of 1,000 dollars was voluntarily subscribed for the relief of Maine soldiers wounded in the battles around that city. The following table exhibits the amount of money, hospital stores, &c., contributed in Belfast during the Rebellion, as nearly as could be ascertained, entered as of money value:—

United States Sanitary Commission	\$8,000
„ Christian „	3,000
Soldiers in Maine Camps	900
General Hospitals in Loyal States	1,000
Regimental Hospitals and individuals	3,000
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.	2,700
	<hr/>
	\$18,600 ²

After the surrender of Lee, the draft for this district was suspended by orders from the war department. Early in May, the military supplies remaining here were removed, and most of the clerks and attachés of the provost-marshal's office discharged. The office was not finally closed until November 2. Company A, Coast Guards, Captain Charles Baker, which was organized here in March, 1864, and had been on duty at Fort Washington, returned here on the 27th of May. Company F, stationed at the batteries, was mustered out of service July 7. A squad of eight men, four on each side of the river, was detained to guard the government property. In December, the guns were removed to Fort Knox, and the batteries dismantled.

The Legislature of 1862 passed an Act giving, in certain cases, State aid to the dependent families of soldiers. From its passage

¹ Report of Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, Treasurer, in the "Progressive Age," April 20, 1865. It gives a list of all the articles sent to the Sanitary Commission from the Belfast Society, from April, 1862, to April, 1865.

² Adjutant-general's Report, 1864-65.

until the close of the war, three hundred and ninety-seven families in Belfast, containing nine hundred and sixty-nine persons, were thus aided. The whole amount paid them was \$16,665.32.

The amount of bounties paid by Belfast during the Rebellion was as follows:—

Call of 1861	\$3,500
To three years' men of 1862	5,800
„ nine months' „ 1862	7,200
„ volunteers of 1863	21,000
„ „ 1864-65	1,475
„ substitutes that entered service	28,200
Other payments on account of draft	228
Amounts contributed towards bounties to soldiers	6,504
Total	\$73,907

On the 23d of June, the United States gunboat “Tioga,” Commander William D. Whiting, a side-wheel steamer of one thousand tons, arrived in the harbor. Her armament consisted of one sixty-pound Dahlgren, two twenty-six-pound, and two twelve-pound rifled howitzers. She made her head-quarters here until October 23.

The iron-clad, “Agamenticus,” arrived on Sunday afternoon, July 9, and remained until the 14th, during which time she was visited by a large number of citizens. She was built at Kittery in 1864, and with one exception was the most powerful and largest monitor afloat. Each of her two revolving turrets were twenty-three feet in diameter, and provided with two four-hundred-pound Rodman guns. Her length was two hundred and fifty feet, and about three feet of the hull was visible above water. Her chief officer was Commander E. G. Parrott.

By an Act of the Legislature of 1868, reimbursement was provided to towns and cities in the State for all men furnished on their quotas subsequent to July 2, 1862, as follows: \$100 for three years' men, \$33½ for one year's men, and \$25 for nine months' men. Bounties averaged about thus: \$100 for three years' men, for the call of July, 1862; \$175 for nine months' men, under the call of August, 1862. In the draft of July, 1863, government accepted \$300 for commutation of drafted men; and that sum became the general average of bounties, and price of substitutes. During the fall of that year, bounties ranged from \$250 to \$350; and

some towns paid considerably more. In the fall of 1864, and until the termination of hostilities, as high as \$600 was paid. It was during this latter period that the abuse known as "paper credits" prevailed. This was a system of "shrewd and thrifty cunning," connived at by prominent officials, "by which a few speculators for putting upon quotas of towns either fictitious names, or names of men whose enlistment they had not procured, and credit for whom the State was not justly entitled to, were enabled to wring from distressed towns large sums ostensibly for bounties, but a small portion of which could ever have found its way to the pocket of any soldier or sailor." The whole number of men equal to three years' men which Belfast paid bounties to was three hundred and two, for which she received \$30,258 in State bonds on twenty years.

At different stages of the Rebellion, municipal corporations were authorized to render assistance to the families of soldiers, for which the State made reimbursement. The following is an exhibit of the aid rendered in Belfast:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
No. of families aided . .	35	78	146	138	10	407
" persons in families	91	210	384	284	25	994
Amount allowed . .	\$156.72	\$4,247.50	\$6,863.68	\$4,397.62	\$13,618	\$16,801.50

According to the most reliable information that can be obtained, eight hundred and fifty-eight men were in service from Belfast during the Rebellion. Of these, one hundred were killed, died of wounds or disease, or in rebel prisons.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SKETCHES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM BELFAST IN THE REBELLION.

Brief Biographical Notices of all in the Military and Naval Departments from Belfast, who during their Terms of Service were killed, died from Wounds or Disease, or who perished in Rebel Prisons. — Portrait and Autograph of Colonel Thomas H. Marshall. — Deceased Natives of Belfast who served on other Quotas.

WILLIAM B. ALLYN, son of the late Rufus B. Allyn, entered the service at the age of nineteen, as a private in the army of the Potomac: he afterwards received a commission as junior officer in the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, and was promoted for gallant services at the battle of Baton Rouge, where he had two horses shot under him, and was wounded. The southern climate having undermined his health, he remained North nearly a year, and enlisted Feb. 23, 1864, in the Thirty-first Maine Regiment, and was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant, a position which he honorably filled when he met his death. He went boldly into action before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, but was borne from the field mortally wounded, and died at the Division Hospital on the evening of August 1. His remains arrived here August 13, and were escorted to the cemetery by the Home Guards and a large concourse of citizens. Impressive religious services were conducted at the tomb by Rev. Dr. Palfrey. The age of Lieutenant Allyn was twenty-two years.

HENRY BLACK, aged nineteen, unmarried, private in Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, was mustered into service Sept. 18, 1863. He died of wounds, July 9, 1864.

EDWARD BAKER enlisted at the age of eighteen, on the 15th of June, 1861, in Company K, Fourth Infantry. He died a prisoner, in January, 1864. He was a son of William S. Baker.

JOSHUA W. BLODGETT volunteered in August, 1862, as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. He died of disease, in hospital, in December, 1863, aged nineteen.

RUFUS E. BRACKETT, Sergeant Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, volunteered, and was mustered into service Oct. 11, 1862. He died of disease, aged twenty-one, July 2, 1863, at Brashear City, La. He was a son of John Brackett.

EBEN F. BRIER, aged eighteen, son of Moses W. Brier, joined the service as a volunteer, and was mustered in as bugler of Company C, First Cavalry, Oct. 19, 1862. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and died from wounds received there, July 21, 1863.

FRANCIS E. BRIER, son of the late Robert and Abby Brier, was mustered into Company B, Second Cavalry, Jan. 12, 1864. As his regiment immediately joined the department of the Gulf, on arriving, he was transferred to the navy. In the battle of Mobile, he was wounded, and died at Pensacola Naval Hospital, Aug. 24, 1864. He was twenty-two years of age, and unmarried.

CHARLES BROWN, Sergeant Company K, Fourth Infantry, was mustered into service as a volunteer, June 15, 1861, at the age of twenty-three. He was killed in action at Manassas, Aug. 29, 1863, and left upon the field.

JOSHUA L. BROWN, aged twenty, and unmarried, joined Company E, First Heavy Artillery, as a private, Dec. 24, 1863, and died of wounds received in action, July 9, 1864. His remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

HERBERT L. BUCKLIN volunteered as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and was mustered into service Oct. 11, 1862. He fell at the battle of Irish Bend, April 15, 1863, aged eighteen. He was an apprentice in the office of the "Progressive Age," and a most estimable young man, of sober, Christian habits. His last words on leaving home were, "I shall try to do my duty."

GEORGE W. BURGESS, son of James Burgess, and a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. A. Keen, in Belfast, Sept. 27, 1862, aged eighteen years and eight months. At the first call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, from which he was discharged for ill-health. He afterwards joined the Fourth Maine, and while in that service responded to a call for volunteers to man the Western gunboat flotilla. At the bombardment of Island No. 10, he was wounded on the gunboat "Cincinnati." Typhoid fever ensued, which, with his wound, prostrated his nervous system, and he returned home to die.

TOLMAN Y. BURGESS enlisted in Company C, Second Infantry, May 28, 1861, and was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. His age was twenty-eight, and he was married.

WILLIAM AUSTIN BURGESS, son of Ezekiel and Nancy Burgess, born Feb. 16, 1837, Corporal in Company D, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, died at Saterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1864, of wounds received in front of Petersburg. He was twenty-six years old, and unmarried. At the time of his enlistment, Feb. 9, 1864, his temporary residence was Charlestown, Mass., and he was credited to the quota of that city.

CHESSABROOK BURGIN was a private in Company I, Fourth Infantry, having been mustered into service on the 12th of December, 1862. He was killed in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, at the age of twenty-one.

AMERICUS F. CARTER, a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, died at Montville, in January, 1863, aged thirty. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Centreville, Aug. 29, 1862, and paroled. He was taken sick soon after, and brought home a few weeks before his death.

PRESTON J. CARTER enlisted Feb. 19, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in the Fourth Infantry. He was Color Sergeant of Company K until July 19, 1864, when he was transferred to Company K of the Ninth Infantry, and afterwards to the First Maine Heavy Artillery. While in the latter regiment, he died of disease.

JOB CLARK was an original member, and Corporal of Company K, Fourth Infantry, having joined the service June 15, 1861. Subsequently he was mustered into Company D, First Cavalry, and was killed in action at Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., March 31, 1864. He was married, and aged forty-five.

JOSEPH E. CLARK, a volunteer recruit, was mustered into Company D, Fourth Infantry, Feb. 23, 1862, and afterwards transferred to Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. He died in a rebel prison, Oct. 2, 1864, aged twenty-four. He was a son of David Clark.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS CROSBY, son of James Crosby, and born here, April 8, 1845, was mustered into Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, Aug. 25, 1862. He died at Emory Hospital, Washington, of fever, Nov. 4, 1862.

CHARLES CLINTON COLLINS volunteered as a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, June 15, 1861, at the age of nine

He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Oct. 3, 1864. He was a son of Ibrook E. Collins.

JAMES E. DEAN, son of Andrew Dean, and a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, was mustered into service June 15, 1861. He lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness, the casualties in the regiment being thirty-four killed and one hundred and forty-seven missing. His age at the time of his death, May 5, 1864, was twenty-one.

FRANK W. DICKERSON, son of Hon. J. G. Dickerson, died at Boston, Feb. 17, 1866, of disease contracted in the war. At the time of his death, he was First Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry, having been appointed Second Lieutenant in March, 1862. He participated in the battles of Hanover Court-house, Antietam, and Markham Station, which occurred soon after he joined the service. In the latter, he had his horse shot under him while leading a charge. In the first great cavalry fight of the war, which took place at Beverly Ford, Va., Jan. 9, 1863, he commanded the squadron which received the first shock of the enemy, and was wounded in the head by a minie-ball. He was carried to the hospital, and while recovering was offered a position on light duty in a northern city; but he declined to accept it, and returned to his regiment before his health was restored. Subsequently, he was appointed second in command of General Grant's body-guard. When disease and disability rendered him no longer equal to great exertions and exposures, he unwillingly accepted a more retired, but still responsible post of duty, in which he continued until his decease. In all the situations in which he was placed, he won the respect and confidence of his superiors, the love of his associates, and the attachment of all who were under his command. He was one of the most promising of the young men who came forward from among us, and who, at the call of their country, renounced the security and enjoyments of home, and perilled their lives in her defence. The honorary rank of captain and major by brevet was conferred on Lieutenant Dickerson for his gallant services, upon recommendation of the officers of his regiment, indorsed by Generals Stoneham and Thomas.

DANIEL DOW joined Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Oct. 11, 1862. He died of disease, July 8, 1863. He was aged forty-five, and married.

FREDERICK H. DYER, son of David W. Dyer, died of yellow

fever, at Key West, Fla., June 11, 1864, aged eighteen years and nine months. He enlisted in the navy at Charlestown, Mass., in 1863; and, after serving as master's mate on the sloop "Julia," he was transferred to the "De Soto," where he contracted the disease which terminated his life. He was a young man of more than ordinary attainments.

ISRAEL G. EASTMAN, a private in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, was mustered into service Aug. 25, 1862. He died of disease, Oct. 23, 1862, at Frederick City Hospital, aged twenty-one years.

EVERETT EMMONS, son of Jonah and Rebecca Emmons, was mustered as a private in Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Oct. 11, 1862, at the age of eighteen. He died of disease, March 15, 1863.

CALVIN EMERSON, a Corporal in Company I, Fourth Infantry, died Aug. 29, 1862, in Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., of dysentery, induced by exposure and hard service. He enlisted June 15, 1861, was fifty years old, and married. His remains were interred in the United States Military Asylum Cemetery.

FRANKLIN A. ELLIS, son of Enoch Ellis, was mustered into service Jan. 7, 1864, as a private in Company G, First Maine Heavy Artillery. He was killed June 18, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy near Petersburg, Va., in which more than two-thirds of the regiment were either killed or wounded. His age was twenty-two years.

RANSOM FORBES, a private in Company C, Fourth Infantry, was mustered into service Nov. 18, 1863. He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Sergeant in Company K, Fourth Infantry, volunteered in May, 1861, at the age of eighteen, and was soon promoted to be Sergeant-major. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and died in a rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., of scorbutus, Aug. 16, 1864. His remains are buried in grave No. 5907, in the national cemetery at that place. He was a son of the late William Gardiner.

EDMUND GAY, aged twenty-two years, and married, joined the service June 15, 1861, as a private in Company A, Fourth Infantry. He was afterwards detailed on the Western gunboat service, and died in July, 1862.

JOHN T. GILBRETH, son of Samuel and Emily Gilbreth, a

private in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment (Andrew Sharpshooters), died at the United States General Hospital, Chester, Pa., March 17, 1863, aged twenty-two. He enlisted Sept. 2, 1861.

SAMUEL G. GILBRETH, a brother of the last-named soldier, and First Lieutenant of the first company of Massachusetts Sharpshooters, was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, and died June 18, 1864, aged thirty-four. He enlisted Sept. 26, 1863, and was married.

CHARLES GILES, son of Paul Giles, who died in 1821, was born here, Dec. 14, 1817. He was a practical printer, and established the "Waldo Signal" in 1840. He was postmaster from 1849 to 1853, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits. On the 28th of December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Nineteenth Regiment, and afterwards joined Company F. He fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862. His remains repose near the place where he fell, on a plantation formerly owned by President Taylor.

ALONZO M. GILMAN, son of Captain John T. and Pamela Gilman, was born Feb. 3, 1830, and entered the navy at Charlestown, Mass., in 1861, as a seaman on the "Niagara." Having served his time, he enlisted Oct. 11, 1862, as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, which was stationed in the department of the Gulf. At a call for one member from each company to join a United States battery, young Gilman readily volunteered. He was wounded at Irish Bend, and died in the hospital at Brashear City, La., April 19, 1863, aged twenty-three years. His grave, in the national cemetery at Chalmette, near New Orleans, is marked by a marble slab.

FRANK GLIDDEN, aged twenty years, a private in Company E, Ninth Infantry, was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864. He joined the service Sept. 1, 1863. His remains are buried at Fort Steadman, Petersburg.

ANDREW GREER, a seaman on the steamer "Mound City," — one of Commodore Foote's mortar fleet, — was killed by an explosion in July, 1862.

RILEY GREER, son of Solomon Greer, and Sergeant in Company A, Fourth Infantry, which he joined when that regiment was organized, June 15, 1861, fell mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and died at Fairfax Hospital in Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1862, aged thirty-seven years and nine months. "Warm-hearted and kind to all, he was much beloved by his comrades." The

tablet at the head of his grave in the national cemetery at Alexandria is numbered 230.

JAMES H. GUPTILL, son of Timothy Guptill, volunteered as a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, June 15, 1861. He was soon after discharged for disability, and transferred to the Western navy. In April, 1862, he participated in a daring descent on Island No. 10, at night, by which the enemy's guns were spiked. By the explosion on steamer "Mound City," he was slightly scalded. Fever ensued, which terminated his life in July, 1862, at the age of twenty-one.

ROSWELL HAIRE was mustered into service Aug. 25, 1862, as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. He was the first man of the regiment wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died July 4. Out of four hundred and forty men of this regiment who were engaged, over one-half the number, including nineteen officers, were either killed or wounded. He left a widow and one child.

AUGUSTINE E. HALL, son of John G. Hall, a private in Company F, Eleventh Infantry, was shot through the head at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864, and died instantly. He joined the service Nov. 7, 1861. His age was twenty-two.

JOSEPH WILLARD HARRIMAN, son of Hon. Willard P. Harri-man, died of diphtheria, at Brashear City, La., May 16, 1863, aged twenty years. He enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and was appointed to the extra duty of regimental postmaster. In this service he continued until March 25, 1863, when he joined a Rhode Island cavalry regiment, and was Sergeant at the time of his death. Funeral ceremonies took place at the Methodist Church in Belfast, Aug. 18, 1863. His remains were not brought home.

HENRY HAUGH, a seaman in the navy, died on steamer "Mendota" at Fortress Monroe, in September, 1864. He entered the service as a private in Company D, Twentieth Infantry, but was soon after transferred to the naval department. He was twenty-two years old, and unmarried.

PRESCOTT D. HINDS, son of Daniel G. and Mary Hinds, Corporal Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, was killed in action, near Richmond, May 24, 1864. While performing meritorious service, in a position most advanced against the enemy's line, he fell, shot through the body, and lived but two hours. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, and at the time of his death was eighteen years of age.

RALPH JOHNSON, son of Daniel and Phebe Johnson, and First Sergeant of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, started for the rear under a heavy fire, and was never heard from afterwards. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, and was twenty-eight years of age.

LOUIRA A. KELLY, youngest son of Major Benjamin Kelly, and a Corporal in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, fell at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was mustered into service Aug. 25, 1862, and was nineteen years old. Funeral memorial services took place at the Universalist Church in Belfast, Aug. 30, 1863.

WARREN L. KENDALL, son of Waterman B. Kendall, and Second Lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and died three days after. From a sense of duty to his country, he volunteered in its defence as a private, Aug. 29, 1862. By bravery and good conduct, he was promoted to be a non-commissioned officer, and afterwards to a lieutenancy. At the time of the battle, he was just recovering from a camp fever, and, although unfit for duty, he insisted upon being at his post. His age was twenty-six years, and he was unmarried. The Hydrant Engine Company of Belfast, to which he belonged, passed resolutions of respect to his memory. His remains repose in grave numbered 16, in the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

WILLIAM J. KING, a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, was left dead on the battle-field of Chantilly, near Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862. He was mustered into service June 15, 1861, at the age of nineteen years.

CONSTANTINE KNOWLES, a volunteer recruit, joined Company D, Fourth Infantry, Feb. 26, 1862, and died on the following 25th of June, at Fair Oaks, aged eighteen.

EDWIN LINDSEY enlisted as a volunteer recruit in Company K, Fourth Infantry, Feb. 19, 1862. He died of disease in a military hospital in New York, Aug. 15, 1862, at the age of twenty-two.

JAMES E. LINSFORT enlisted Jan. 6, 1864, as a private in Company A, Thirtieth Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to Company H of the same regiment. In the Adjutant-general's Report for 1865, he is erroneously designated as a deserter; but he died in the service July 5, 1864, and is buried in the national cemetery at New Orleans.

SUMNER P. LOTROP joined the naval service at Charles-

town, Nov. 1, 1862, and was acting master on the "Ossipee." He died of consumption, at Boston, June 15, 1863, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a widow and children. His remains were brought home for interment, and rest in Grove Cemetery.

Colonel THOMAS H. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Volunteers, died of fever, at Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1861, aged thirty-five years. He was the oldest son of Hon. Thomas Marshall, and, with a brief exception, always resided here. In 1844, he entered Bowdoin College, but on account of ill-health was compelled to leave during his Sophomore year. He soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits. Upon the disruption of the Whig party, of whose principles he had been a steadfast supporter, he became a prominent Republican, and as such was elected Representative to the Legislatures of 1857 and 1858. In the two following years, he was returned to the Senate, and was chosen President of that branch during the last year of his term, a position which he filled with dignity and ability. His first military experience was in the Belfast City Greys, being the captain of that company when the Rebellion broke out. From the purest motives of patriotic duty, he at once enlisted in the service of his country, relinquishing the blessings of friends and home, and the peaceful attractions which surrounded him. Filling up the ranks of his command, he joined the Fourth Maine Regiment, then being formed at Rockland. At the election of officers, he was chosen Major. His rapid promotion from that position, first to that of Lieutenant-colonel, and then to that of Colonel of the Seventh Maine, shows the estimation with which his military qualities were regarded. While serving in the first-named regiment, he distinguished himself by his coolness and courage at the battle of Bull Run. "On taking command of the Seventh Regiment," said the general order issued by General Dix, on the occasion of Colonel Marshall's death, "he found it but just organized, and totally undisciplined; and it was by his arduous and unrelenting exertions to prepare it for the field that he contracted the disease to which he fell a victim. While he was thus assiduously occupied, he displayed a zealous devotion and a practical efficiency, which, together with his good conduct in the face of an enemy, gave promise of an enviable distinction. The uncertainty which accompanies us in all the phases of life is painfully illustrated in the impressive incident that his regiment commenced this morning its march to the capital through the street and past the dwell-



J. H. Marshall.

ing in which he was breathing his last, parting with all that was mortal in its commander, but carrying with it for its encouragement and imitation the example of his courage, and devotion."

The remains of Colonel Marshall reached his native city on the morning of October 29, and were received from the same steamer in which only a few weeks before he had embarked, accompanied by the prayers and hopes of thousands of his fellow-citizens who attended his departure. Funeral services took place on the following afternoon at the Unitarian Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Palfrey, Rev. Wooster Parker,¹ and Rev. Edward F. Cutter. The bells of the city were tolled, all places of business were closed, and other demonstrations of respect made, while the large concourse of people present on the sad occasion testified that the loss which this community had sustained was no ordinary one.

Colonel Marshall left a widow, the daughter of the late William Tilden, to whom he was married in 1851, and a son and daughter.

Though lacking some of the brilliant qualities which have distinguished men less worthy, Colonel Marshall possessed a moral force which gave him great influence. He was not gifted with the graces of oratory; but, when he addressed the public, his words were impressive by their sincerity and by their sound wisdom,—the result of conclusions reached after mature thought. The conduct of his life was directed by the rule of an uncompromising honesty. He was never known to deviate from the path of right; he knew no guile; he was candid in the expression of his opinions; he incurred no enmities; he was devoted in his friendships. To use the apt words of another, "He was the soul of honor and uprightness; he fawned not for favor or preferment; in judgment, he was cool and dispassionate; in an opinion once formed he was tenacious beyond the tenacity of most men; in his political and other beliefs, he was inflexible, but maintained them from reason, and not from petty interests or transient feelings; and whatever he undertook he gave his whole attention to, and mastered."

On receiving the intelligence of the death of Colonel Marshall, Governor Washburn issued the following order:—

¹ The funeral address of Mr. Parker, the resolutions of the city government, and the proceedings of the officers of the regiment which Colonel Marshall commanded, are published in the "Progressive Age" of Nov. 7, 1861.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, Oct. 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.

With sadness, the Commander-in-chief officially announces that Colonel Thomas H. Marshall, of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Volunteers, died at Baltimore on the twenty-fifth day of this month.

The painful news, which the next day after the mournful event had spread throughout the State, carried with it to thousands of friends and admirers the shock of a personal affliction.

Colonel Marshall, a native and always a resident of the State, was known throughout its extent, and had received at the hands of the people unusual honors for one of his age. At the breaking out of war, urged by the highest sense of duty toward his country, he left a home and a family circle, adorned and valuable by all the charms which wealth, culture, and taste could throw around them, and accepted the hardships of the field as Lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Maine Regiment.

In this capacity, at the battle of Bull Run, he displayed a gallantry, coolness under fire, discretion, and military skill, which gave the public assurance that his future would fulfil the most flattering promise of personal friends.

He was afterwards promoted, and transferred to the command of the Seventh Regiment of Maine, stationed at Baltimore. He found the regiment, then newly raised, almost without discipline, and gave all his energy and skill to make it ready for actual service. He accomplished this; but at how great a price! for in the effort he overtasked himself, and contracted the disease which has taken him away.

We mourn the gentleman, who united with culture and strong intellect and manly virtue the graces of character which insure respect and affection.

We mourn the soldier, whose gallantry in the face of the enemy gave credit to his native State, and whose skill and prudence in these trying times cannot well be spared.

All that remains is to remember this true man, so that we may cherish his virtues and imitate his excellence.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

JOHN L. HODSDON, *Adjutant-general*

JAMES C. MASON, son of Isaac and Mary Mason, born July 28, 1836, a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Belfast, Aug. 29, 1863, a few days after his regiment was mustered out of service. He enlisted Oct. 11, 1862, and was twenty-six years of age.

NELSON N. MAYO, son of Alfred Mayo, and Sergeant in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, volunteered Aug. 25, 1864. He was wounded May 6, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, and died May 24, aged twenty-one years.

AUGUSTUS McCOLLEY, a private in Company E, Ninth Infantry, joined the service Oct. 19, 1863; was wounded before Petersburg, June 30, 1864; and died August 5, at the age of nineteen. He was buried in the cemetery at Hampton, Va.

GEORGE MICHAELS enlisted as a volunteer in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, Aug. 2, 1862. He died of disease, Dec. 9, 1862. His age was twenty-seven years. He left a widow.

SAMUEL MICHAELS, a private in Company E, Ninth Infantry, was mustered into service Aug. 5, 1863. He was wounded June 24, 1864, while doing duty in the trenches before Petersburg, and died Aug. 4, 1864. He was thirty-five years old.

SHERIDAN F. MILLER, born Nov. 13, 1841, son of George A. and Susan Miller, was mustered into service as Corporal in Company K, Fourth Regiment. He was soon promoted to be Second and First Lieutenant, and during the absence of Captain Adams had command of the company. While leading his men in a fatal charge near Fredericksburg on the 2d of May, 1863, he was shot down as he stood urging them on by voice and gesture. He went boldly where duty called him,—faithful and enduring, through weariness and danger. General Berry at one time remarked of him “that he was faultlessly trustworthy, and, if his life was spared, he would reach a higher station and more important command, as he possessed coolness, judgment, and undaunted courage,—elements that make the valiant soldier.” He obeyed the first call of his country, being in service two years, and participated in every battle in which the “Iron Fourth Maine” was engaged.

ANDREW NEWBIT, son of Alden Newbit, a private in Company L, Second Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863. He died in hospital at Barrancas, Nov. 15, 1864, aged thirty-six, and married. His grave is designated as No. 134, in the cemetery at that place.

ROBERT I. NEWELL, Corporal in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, volunteered Aug. 25, 1862. He died of wounds received at

Gettysburg, July 16, 1863, at the age of twenty-five. His remains are interred in grave No. 19, in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in the same section with those of L. A. Kelly and others of his company. He was a son of Ebenezer Newell.

JOHN O'CONNELL, son of Michael O'Connell, a seaman in the navy, died of consumption, at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, Mass., March 8, 1864, aged twenty-five years. He was a printer by trade.

AUGUSTUS A. PARKER, son of Mrs. Sybil Parker, was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, aged nineteen. He was an original member of Company K, First Infantry.

JOHN CALVIN PATTERSON, son of Hiram and Betsey Patterson, born Feb. 26, 1840, and a private in Colonel Fletcher Webster's Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

ALEXIS G. PATTERSON, son of George and Hannah Patterson, a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, volunteered June 15, 1861. He died in Washington, Nov. 18, 1861, from accidental wounds, aged twenty-six years.

HENRY A. PATTERSON, a private in Company L, First Heavy Artillery, was mustered into service Dec. 28, 1863. He died of wounds received before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, aged nineteen years.

MILLER PAYNE, son of the late Dr. Lycurgus V. Payne, enlisted Feb. 5, 1862, as a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry. When that regiment was mustered out of service, July 19, 1864, he was transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry. Soon after, he was reported missing, and is supposed to have been killed, as he was never heard from. His age was twenty years.

JOHN M. PILLSBURY, a private in Company B, First Cavalry, enlisted Oct. 19, 1861, and died of disease, in the military hospital at Augusta, Feb. 23, 1862, aged twenty-three years. He was a son of Daniel Pillsbury.

WILLIAM F. POTTLE, son of William and Elizabeth Pottle, enlisted as a private in Company B, First Cavalry, Dec. 28, 1863. The following April, he was transferred to the navy, and, while serving on board the steamer "Mendota," was killed in action with a rebel battery, on the James River, June 16, 1864. A shell entered the steamer, and, exploding near the gun at which he was stationed, wounded six of the gun's crew. He was buried on the bank of the river. His commander paid a high tribute to his character. His age was twenty-one years.

ALBERT QUIMBY, a private in Company G, Nineteenth Infantry, joined the service Nov. 5, 1862. He was taken prisoner, Aug. 30, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy, aged twenty-six.

MICHAEL RARIDEN was mustered into service June 15, 1861, as a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was thirty-seven years old, and left a family. His body was interred in the national cemetery at Gettysburg, the grave being numbered 8 in section F.

MICHAEL RARIDEN, Jr., son of the foregoing, enlisted as an apprentice on the sloop of war "Ino," in November, 1863. He died of disease, at Fortress Monroe, June 6, 1864, aged seventeen. He was buried in the cemetery at old Point Comfort.

EMERY RICHARDS enlisted at the age of twenty years, Feb. 29, 1864, as a private in Company H, Eighth Infantry. He died on the 13th of June following, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg. His remains are buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va.

WILLIAM F. RIDEOUT, a private in Company L, First Heavy Artillery, was mustered into service Dec. 28, 1863. He died of wounds received in the battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, aged twenty-one years.

CHARLES RIPLEY, a private in Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, volunteered Feb. 20, 1864, and was killed in action, May 6, 1865, at the age of twenty-one.

JAMES ROBBINS was among those who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. His age was thirty-four years, and he was married. He was buried in the national cemetery, in grave numbered 11, section F.

ALONZO ROBINSON, a private in Company A, Fourth Infantry, enlisted June 15, 1861, at the age of eighteen. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Aug. 23, 1861.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON, son of John and Lucy Robinson, was mustered into service June 15, 1861, as a member of Company F, Fourth Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Chantilla, Aug. 29, 1862, and left upon the field. His age was twenty-four.

HARRISON ROWE, son of Robert and Susan Rowe, a private in Company I, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, was taken prisoner in 1865, and is supposed to have died in a rebel prison. The record of the Massachusetts volunteers gives the following account of his service : " Harrison Rowe, of the quota of Wilbraham.

Enlisted Sept. 20, 1861. Age, 22. Discharged Dec. 23, 1863, to re-enlist. Re-enlisted Dec. 23, 1863. Missing in action March 8, 1865."

JOHN K. SAWYER was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He was an original member of Company K, Fourth Infantry. His age was thirty-four. He left a wife and four children.

LEROY S. SCOTT, son of the Rev. Theodore Scott, entered the service Aug. 25, 1862. He was Sergeant, and afterwards First Lieutenant, of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. While in the latter position, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, he was severely wounded in the leg, and having sustained amputation died in the hospital ten days afterwards. His body was embalmed by the Masonic order, and buried in Grove Cemetery with the honors of that fraternity, July 27, 1863. Lieutenant Scott was a school-teacher by profession, and a young man much esteemed.

WILLIAM H. SHAILES, son of the late John and Elizabeth Shailes, was mustered into service Feb. 5, 1862, as a member of Company K, Fourth Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to be Corporal, and was taken prisoner at Manassas and parolled. Subsequently he was Sergeant of Company E, Nineteenth Infantry. He died of pneumonia, in Libby prison, Richmond, Feb. 2, 1865, aged twenty-two years.

JOHN F. SHUMAN, son of John M. and Sarah F. Shuman, a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, joined the service June 15, 1861. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and died July 13, 1863, at the age of nineteen years. His body rests in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the number of his grave being 6 in section C.

CHARLES SPINKS was mustered into Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Oct. 11, 1862. Having served his time, he re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, as a veteran volunteer in Company H, Fourth Cavalry. He died at Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 21, 1865, at the age of twenty years. His grave, in the cemetery at that place, is numbered 171.

EUGENE SYLVESTER, son of Dr. Daniel Sylvester, and a private in Company H, Second Massachusetts Artillery, died a prisoner at Andersonville, Sept. 7, 1864, aged twenty-four years. He enlisted Dec. 7, 1863, on the quota of Swanzy, Mass. The record of volunteers from that State gives his age as twenty-eight. He was born Dec. 11, 1840.

GEORGE W. SYLVESTER, son of George and Mary Sylvester, a private in Company A, Fourth Infantry, was mustered into service

June 15, 1861. He died at Belle Isle or Richmond, Va., a prisoner Dec. 15, 1863, aged twenty-five years.

ALONZO H. STICKNEY enlisted Feb. 17, 1862, as a private in Company A, Fourth Infantry. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged nineteen years.

JOHN A. TOOTHAKER was among the first volunteers from Belfast, having been mustered into the Fourth Infantry June 15, 1861. He was Corporal and Sergeant of Company K, and received the Kearney medal of honor. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, he died July 20, 1863, at the age of twenty years. He was a son of the late Captain Thomas Toothaker.

GEORGE FREEMAN TUFTS, Corporal of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, volunteered Aug. 25, 1862. He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, aged twenty-two years.

ALFRED P. WATERMAN, son of Joseph M. and Rachel Waterman, Corporal of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, joined the service Aug. 25, 1862. He died from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1863. His age was nineteen. He was buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the number of his grave being 7 in section A.

DANIEL J. WEST, a private in Company H, Second Cavalry, died Sept. 18, 1864, at Barrancas, Fla. He enlisted as a volunteer Dec. 18, 1863, at the age of twenty-one years. In the cemetery at Barrancas, his grave is numbered 188.

DANIEL R. WEST, son of William W. West, and a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, enlisted Oct. 11, 1862. He died of disease, May 20, 1863, at the General Hospital, Brashear City, La., aged twenty-two years.

JOHN ALVIN WHITE, Sergeant of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, volunteered Aug. 25, 1862. He died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., October, 1864, at the age of twenty-two. He was a son of William and Mary White.

NATHAN S. WINSLOW was mustered into Company K, Fourth Infantry, May 5, 1863. He was transferred to Company C, Nineteenth Maine, was taken prisoner, and died in a rebel prison, Aug. 13, 1864.

JESSE ALDEN WILSON, son of John and Eliza A. Wilson, and grandson of the late Hon. John Wilson, was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died on the following day, aged twenty years. He was a Corporal of Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, and joined the service Aug. 25, 1862, at his country's call laying down

the axe with which he was hewing himself a home in the forests of Aroostook, and shouldering the musket.

JONES E. WILSON, a brother of the last-named soldier, was instantly killed in an attack upon Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, aged eighteen years. He was a member of Captain Fred. Barker's Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, having volunteered Oct. 11, 1862. Three sons of parents who gave five to their country lost their lives. Augustus J., who enlisted among the earliest volunteers from Belfast in Company K, Fourth Infantry, was discharged for disease incurred in the battle of Bull Run, and died July 21, 1864, at Liberty, Me., aged twenty-two years.

AMOS B. WOOSTER was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He enlisted June 15, 1861, as a Sergeant in Company K, Fourth Infantry, of which he became Lieutenant, and at the time of his death was Captain. His age was twenty-eight years. After having braved the storms of many battles for nearly three years, he fell within a few weeks from the expiration of his term of service. The Hydrant Engine Company No. 2, of which he was formerly a member, passed resolutions in honor of his memory.

FREDERICK H. WYMAN, Corporal Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, joined the service Aug. 25, 1862. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and died at the age of twenty-four years. He was a son of Bancroft Wyman.

EZRA YOUNG was mustered into service June 15, 1861, as a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry. He was discharged for disability the following August, and re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1865, in the First Battalion Infantry. He died at Chesterfield, S. C., Aug. 23, 1865, aged forty-seven years, and married.

GEORGE S. YOUNG, son of Captain James and Sarah J. Young, a private in Company K, Fourth Infantry, was mustered into service June 15, 1861. He died of disease, at Potomac Creek Hospital, May 7, 1863, aged twenty-three years. He was a promising young man, greatly esteemed, and in the various battles in which he was engaged displayed coolness and bravery. His remains were brought home, and are buried in Grove Cemetery.

The following young men, who lost their lives in the service of their country, were natives of Belfast, although not credited to our quota : —

GEORGE E. DAY, son of the late Stephen B. Day, a private in Company F, Sixth Maine Regiment, died of disease, at Hagers-

town, Md., June 3, 1863, aged nineteen years. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and in the seven days' battles of the Peninsula, where he narrowly escaped death. He enlisted from Pembroke.

WILLIAM SOLYMAN HEATH, son of the late Solyman Heath, and Lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Maine Infantry, fell at the battle of Gaines's Mills, June 27, 1862. He was in command of the regiment, and, in the act of giving an order from his horse, was shot through the head, and instantly killed. Immediately after followed the disastrous retreat to Harrison's Landing, and his remains were never recovered. He entered the service as a captain, at the commencement of the war, and rapidly developed military qualities of a high order. He was born here, March 13, 1834. His family removed to Waterville, their subsequent home. He graduated at Waterville College in 1855, with a high reputation, studied law, and was in practice at Rockland when the Rebellion broke out. He was a diligent student, a proficient scholar, and a fine writer.

ROBIE FRYE HOLLIS, son of Solomon Hollis, and a private in Company H, Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, died of fever in Nelson Hospital, Yorktown, Va., Jan. 16, 1853, aged twenty years.

JOSEPH BRYANT SMITH, son of Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, was born here, Dec. 29, 1826, his father then being a resident of Belfast. He was in command of the frigate "Congress," when she was attacked by the "Merrimac" at Newport News, Va., March 8, 1862, and was killed by the first broadside. The frigate soon after surrendered. When his father heard that the "Congress" had struck her flag, he simply remarked, "Then Joe's dead." He needed no particulars. He knew the heroic spirit of his son so well that he was certain he had not survived surrender.

Colonel **WILLIAM OLIVER STEVENS**, of the Third Excelsior Regiment of New York, was a son of Hon. William Stevens, of Lawrence, Mass., and was born here, Feb. 3, 1828. He died from injuries received in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1863, aged thirty-six years. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1848, and was held in high esteem as a soldier, a lawyer, a citizen, and a man.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CEMETERIES AND FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Old Graveyard on East Side of the River. — Location almost unknown. — First Interments. — License granted by Rev. Mr. Price. — Second Graveyard. — Location. — Fenced. — Attempt at its Discontinuance. — Burial-place on Western Side. — Description. — Town indicted for Neglect. — Removal of Remains. — Land for new Graveyard on Upper Bridge Road selected and sold. — Grove Cemetery Lots laid out. — Area enlarged. — Superintendent. — Other Graveyards. — Funeral Customs. — Tolling the Bell. — Hearse. — Dead-house.

WHILE living, the early settlers made ample provision for the sepulchre. In 1769, when the land was divided, ten acres on the south end of lot No. 26 were set apart "to be a common to build a meeting-house on, and a graveyard and a training-field." Two years after, the proprietors voted "that each right furnish a day's work to clear land for a graveyard and meeting-house."¹ The earliest spot set apart for interments was on the point, a few rods beyond the present east graveyard. Morrison and Steele, who were drowned in December, 1770, were the first persons buried there.² Robert Steele, a descendant of the latter, says that over forty years ago he counted what seemed like seventy-six graves on the spot. The few stones that told where the occupants were laid at rest, when they came, and when they went away, have long since refused to bear record. All are destroyed or illegible. In 1802, when the title of Mr. Price to the whole of lot No. 26, or the "Minister's lot," was confirmed,³ he gave the following license, which is recorded in the town books : —

I, Ebenezer Price, of Belfast, in the County of Hancock, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Clerk, do, by these presents, grant to the Town of Belfast, or any person or persons particularly interested therein, full liberty to build a wood fence round that

¹ Proprietors' records.

² Mrs. Tolford Durham, who said that the next interment was that of a man named Bates: he was drowned in Goose River, when returning from a raising.

³ Records of deed of Proprietors to Mr. Price, in Hancock Registry, vol. xii. p. 292.

spot of ground formerly occupied for a burying-ground on the south end of lot No. 26, in such compass as will include all graves now occupied, and no more, and to have full liberty to continue the same during the pleasure of the town, or those interested therein. It is, however, to be understood that I, the said Eben: Price, do grant this liberty on this condition only, that no more graves be opened in that place, or in any part of said lot, out of the Town Burying Ground, from this date.

Given under my hand, this 27th Sept. A. D. 1802.

EBEN: PRICE.¹

Attest :

JOHN COCHRAN.

JAMES NESMITH.

No fence, however, was erected ; and nothing exists to show the bounds of the first burial-place.

The present enclosure is so near the location of the east meeting-house as to merit the old designation of a church-yard. A title is derived from Mr. Price, to whom, as has been before mentioned, the whole lot was conveyed, regardless of previous reservations. His deed to the town, dated Sept. 27, 1802, gives the following description : —

“ A parcel of land laid out for a burying-ground on lot No. 26, beginning at a stake and stones standing near the shore of the ‘ Minister’s Cove,’ so called ; thence south, 87 degrees east, ten rods, to a stake and stones ; thence north, 62 degrees east, ten rods, to a stake and stones ; thence north, 56 degrees east, nine rods, to a stake and stones ; thence south, 21 degrees east, six rods and four links, to a stake and stones ; thence south, 58 degrees west, thirty rods, to a stake and stones ; thence northerly, fourteen rods, to the bounds first mentioned, containing one and a half acres ; also the privilege of a pass through my land from the highway to the burying-ground, of a sufficient width to accommodate the people in burial of the dead.”²

In 1803, the town voted “ to vendue fencing the graveyard on the east side of the river ; to build said fence of sawed rails of pine, spruce, or hemlock, five and one half inches wide, and one and a half inches thick, and bid off to Caleb Smith at \$1.58 per rod ; the whole to be built of sound timber.” In 1821, the report of James McCrillis and Nathan Swan, recommending a new fence, was accepted by the town. Another fence was built in 1849.

¹ Town records.

² Hancock Registry of Deeds, vol. xi. p. 416.

The city was indicted in 1872 for allowing the fence to be out of repair. A new fence was at once substituted for the old one.

In 1870, T. R. Shute and others petitioned the municipal authorities for a discontinuance of this graveyard, and a removal of the bodies to Grove Cemetery. A remonstrance from Rev. Albert B. Houston and forty-five others, to many of whom the place was consecrated by the burial of relatives, prevailed, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw. Although long neglected and unattractive, the graves being located without any system and overgrown with bushes, this spot should be preserved as the oldest cemetery, so far as known, within our borders. A long train of the early inhabitants have come to their repose here, and respect for their memory should for ever prevent any disturbance of their remains.

A vote of the proprietors, Aug. 31, 1785, appropriated one and a half acre of lot No. 37, in the first division, for a burial-place. A third of this lot was subsequently assigned to James Miller, "for his second division." The boundaries of the land set apart for the graveyard were as follows: "beginning at a spruce tree about a rod and a half below the road; thence, running north 12° west, to a hemlock-tree; thence north, 78° east, twenty rods, to a stake; thence south, 12° east, twelve rods, to a stake; thence south, 78° west, twenty rods, to the bounds first mentioned." It was accepted by the town, Sept. 8, 1791, being the first burial-place on the western side of the river. An alteration in the form of the land was accepted, by the consent of Robert Miller, Oct. 28, 1803, extending the lot to High Street, and making its entrance six rods wide on that street, where the house of Gorham Lancaster now stands.

The first interment was that of Mrs. Betsey Weeks, wife of Lemuel Weeks, Dec. 29, 1790, the grave being made in the midst of trees and stumps.

In 1803, the town voted "to fence the westerly graveyard with posts, joists, and boards, in the form of an open picketed fence." Probably this was not done, as Aug. 23, 1808, a vote appears "that there be a picketed fence in front, planed and painted; the residue a good and sufficient stone-wall, and to raise \$200 to defray the expense."

In 1813, a question as to the rights of the town in the premises having arisen, the following article was inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting:—

“To see what measures they will adopt relative to land used as a burying-ground on the west side of the river; the same being the property of Robert Miller.”

The subject was referred to John Cochran, Tolford Durham, and John Wilson, who reported “that, after consulting records and counsel, they are of opinion that the town has a good title to said burying-ground as a permanent place of deposit of the dead.”

Another appropriation of \$200 for fencing was made in 1817, and one of \$100 in 1829.

After Grove Cemetery was laid out, the ashes of most of those who had been buried in the former place were removed by their surviving kindred to the latter ground, and the old graveyard fell into a state of decay and dilapidation. Many of the stones were destroyed, the tombs became exposed to the action of the weather, cattle wandered at large among the graves, and several small buildings were erected within the original limits. In 1847, the town was very justly indicted for this neglect, but for several years the condition of the spot reflected disgrace upon a civilized community. After frequent discussions in public meetings, a vote was passed, March 18, 1850, “that W. G. Crosby, Town Agent, be a committee to have full power to do all things in relation to the old burying-ground that he shall deem for the interest of the town; either to convey the town’s right, or cause the bodies to be removed, or the ground to be fenced, or such part of it as he may think best.” Acting under this plenary authority, Mr. Crosby immediately took measures for exhuming all the remains, which was accomplished the following year; a portion of the expense being defrayed by the town. Many graves, however, were not discovered; and excavations between High and Union Streets frequently bring them to light.¹ In a few years, the spot which for over a half century was the principal resting-place of the departed, where

— “ the sons of men,
The youth in life’s green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man ”

were one by one gathered in, will be unknown and forgotten.

¹ As late as November, 1874, in excavating near the northerly corner of Union and Pearl Streets, three graves were found, in which but little remained. A coffin-plate was exhumed, bearing the inscription “James Gilbreth, aged 30,” with the Masonic square and compass. Mr. Gilbreth was a millwright, who lived at the Head of the Tide, and was buried with Masonic honors in 1820. Major Timothy Chase remembered attending his funeral. — *Journal*.

In 1830, certain refinements of sepulture, introduced by modern taste, now fast superseding the austere simplicity of the Puritan settlers of this country, being in opposition to what they regarded as superstitious observances, began to commend themselves to the people of Belfast, and the subject of a new place of burial received attention. At the town meeting of that year, a committee, consisting of David Whittier, Joel Hills, Arvida Hayford, Bohan P. Field, and Peter H. Smith, were appointed to select a suitable place for a graveyard near the village. They reported in favor of a field north of the tannery of David G. Ames, on the upper bridge road, containing three acres, and extending to the shore, and in 1834 it was purchased by the town. The location, however, was objectionable; and the following year, under the recommendation of Philip Morrill, Joseph Williamson, and Peter Rowe, a new committee, the town voted to sell the lot, and to purchase five acres for \$500, of Captain William Avery, on the Augusta road. This was the commencement of Grove Cemetery. Timothy Chase, Philip Morrill, Hiram O. Alden, N. M. Lowney, James White, Thomas Bartlett, and Frye Hall were authorized to lay out and fence the land, to sell lots, and to appropriate the proceeds for adorning the premises. It is believed that the first interment was that of the Rev. Alfred Johnson, in May, 1837. The lots were offered for sale at auction on the 7th of July, at a minimum price of one dollar. Not many were sold.

In 1865, an order for the enlargement of the cemetery was passed by the city government, by purchasing of Hon. W. P. Harriman about one acre and a half in the rear, for \$200; and of Sullivan Hicks, one acre and a quarter on the west side, for a like sum.

The office of Superintendent was created in 1866; and John Poor, the present incumbent, was appointed. His duties are to lay out and define lots, to direct the grading and the planting of trees. The compensation is five per cent on the sale of lots.

In addition to the cemeteries before described, there is one at the Head of the Tide, on land purchased by the town, of Robert B. Cochran, in 1825; one above City Point, on land purchased of James Gammans; one in the western part of the city, on the farm of Ephraim A. Pitcher; and one near Edward Perkins's, at Little River. In 1856, fifty dollars were appropriated to enclose the latter with a wall. The next year, Edward Perkins, John Robinson, and S. W. Blanchard were appointed superintendents of this grave-

yard, with authority to give certificates of lots, and to sell such as remained unsold, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the yard.

During the first half century of the town, the forms and ceremonies on funeral occasions were entirely different from those of modern times. It was before the day of rosewood, black walnut, and metallic caskets, or of hearses. The coffin was usually of pine, stained black; and a bier was the vehicle on which it was carried to the grave. At the funeral of an adult, there was a gathering of almost the entire adult population in the neighborhood. The religious services at the house of the deceased consisted of selection from the Scriptures and prayer; on rare occasions, there was singing and a brief discourse.¹ Those services completed, the coffin was taken from the house, placed on the bier,¹ and a pall thrown over it. The relatives of the deceased were then escorted by the master of ceremonies, hat in hand, to their positions in rear of the bier; until within a few years of this time, the master wore a sword and a cocked hat, such as were worn by military men in the days of the Revolution. Next after the relatives followed the friends and neighbors of the deceased, two and two; usually a long procession.²

At a signal from the master, always given by the waving of a white handkerchief, four of the bearers — there were always eight of them — took the bier on their shoulders, the other four taking their positions in front, in readiness to relieve the four bearing the bier, should they become weary under their burden; the pall-bearers — there were usually six — walked by the side of the bier, three on each side, taking hold of the hem of the pall. Arrived at the graveyard, the coffin was deposited in the grave, a few shovelfuls of earth were thrown upon it, — there was none of the modern formal parade then about “dust to dust, ashes to ashes,” &c., — the bereaved husband or father, in other cases the officiating clergyman, expressed to the bearers and pall-bearers thanks for the kindly service they had rendered, and the procession returned in the same order to the house. Arriving there, the relatives having passed in, the pall-bearers and bearers were invited by the master to a room where refreshments in the form of wine, and sometimes other kinds of liquor, were provided; all freely partook, and then separated. There was no excess; a simple glass

¹ John Haraden received three dollars, in 1813, “for making a funeral bier.” — *Town papers*.

² Crosby's Annals.

sufficed; there was no merriment, but every thing was conducted with the solemnity befitting the occasion.

This custom continued until a public sentiment adverse to the use of intoxicating liquors on any occasion was awakened, and then this came to be looked upon as "a custom more honored in the breach than the observance." In these days, it would be so in conflict with the conventionalities of society that it would hardly be tolerated. Let us not be too harsh in condemnation of our fathers in this particular. In the days when it was regarded as a proper, almost a religious duty, to drink "standing and in silence," to the "Memory of Washington" and to the "Heroes of the Revolution," it was but another phase of the same sentiment to drink to the memory of the departed friend and neighbor. At the funeral of a small child, no bier was used, and there were no pallbearers. A white handkerchief was tied around each end of the little coffin, and it was carried to the grave by four boys, a few years older than the deceased, two walking on each side, each taking hold of one side of the handkerchiefs. It was the uniform custom in those days to toll the bell — where there was one — at the funeral of an adult, while the funeral procession was on its way to the graveyard. The funeral of Andrew Leach, May 7, 1820, was the first at which the bell was tolled here;¹ and that of Joseph Williamson, Oct. 4, 1854, was the last one.

The first hearse was introduced in 1820: it cost \$125, and was used for thirty years. In 1821, \$50 was voted "for building a house twenty by twelve feet, to be divided into two compartments for the hearse and fire engine." It stood on Franklin Street, at the upper end of the custom-house lot, and was sold in 1853. In 1860, a new hearse house was erected in Grove Cemetery by John H. Lane. It was removed in 1872. A dead-house was built near its site in 1865. The hearse now used was purchased in 1868, for \$600.

Up to 1858, no official record of deaths was kept. An ordinance passed in March of that year required the sexton to report annually a list of all deaths, giving the name and age of the deceased, and the disease or immediate cause of the death; a requisition which has been since complied with.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths from First Settlement to 1797. — Record made by Rev. Mr. Price from 1797 to 1804. — Record of Deaths kept by Rev. Alfred Johnson from 1805 to 1814. — Additions from Town Records and Cemeteries. — Imperfect List of Deaths from 1815 to 1820. — Names of all Inhabitants who died between 1820 and 1874, inclusive, aged over Seventy Years, and also of many Prominent Citizens under that Age. — Obituary Notices. — Portrait and Autograph of Nathan Read. — Of Nathaniel Wilson.

THE first volume of the records of the First Congregational Church contains a record of deaths from Dec. 29, 1796, to April 22, 1804, made by the Rev. Ebenezer Price during his pastorate here. It is prefaced by the following note : —

Died in the town of Belfast, from its first settlement to Dec. 29, 1796 : —

Natural deaths: Persons of adult age	11
Children	15
Drowned: Men	4
Still-born children	4
	<hr/>
	34

The names are not given. Only seventeen can be supplied from the town records, from gravestones, and from other sources, as follows : —

- 1770, Dec. —. John Morrison and Thomas Steele, drowned on their return in a canoe from Fort Pownall.
- 1777, April 21. David Houston, drowned.
- 1780, Aug. 14. Mary, daughter Tolford Durham, aged 2 years.
- 1788, Aug. 10. Margaret, daughter James Patterson, aged 2 years.
- 1789, Aug. —. Abraham Clark, 1st.
- 1789, Oct. 5. Martha, daughter of Robert Patterson, aged 7 years.
- 1790, Jan. 1. Thomas Clark.

- 1790, Dec. 12. Elizabeth, wife of Lemuel Weeks.
 1791, March 25. Sarah, widow of Abraham Clark, 1st.
 1791, Oct. 16. Jenny, daughter of Jacob Ames.
 1792, Feb. 28. Jenny, wife of Jacob Ames.
 1793, Sept. 3. Nancy, daughter of Ephraim McKeen, aged 2 years.
 1794, Jan. 11. James Miller, 1st, aged 82 years; one of the first proprietors. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
 1794, Aug. 24. John, son of William Crooks, 10 days.
 1794, Nov. 8. Mrs. Esther Houston.
 1795, June 14. John Steele, of Londonderry, aged 84 years.¹

Mr. Price's record continues as follows:—

Record from Dec. 29, 1796.

- 1796, Dec. 28. Charles Reed, son of Thomas and Sally Reed, aged 8 years 1 month and 4 days.
 1797, Feb. 19. Nathaniel Patterson, son of Robert, 2d, and Jane Patterson, aged 3 years 9 months and 9 days.
 1797, March 27. William McLaughlin, aged about 90 years.
 1797, March 30. George Cochran, Jr., aged 16 years.
 April 20. Elizabeth Mitchell Wilson,² aged 4 years 2 months and 10 days.
 July 1.³ Mr. Nathaniel French, aged 50 years.
 1798, April 1. Ruth, consort of John Brown, Jr., aged 28. Also, their infant, on the 3d inst., aged 7 days.
 June 9. Martha Drew McKeen, consort of Isaac McKeen, in child-bed with twins.
 July 26. Jonathan Nesmith, aged 26 years and 23 days.
 Oct. 27. Widow Mary Miller, aged 75 years and 7 months.⁴
 1799, Jan. 1. John Cochran, aged 57.
 April 29. Warren Stephenson, infant son to Caleb and Jennet Stephenson, aged 10 days.
 July 30. Esther Bachelder, wife of Captain Benjamin Bachelder, aged 52 years 9 months and 22 days.

¹ One of the original proprietors.

² Daughter of Colonel Jonathan Wilson. — *Town records.*

³ Town records say August, 1799.

⁴ Inscription on gravestone says aged seventy-seven. She was the widow of James Miller.

- 1799, Sept. 30. Sally Reed, wife of Jonathan Reed, aged 46 years.
- 1800, March 8. Margaret Henry Cochran, widow, aged 85 years.
- April 4. Polly Gilmore, daughter of John and Peggy Gilmore, aged 3 years and 3 days.
- Feb. 26. Isaac Cochran, third son of the widow Annis Cochran and of the late John Cochran, killed at sea in an obstinate battle with the French, on the 26th of February, 1800, in the twenty-second year of his age.
- May 3. Wiggin Taylor, drowned in Belfast River, aged 32 years.
- Aug. 5. Died at sea, Captain Samuel Eells, aged 41 years.
- Aug. 27. James Covil, aged 6 years.
- Aug. 31. A child of Mr. Webber, aged 2 years.
- Sept. 3. A child of Ephraim McKeen, aged 18 months.
- Sept. 6. A daughter of Samuel and Lydia Eells, aged 20 months.
- Sept. 18. Benjamin Nesmith, aged 66 years.
- Sept. 20. John Eyers, aged 34 years.
- Sept. 24. Samuel McKeen, son of Ephraim and ——— McKeen, aged 5 years.
- Oct. 7. Martha Davis, daughter of Mrs. Ann West, aged 5 years and 6 months.
- Dec. 14. Elizabeth Gilmore, aged 21 years.¹
- 1801, April 12. John, the son of James and Martha Gray, aged 4 months.
- April 14. Peggy, daughter of Robert and Peggy Steele, aged 5 years 9 months.
- April 20. Rebekah, wife of John Cochran, 2d, aged 30 years.
- May 11. William, son of Robert and Martha Mitchell, aged 10 years.
- July 18. Infant child of Wiggins Merrill.
- July 31. Child of Jeremiah Crooks, 2 months old.
- Aug. 13. Infant child of William Morrill.
- Aug. 19. Infant child of Elijah Morrill.

¹ In addition to the above, the town records show the following: —

1800, May 7. Esther Hall.

May 10. William W., son of Robert Mitchell, aged 9 years.

Sept. 29. Sally, wife of Jonathan Reed.

- 1801, Aug. 22. Infant child of Jonathan Ferguson.
 Sept. 1. Infant son of Jonathan Basford.
 Dec. 22. Peggy, eldest daughter of Robert the second and Jane Patterson, aged 6 years and 6 months.
- 1802, Jan. 14. Elizabeth, wife of Starrett Patterson, aged 19 years.
 Jan. 26. Captain Thomas McKinley, aged 64.¹
 March 3. Deacon John Tuft, aged 78 years. (One of the original proprietors. See chapter on first settlement.)
 March 18. The widow Griswold Jameson, aged about 98 years.²
 March 20. Thomas Jordan, aged 55 years.
 April 17. Levi Jackson, Jr., aged 18 years.
 April 26. James Butler, aged 26 years.
 May 5. Sally, youngest daughter of Nathan Smith, aged 20 months.
 May 25. Sally, youngest daughter of Moses Varnum, aged 1 month.
 June 1. Drowned in Belfast River, Jason Webber, aged 21 years.
 June 2. Salomi Green Varnum, eldest daughter of Moses Varnum, aged 16 years.
 June 2. Emily, youngest daughter of Wiggins Merrill, aged 3 years.
 June 13. Joseph Clark, son of Abraham Clark, aged 20 years.
 June 20. Jacob Clark, son of Abraham Clark, aged 15 years.
 June 23. John, eldest son of Dr. John S. Osborn, aged 3½ years.
 June 28. Infant daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Wilson.
 July 6. Clarissa, daughter of John Huse, aged 3 years.
 July 9. Child of Mr. Stanley, aged 18 months.
 July 11. Amelia, daughter of Daniel Davis, aged 2 years.
 July 14. John, eldest son of Robert and Peggy Steele, aged 5½ years.

¹ Inscription in Head of the Tide graveyard gives his age 55.

² Inscription in east graveyard says: "In memory of Mrs. Grizzel Jameson, relict of the late Mr. Martin Jameson, of Pepperrellboro', who died March 18, 1802, aged 96." The wives of James and Nathaniel Patterson were her daughters.

- 1802, July 14. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Peggy Steele, aged 9 years.
- July 19. James, youngest son of Robert and Peggy Steele, aged 2 years.
- July 23. Sarah, daughter of Tolford and Jane Durham, aged 5½ years.
- July 28. Joshua Tolford, son of Tolford and Jane Durham, aged 3½ years.
- Aug. 17. Only daughter of Jeremiah Bean, aged 18 months.
- Aug. 8. Martha, wife of William Patterson, aged 59 years.
- Aug. 14. Peggy, daughter of Major Samuel and Sally Houston, aged 15 years.
- Sept. 6. Bohan Prentice, only son of John Merrill, aged 13 months.
- Sept. 19. Jonathan Nesmith, only son of the late Jonathan Nesmith, aged 3 years and 9 months.
- Sept. 28. Sewall, youngest son of John Brown, Jr., and Sarah his wife, aged 17 months.
- Oct. 5. Martin, second son of James and Jane Patterson, who died in the island of Martinico, in August last, aged 23 years.
- Oct. 13. Jonathan Peabody, only son of Jonathan Stevens, aged 14 months.
- Oct. 26. Robert Steele, aged 43 years.
- Oct. 30. Jeremiah, youngest son of Samuel Russell, aged 14 months.
- Nov. 7. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord, aged 20 years.
- Sept. 30. Ruth, wife of Jeremiah Hall, aged 23.
- Oct. 8. Infant child of Jeremiah and late Ruth Hall, 3 weeks.
- (The two last deaths not known till some time after.)
- Nov. 15. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Aaron Hadley, aged 22 months.
- Dec. 8. Captain Starrett Patterson, lost overboard in a snow-storm, on Nantucket Shoals, aged 29 years.
- Dec. 29. Levi Robinson, aged 24 years.

The last-recorded forty-one deaths¹ have been within the compass of the year now concluded.

BELFAST, Dec. 31, 1802.

Attest : EBENEZER PRICE, *Minister of Gospel.*

- 1803, Feb. 26. An infant son of Samuel Peirce, 3 weeks old.
 Feb. 27. Isaac, the son of Ephraim McKeen, aged 6 years.
 March 15. Esther, consort of James Gordon, aged 75 years.
 June —. Henry True, drowned in Belfast River, aged —.
 June 28. Mary, wife of James Mansur, aged 31 years.
 Sept. 24. Martha, wife of Benjamin Nesmith, aged 33 years.
 Sept. 27. Molly, wife of Jerome Stephenson, aged 62 years.
 Oct. 31. Oliver Hills, drowned on passage to Boston, aged —.
 Oct. 31. Margaret, wife of Oliver Hills, died on passage to Boston, aged 27 years.²
 1804, April 6. Robert, infant son of John and Peggy Gilmore, aged 4 days.
 April 21. Frederick, son of Thomas and Susanna Cunningham, aged 3½ years.

BELFAST, April 22, 1804. A record to this date.

Attest : EBEN. PRICE, *Clerk of the Church.*

From Town Records.

- 1804, Oct. 23. Catherine Tuft.
 1805, May 20. Lemuel Weeks, Esq.
 July 12. John A., son of John Huse, aged 3 years; drowned.

From Inscriptions in Cemeteries.

- 1803, July 7. Captain Jonathan Elwell, aged 63.
 1805, Jan. 12. Nathaniel Jameson, aged 8.
 July 9. Abigail Colburn, aged 3.

The following list of deaths, also contained in the first volume of Church Records, was made in part by Rev. Alfred Johnson :—

- 1805, Sept. —. Child of Solomon Hamilton.
 1806, March —. Child of Mr. Tuft.
 March —. Child of Captain Abner G. McKeen.

¹ In addition to above: Jenny, daughter of Robert Patterson, died July 9, aged 4 years. — *Town records.*

² See Chapter L. on Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.

- 1806, April —. (Margaret) child of Isaac Senter.
 Aug. 7. William R., infant child of William Beckett.
 Sept. 7. Of fever, Mr. Pettingill, from Newport, N. H.
 Oct. 5. Fever, Mr. Rice, from New Andover, middle age.
 Oct. 7. Killed, Mr. Patten, by the fall of a tree.
 Nov. 11. Of the fever, Ashel Goddard, aged 29 years.
- 1807, April —. George, son of George Hopkins, aged 5 years.
 March —. Son of Benjamin Ellenwood.
 Feb. —. Solon Stephenson, of a fever, aged 73.
 May —. Stephen Leavensaller, middle-aged.
 Feb. 7. Phebe Grinnell, aged 20 years, daughter of William Grinnell.
 Feb. 14. Simeon Grinnell, aged 14 years, son of William Grinnell.
 Elisha Brown.
 Wife and child of John Hodgdon.
 July 21. Theodore, child of John Russ, aged 1 year.
 Nov. —. Betsey Johnson, daughter of Daniel Johnson, aged 2 years.
 Dec. —. Sally Marble.
 Aug. —. Benjamin Covel, aged about 17, and Benjamin Webster, aged about 15, died both same day on board with Captain R. Patterson, on passage from the West Indies.
- 1808,¹ June —. Solomon Rice, of Charlemont, Mass., drowned in the bay.
 Aug. —. Child of Jonathan Thurston, still-born.
 Sept. —. Mr. John Evans, aged about 25 years.
 Oct. —. Widow Nichols.²
 Sept. 18. Chadbourn, child of Caleb Smith, aged 3 years.
 Nov. 1. Phebe, child of Solomon Hamilton, aged 6 years.
 Dec. 18. A child of Joseph Hinkson.
- 1809, —. A child of Captain James Poor.
 A child of Mr. Templeton.
 Nov. 1. Betsey, infant child of Solomon Hamilton.

¹ During this year, two citizens, Daniel McLaughlin and Nathan Smith, died abroad : the former in Savannah, and the latter in New Orleans. A gravestone in the cemetery at South Belfast records the death of Mercy Fletcher, Oct. 23, 1808, aged sixty-four years.

² Probably Mrs. Prudence Nichols.

- 1809, Nov. 28. Lieutenant James Gilmore, an old Revolutionary soldier.
- 1810.¹ The widow Mary Brown, aged about 90 years, old age.
 Lucinda Miller, aged 20 years, consumption.
 A child of Samuel W. Miller.
- May 8. Mr. Jonathan Ferguson, fever.
 Mr. William Patterson, fever.
 A child of Stetson West.
 A son of Mr. Abram Clark, aged 15 years, lock-jaw.
 A son of Mr. Simeon Taylor, aged 9 years, consumption.
 An infant child of Oakes Angier.
- June —. Mr. James Walls, drowned, aged 35 years.
 Mrs. Foster, wife of Nathan B. Foster, consumption.
 An infant child of Benjamin Davis.
 Mr. Nathan Smith, died at sea }
 Mr. Daniel McLaughlin², „ „ } during the last
 Captain Samuel Davis „ „ } year.
- Dec. —. Mrs. Spring, wife of Mr. Thaddeus Spring, aged 68, consumption.
 Mr. Dexter, a stranger, of a fever, aged 45.
- 1811, Jan. 12. John Ward Ricord, aged 19 years, suffocated in the cabin of the brig “Three Friends,” Captain Lymburner, by a pot of coal burning in the newly painted cabin.
- Jan. 15. Mrs. Jane McKeen, aged 75 years, quick consumption; wife of Deacon Samuel McKeen.
 Doctor Edward Cremer, in the Island of Jamaica, in August last.
- Feb. —. The two children of Isaac McKeen, aged 4 and 7 years, of the hydrocephalus.
 Harriet Lavinia, aged 5 years, daughter of John Angier, *quinsy*.
 Henry, aged 4 years, son of Captain Benjamin Young, *scalded*.

¹ From inscriptions in Grove Cemetery: —

1810, Sept. 25. Elizabeth Hall, 1 month.

1810, July 31. Susan Foster, aged 29.

² But see 1808.

- 1811, March 4. James Nesmith, Esq., aged 47 years.¹
Miss Esther Monroe, of Lexington, burnt by her
clothes taking fire, aged 18 years.
— Perry, of Wardsboro', Vt., of putrid fever,
aged 19 years.
- Sept. 29. Miss Eliza Sparhawk, of Boston, of fever, aged
22 years.
Child of Moses Whittaker.
- Nov. 15. Luther Wright, of Pepperrell, of bilious fever.
William Smith, son of Caleb Smith, died of the
small-pox, in Scotland, aged 22 years.
Otis Patterson, died in Boston in May, 1810, of
the nervous fever, aged 29 years.²
- 1812, Sept. 1. Mrs. Mehetabel Huse, wife of John Huse, con-
sumption, aged 39.
Widow Elwell.
- Nov. 6. Mary Ann, child of John Moor, aged 5
years.
Mrs. Kimball, wife of Captain Solomon Kimball.
- Dec. 31. Child of Jonathan Pitcher.
- 1812.³ Child of Oakes Angier.
- April 4. Child of William Crosby, Esq.⁴
Old Mr. James Gordon, by a fall from a horse,
aged 86.
- March 30. Esther Davis, aged 25 years.
Patty Stanley, aged 15 years.

¹ He was one of the most prominent and worthy members of this little community, and his death was deeply deplored. He had been for many years the only Notary Public, and was emphatically the magistrate of the place; the one before whom all actions within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace were brought. He possessed in a remarkable degree the confidence of the entire community, and his decisions were almost uniformly acquiesced in. He was the first one who opened a store in town for the sale of merchandise. He was for several years postmaster, and was succeeded by Thomas Whittier, Esq. He was the father of James Nesmith, of the old firm of Nesmith & Leeds, formerly doing an extensive business in New York, well known to our merchants and ship-owners of twenty years ago. — *Crosby's Annals*.

² He studied law with Judge Crosby, had just been admitted to the bar, and visited Boston to purchase a law library.

³ Additional (from town records): —

1812, Jan. 7. Gilman, son of Samuel Dillaway, aged 6 years.

Jan. 15. Anna, wife of Samuel Dillaway.

March 18. Charles H., infant son of John Moor, aged 1 year.

⁴ Town records say: April 4, 1813, Ann Field Crosby, aged 6 months.

- 1812, Nov. 4. Benjamin Poor, Esq., aged 53¹ years. He came from Andover, and settled at Poor's Mills.
Child of Thomas Houston, aged 8 years.
- 1813, Oct. —. Two children of Bohan P. Field, Esq., aged 19 months and 14 days.²
Wife of Abner G. McKeen.
- June —. Ezekiel Peirce.
Widow of Solon Stephenson, aged 74 (or 84) years.
- Nov. 4. Child of Nathan Swan (Benjamin P., aged 9 months).
- Nov. 25. John West, son of Stetson West, aged 17 years.
Mr. Bragdon, of the U. S. army, of a fever.
- Dec. —. John Hartshorn.
(The record³ of Mr. Johnson ends here.)

The following imperfect list of deaths from 1815 to 1819, inclusive, is compiled from the town records, and from gravestone inscriptions :—

- 1815, March 25. At Gibraltar, Captain John Lymburner, aged 42.
- March 25. Alice Searle, aged 29 years.
- April 5. Mrs. Maria A., wife of William White.
- April 10. In Seasmont, Thomas Whittier, postmaster of Belfast from 1810 to 1813, and representative to the Legislature from here in 1807, 1810, and 1811, aged 54 years.
- April 25. Martha, daughter of Robert Steele, aged 24 years.
- June 16. George, infant son of Luther Gannett.
- July 27. Robert Moore.
William Lowney, aged 76 years, a native of Ireland. He came here from Monmouth, and was a schoolmaster. He was educated at Dublin University.

¹ Inscription on gravestone gives his age as fifty-two, and the date Aug. 30.

² Town records say: Oct. 1, 1813, Abigail Eleanor Field, b. March 2, 1812. Oct. 7, 1813, Ebenezer Wright Field, b. Sept. 23, 1813.

³ From inscriptions in cemetery :—

1813, Dec. 26. Elizabeth McFarland, aged 38.

Sept. 15. Martha Houston, aged 7 years.

- 1816, March 10. James, son of James Patterson, aged 29 years.
 Aug. 15. Thomas P., son of Joseph Hoit, aged 2 years.
 Sept. 1. Judith, daughter of Zenas Stephenson, aged 1 year.
 Dec. Francis Anderson, merchant, aged 39 years.
 Benjamin Palmer, a merchant here since 1804, aged about 45 years. He was a native of Bremen, and resided in Camden before coming here. Charles Palmer is his son.
- 1817, April 4. Patrick Gilbreth, aged 78 years.
 19. Margaret, twin child of Francis Stephenson.
 May 13. John Brown, one of the proprietors, aged 86 years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
 July 5. Catherine A., daughter of Elijah Torrey, aged 1 year.
- 1818, July 11. Sarah M., infant of Manasseh Sleeper.
 Aug. 7. Samuel, infant of Samuel Spring.
 Dec. 13. Lemuel Gilbert, aged 28 years.
- 1819, Feb. 8. Samuel Houston, one of the first proprietors, aged 92 years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
 19. Dr. Charles Hall, aged about 40 years. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)
 May —. Julia, infant child of Samuel Burkmar.
 July 26. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Jonas Emery, aged 22 years.

The following list comprises the names of all inhabitants over the age of seventy years, who died between 1820 and 1874, inclusive, as shown by the town records, by newspapers, and by inscriptions in the cemeteries, and also of many prominent citizens under that age, whose deaths occurred during the same period : —

- 1820, May 7. Andrew Leach, aged 67 years. He was born in Glencoe, Scotland, Feb. 8, 1753, and came here to reside in 1805. The building at the corner of Church and Market Streets, known as the Leach house, was erected by him, and for several years occupied as his store and dwelling. One of his daughters married Hon. John Wilson, and another George Watson. Andrew Leach, late of Searsport, was his son.

- 1820, Sept. 7. Widow Knowlton, aged 70 years.
- Sept. 20. John Huse, aged 49 years. He came here to reside in 1800. He was a house carpenter by trade, and held various public offices. From 1815 to his decease, he kept a hotel at the corner of Main and High Streets. He was a man of commanding presence, of rather brusque manner, of quick wit, and was a general favorite.¹
- Sept. —. Jerome Stephenson, aged 82 years, one of the first selectmen after the Revolution. For some length of time he kept a tavern on the eastern side of the river.
- Dec. 28. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Alexander Clark, aged 76 years.
- 1821, Jan. 11. Widow Anna McCrillis, aged 71 years.
- May 1. At sea, on board brig "Rambler," on the passage from Havana Capt. Phineas Kellam, merchant, of the firm of Kellam & Ryan.
- July 25. Laughlin McDonald, a native of Scotland. His age, not definitely ascertained, was supposed by many circumstances related by him to have exceeded one hundred years.² He remembered to have seen the Duke of Marlborough, who died ninety-nine years before him. He entered the British army when a boy, and belonged to the Scotch regiment, which Lord Loudon, in 1757, attempted to billet upon Boston, and which the next year participated in the capture of Louisburg. He was near Wolfe, when he fell at the memorable

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Mr. White gives his age as one hundred and ten, "being the lowest estimate made by his relatives." But Mrs. Tolford Durham insisted that it was much less. Quaint old Thomas Fuller illustrated the proverbial tendency of persons of advanced years to add to them, when he said, "Many old men set the clock of their age forward when past seventy." This was the case with McDonald. "The age of an individual is a fact," says Thoms's Canon on Centenarianism, "and like other facts to be proved, not inferred; to be established by evidence, not accepted on the mere assertion of the individual or the belief of his friends; not deduced from his physical condition, if living, or from his autopsy, if dead; but proved by the register of his birth or baptism, or some other authentic record; and, in proportion as the age claimed is exceptionally extreme, ought the proof of it to be exceptionally strong, clear, and irrefragable."

battle of Quebec. Soon after the erection of Fort Pownall, he came to Bucksport, and thence to Belfast. He possessed a strong mind and a vigorous constitution.

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|------------|-----|--|
| 1821, Dec. | 2. | Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 84 years. |
| Dec. | 13. | Paul Giles, aged 42 years. (See Chapter L. on Shipwrecks.) |
| 1822, Aug. | 30. | Benjamin Whittier, aged 39 years, postmaster and town clerk. He was a son of Thomas Whittier. |
| Dec. | 1. | Colonel Thomas Cunningham, aged 43 years, a native of Peterboro,' N. H. He removed here in 1803, and was the landlord of Cunningham's Hotel. He held various military positions, and was a deputy under several successive sheriffs. |
| Dec. | 1. | George Cochran, aged 85 years. |
| 1823, Oct. | 25. | John Durham, aged 74 years, son of John Durham, one of the original proprietors. He became the owner of lot No. 36, on which a portion of the business part of the city is built, and in 1780 occupied a log house in the rear of where McClintock's tenements on High Street stand. |
| 1824, Feb. | 11. | Captain Solomon Kimball, aged 73 years. |
| Feb. | 18. | James Patterson, aged 80 years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.) |
| April | 17. | Jonathan Clark, aged 78 years. |
| May | 3. | Robert Houston, aged 61 years, a well-known land surveyor, and son of Samuel Houston, one of the first proprietors. |
| May | 19. | In Montville, John Moor, formerly a resident here, aged about 50 years. |
| May | 19. | Susan Sturtevant, aged 84 years. |
| Nov. | 9. | Zaccheus Porter, aged 44 years. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.) |
| 1825, July | 24. | Dr. Herman Abbot, aged 42 years. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.) |
| July | 28. | Elijah Torrey, aged 49 years. |
| Nov. | 12. | Nathaniel Patterson, aged 79 years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.) |

- 1826, April 12. Widow Agnes Robertson, aged 86.
 Sept. —. In Montville, Benjamin Joy, formerly a resident here.
- 1827, Feb. —. John H. Conner, merchant, aged 42. He came here from Sandwich, N. H.
- March 15. William Cunningham, aged 92.
- March 16. Samuel Cunningham, aged 89. He was born in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1738, and when young removed to Peterboro', N. H., where he resided until he came to Belfast. He commanded a company in the battle of Bennington. After peace, he repeatedly represented Peterboro' in the Legislature. He was a man of pure life and candid temper.
- May 23. Captain Robert Miller, aged 66, son of James Miller, one of the original proprietors. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
- June 21. Mary Miller, aged 71.
- Sept. 29. Mrs. Jane G. Covell, aged about 90.
- Nov. 28. John Burgess, aged 93 years. He removed to this section in 1784, with his wife, three sons, and two daughters. Forty-eight grand-children, one hundred and twenty-one great-grandchildren, and four of the fifth generation survived him.
- Dec. 30. Jonathan Quimby, who came here in 1804, from Lebanon, N. H., aged 62. He was the father of Daniel, William, Jonathan T., and Phineas P. Quimby, and of Mrs. John Wales and Mrs. Job White.
- 1828, May 16. William Patterson, aged 79, one of the original proprietors. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
- Aug. 24. George Hopkins, aged 58.
- Sept. —. Elisha Clark, aged 83. With his brothers Abraham and Ichabod, he came here about 1790.
- Nov. —. Mrs. Ann W. Miller, wife of Joseph Miller, aged 73.
- Dec. 30. Bartholomew Flowers, aged 93.
- 1829, Jan. 14. Mrs. Sarah West, aged 83 years, leaving about one hundred descendants.

- 1829, Jan. 20. Rev. Nathaniel Wales, aged 36 years. (See Chapter XVIII. on Ecclesiastical History.)
- Feb. —. In Litchfield, N. H., Mrs. Mary Davidson, aged 81 years, wife of John Davidson, one of the first settlers here.
- Feb. 23. In Brooks, Captain Daniel Clary, aged 63 years. He came from Gorham, about 1794; and settled at what is now City Point, which for many years was called Clary's Point.
- April 30. Mrs. Lucy Ryan, wife of John Ryan, aged 81 years.
- May 28. William Jeffrey Read, eldest son of Hon. Nathan Read, aged 29 years, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1823, and an attorney-at-law in Eastport. He possessed brilliant talents, and a deep, thorough, and investigating mind.
- Sept. 17. Dr. William Poor, aged 55. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)
- Oct. 9. Robert Patterson, aged 87 years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

Nov. 18. John Angier, merchant, aged 51 years. He was a native of Bridgewater, Mass., and came here in 1802. "In 1804, he married, and purchased of Paul Giles the house on High Street, opposite the westerly end of Phoenix Row, which he occupied during his life, and which his widow occupied after his decease. In the same year, he built a wooden store, which was burnt in 1823, on the site of the brick store now occupied by his son, and which he occupied to the date of his decease. He was one among the many originals we had among us in the early part of the century, such as are always to be met with in a newly settled country. He was an impulsive man, thoroughly independent in word and action, no time-server, no hypocrite, not always as particular in his choice of language as comports with a refined taste, but with a heart as full of kindness as ever throbbed. Ardent in his attachments, he was, as is usual with men of his temperament, equally ardent in his aversions."

- 1830, Feb. 4. Joseph P. Ladd, merchant, aged 48 years. He came from Epping, N. H.
- Feb. 10. Mrs. Annis Cochran, aged 82 years, widow of John Cochran, who died in 1799.

- 1830, Dec. —. Captain Robert Patterson, 4th, aged 54 years.
(See Chapter L. on Shipwrecks.)
- 1831, Feb. 13. Dr John S. Osborn, aged 60 years. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)
- March 1. Captain John Williams, formerly of Islesboro'.
- June 17. William White, aged 48 years. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- July 27. Mrs. — Pierce, widow of Ezekiel Pierce, aged 75 years.
- 1832, Jan. 16. Mrs. Mary Williamson, aged 73 years, widow of Captain George Williamson, formerly of Amherst, Mass.
- Feb. 16. Roderick McDonald, aged about 75 years.
- Feb. 23. Major Daniel Murray, aged 80 years, formerly an officer in the British army.
- April 15. Captain William Furber, aged 54 years.
- April 26. Mrs. —, widow of Thomas Burkmar, aged 96.
- May 1. John Merriam, aged 55 years. He came from near Portland. For several years he resided on the farm now owned by Harrison Hayford, which he sold to Simon Watson in 1806, for \$1,700. He was representative to the Legislature in 1817, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions from 1820 to 1826, and repeatedly one of the selectmen.
- July 12. Major William Cunningham, the oldest inhabitant, aged 93 years. He came here from Edgecomb, and for many years was a well-known trader at the Upper Bridge.
- 1833, Feb. 24. Samuel Spring, aged about 45. He came with his father, Thaddeus Spring, from Waltham, Mass., about 1800.
- April 13. Colonel Jonathan Wilson, aged 67. He was drowned in Eastport Harbor, while attempting to cross from Carlow's Island bridge, which he had been building for the proprietors. His body was found floating in the water, being buoyed up by a heavy cloak. Captain David Green, his son-in-law, who accompanied him, was rescued in an exhausted condition. Colonel Wilson was born in Chester, N. H., in 1762, and came here soon after the Revolution. He was one of the selectmen in 1790, and held the office several years. From 1800 to

- 1814, he was town clerk. He was the first representative of the town to the General Court of Massachusetts, having been chosen in 1802. It was mainly his persevering enterprise that secured the erection of the East Bridge, in 1806. His name heads the list of corporators, and he was the first toll-gatherer. He was highly esteemed in every walk in life. Nathaniel Wilson and Jonathan Dayton Wilson were his sons. Mrs. David Green, now of San Francisco, is the last survivor of his children.
- 1833, April 23. Mrs. Eunice Kingman, wife of Walter Hatch, aged 72.
- May 9. Benjamin Eells, aged 49.
- 1834, Aug. 1. Lewis Bean, father of Joseph and Lewis Bean, aged 55. He was a native of York, and with his brother Josiah came here about 1809, and commenced the manufacture of hats in the old Babel. Three years afterwards, he erected a wooden building on the opposite side of the street, which he occupied until near the close of his life.
- Aug. 5. Captain Hutson Bishop, aged 42. He built the brick house on Church Street, now owned by Ex-Governor Anderson.
- Sept. 29. Josiah Porter, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 76.
- Oct. 25. Hon. Abial Wood, of Wiscasset, one of the State Bank Commissioners, died at the Eagle Hotel while on an official visit, aged 62.
- Oct. 30. Mrs. Mary Ulmer, widow of General George Ulmer, of Lincolnville, aged 72.
- Dec. 8. In Searsmont, Ansel Lothrop, a former resident here, aged 54.
- 1835, Jan. 9. Major Samuel Houston, Jr., aged 81, son of Samuel Houston, who died in 1819. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of Washington's Life Guard.
- March 9. David Goddard, aged 42.
- March 21. Reuben Kimball, aged about 65.
- June 30. Captain Nathan Swan, aged 52. He came here about 1810, and resided for several years at Poor's Mills. In 1814, when the town was invested by the British, he commanded a militia company here, the members of which were in actual service long enough to be entitled to bounty land, under

the act of 1855. For several years he was a deputy sheriff. The bakery that stood near the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which the great fire of 1865 destroyed, was established by him. Captain Benjamin P. Swan, of Natchez, Miss., and William B. Swan, of Belfast, are his sons.

1835, Nov. 10. Leonard Crosby, aged 70.

1836, Jan. 11. Jonathan White, aged 69, a native of Chester, N. H., and brother of Robert and James White. He came here to reside in 1795, having purchased the lot on Northport Avenue, now known as the Pickard Place, where, in 1800, he built the house which is still standing, and which he occupied during the remainder of his life. His wife was the daughter of James Patterson, one of the earliest settlers.

March 8. Simon Watson, aged 74. He formerly kept a tavern which was situated on the farm now owned by Harrison Hayford.

May 11. Mrs. Lucy Town, widow of Benjamin Town, of Methuen, Mass., aged 81.

May —. In Calais, Otis Patterson, aged 28, recently of Belfast.

May 18. Captain William Avery, a native of Preston, Conn., aged 51. He was formerly a shipmaster, and came here about 1813. For twenty years he was a successful merchant, being in partnership during a portion of the time with James P. White, under the firm name of Avery & White.

Sept. 16. Thomas Whittier, aged 61.

Sept. 29. Benjamin Davis, aged 77.

Nov. 14. Deacon Tolford Durham, aged 92, one of the earliest inhabitants. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

1837, Jan. 12. Rev. Alfred Johnson, aged 70. (See Chapter XVIII. on Ecclesiastical History.)

March 6. Mrs. Hannah Leach, widow of Andrew Leach, aged 79.

Sept. 7. Isaac Flagg, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 92.

Oct. 2. Joseph Barnes, aged 93.

Nov. 12. Mrs. Sarah Derby, formerly of York, aged 86.

- 1838, March 3. Caleb Heath, father of Solyman Heath, Esq., aged 70.
- April 6. Mrs. Sarah Cross Johnson, widow of Rev. Alfred Johnson, aged 72. She was a daughter of General Ralph Cross, of Newburyport.
- May 3. Asa Edmunds, aged 81. He came here from Connecticut, about 1805. He was by profession a schoolmaster, and for many years well known as "Master Edmunds." He participated in the Revolution, and was one of the picked men who, under Major Barton, in July, 1777, captured General Prescott of the British army. He was Chairman of our Board of Selectmen when the British invested the town during the war of 1812. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, he was the first treasurer of the Belfast Lodge. His portrait adorns the Masonic Hall.
- Oct. 7. In Alfred, Andrew Derby, for many years a trader here, aged 63.
- Oct. 9. In Portsmouth, N. H., Samuel Jackson, Jr., merchant of this town, aged 38.
- Oct. 26. Mrs. Mary Patterson, widow of William Patterson, 2d, aged 92. They were the first couple married in town. She was a daughter of John Mitchell.
- 1839, Jan. 31. In Brooks, Alexander Clark, aged 95, one of the early settlers of Belfast, a selectman in 1777, and town clerk from 1791 to 1800. He lived here over half a century.
- March 18. Mrs. Sarah Houston, widow of Samuel Houston, aged 78.
- April 15. Mrs. Hannah Hodgdon, formerly of Northport, aged 73.
- May —. In Perrysville, Pa., James Miller, formerly of Belfast, and son of the original proprietor of the same name, aged 82.
- Sept. 28. William Moody, aged 64. He was born in Byfield, Mass., in 1775; was married in York, Me., in 1802; and came here to reside in January, 1803. He was educated a merchant, and for a while after he came here was in trade; but in

1813 he became the agent of Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott, of Boston, proprietors of large tracts of land in this vicinity, succeeding in office the late Phineas Ashmun, Esq., of Brooks. He continued to be the agent of the proprietors until the close of his life. He occupied at one time the dwelling-house which stood on Front Street, opposite the site of the Belfast Foundery, which was burnt in the fire of 1865; at the time he occupied it, the garden in front of the house extended to the shore. From 1817 to 1825, he lived in the Lymburner house on High Street, from which he removed to that on Church Street, afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, General J. W. Webster. He was an honest man, social and kindly in his intercourse with friends and neighbors, liberal in his religious views, but exceedingly tenacious of his own opinions. No better testimonial to his integrity and fidelity in the discharge of duty can be found than the inscription on the monument erected to his memory in Grove Cemetery: "William Moody. For 26 years the confidential agent of the proprietors of the adjoining country. This monument is erected by David Sears, of Boston, 1840, in honor of his virtues and in gratitude for his services."¹

1839, Oct. —. Mrs. Hannah Ann Anderson, widow of John Anderson, of Wiscasset, aged 70.

Oct. 30. John Cochran, the last surviving original proprietor, aged 90, and one of the Boston Tea-party of 1773. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

Dec. 7. John Sawyer, a native of Portland, and one of the landlords of the American House, aged 32.

1840, May —. Colonel Moses Woods, who had traded at the Head of the Tide since 1833, aged about 41. He was the father of William M. Woods.

July 30. Robert White, aged 70, a brother of Jonathan White, and a half-brother of James and William White. He came here in 1797, and occupied until his decease the farm where his son William B. now lives. At the time he purchased it, there was a log house on the premises, in which he commenced house-keeping, and in which his son, Hon. James P. White, was born. In 1803, he erected a two-story house, which is still standing. All his

¹ Crosby's Annals.

children now living reside here. At one time, they all, seven in number, resided with their respective families on the same street.

- 1840, Aug. 15. Deacon Thomas Prince, aged 90.
- 1841, Jan. 3. Walter Hatch, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 82.
- Jan. 7. Harry Soddergreen, a native of Sweden, aged 90.
- Jan. 24. At Sierra Leone, Africa, on board United States schooner "Grampus," Past Midshipman Albert S. Whittier, son of Captain David Whittier, aged 22.
- Jan. 28. John Pace, aged 94.
- Feb. —. Mrs. Anna Clark, widow of Abraham Clark, aged 80.
- April 10. Mrs. Hannah Burgess, wife of Captain John Burgess, aged 74.
- April 15. Robert Rowe, formerly of Standish, aged 72.
- June 25. On the passage from Havana to New York, Sheridan F. Bates, principal of Belfast Academy in 1839-40, aged 25.
- Sept. 24. Charles Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 87.
- Sept. 25. Thomas Houston, son of Samuel Houston, aged 70.
- Nov. 21. Mrs. Abigail Banks, wife of Deacon John Banks, aged 71.
- 1842, March —. In Washington, D. C., Samuel Upton, formerly a resident here, aged 58.
- April 10. Peter H. Smith, for many years a well-known merchant, aged 53.
- April 15. Widow Mary Shirley, aged 70.
- July 26. Joseph Miller, aged 86. He was a native of Peterborough, N. H., to which town Samuel Miller, his father, removed from Londonderry. The father was son of Alexander Miller, and cousin of James Miller, one of the first settlers of Belfast. Joseph Miller was born in 1756. He married Ann Wire, of Peterborough, removed to Sharon, and thence in 1800 to Belfast, where he bought and occupied the farm now owned by his grandson, Wales L. Miller. Samuel W. and Joseph Miller, both of whom lived and died here, were his sons.

- 1842, Aug. 1. In Bangor, Henry Cargill, formerly a trader here, aged 43.
- Aug. 1. In Pine Township, Pa., Elizabeth Miller, widow of James Miller, formerly of Belfast, aged 76. She was a daughter of Benjamin Nesmith.
- Aug. 13. Mrs. Mary Patterson, widow of Adam Patterson, formerly of Northport, aged 96.
- Sept. 30. Samuel French, aged 59. He came here in 1811, from Gloucester, Mass., and worked at his trade as a housewright until 1823, when he formed a copartnership in mercantile business with John Haraden. Their store was first at the head of what is now Swan & Co.'s Wharf. Mr. French subsequently occupied the store afterwards owned by J. W. Frederick & Co., which was burnt in the great fire of 1873. He was a quiet, unassuming, and much respected citizen.
- Oct. 18. Mrs. Susannah Cunningham, aged 86, widow of Samuel Cunningham, formerly of Peterboro', N. H.
- Dec. 4. Jonathan Towle Quimby, a native of Lebanon, N. H., aged 43.
- Dec. 5. William Grinnell, aged 79. He came here from Block Island, about 1806.
- 1843, March 13. Bohan P. Field, the earliest lawyer here, aged 68. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- April 23. Mrs. ——— Reed, wife of Thomas Reed, aged 74.
- May 23. Mrs. Abigail Robinson, wife of George Robinson, aged 76.
- May 14. Mrs. Hannah Patterson, aged 99, widow of Nathaniel Patterson.
- June 3. Mrs. Eunice H. Edmunds, widow of Asa Edmunds, aged 87.
- June 6. Alvan Edmunds, son of Asa Edmunds, aged 63.
- Aug. 11. David Miller, of Northport, aged 84. He was son of James Miller, one of the first settlers here.
- Aug. 19. In Eastport, Captain John Doyle, a packet master between here and that town, aged 35.

- 1843, Dec. 5. In Boston, Mayo Hazeltine, aged 38. He came here in 1827, and for several years was a prominent and successful merchant.
- Dec. 15. Captain John Burgess, aged 84.
- 1844, Jan. 13. In Boston, William Biglow, aged 70, for many years master of the village school here. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a classmate of Judge Crosby.
- Feb. 16. Zenas Stephenson, aged 78.
- Feb. 21. Mrs. Rhoda Hall, formerly of Exeter, N. H., aged 74.
- March 4. Samuel Tuft, aged 87.
- March 13. Mrs. Thankful Smith, widow of Charles Smith, aged 81.
- March 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, aged 71.
- April 3. Bailey Peirce, aged 57. He was landlord of the Eagle Hotel from 1833 to 1838, clerk of the courts in 1838, during the first administration of Governor Kent, and afterwards engaged in trade.
- April —. In Boston, Captain Joshua Elwell, for many years a resident here, aged about 63.
- April 23. Captain William Barnes, a well-known shipmaster and merchant, aged 49.
- May 23. Deacon John Banks, aged 73.
- Dec. 7. Norman E. Roberts, aged 36, a native of Connecticut, and Deputy Collector of the customs.
- Dec. 20. Samuel Jackson, aged 66, one of the earliest innholders here. For many years he was a deacon of the Unitarian Church.
- 1845, Jan. 1. Mrs. Margaret Steele, widow of Robert Steele, formerly of Londonderry, N. H., aged 83.
- Jan. 19. Mrs. Martha Gilbreth, widow of Patrick Gilbreth, aged 88.
- Feb. 26. In Hallowell, Me., Samuel A. Gordon, for several years a trader here, aged 35.
- April 11. Nathan B. Foster, formerly a surveyor and schoolmaster, aged about 68.
- April 16. In Searsport, Deacon John Gilmore, an early settler here, aged 84.
- April 27. Mrs. Abigail Hartshorn, wife of Benjamin Hartshorn, aged 77.

- 1845, Aug. 14. Mrs. Susan McFarland, wife of Captain Ephraim McFarland, aged about 70.
- Oct. —. Lemuel Dillingham, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 89.
- Nov. —. Mrs. Anna Atkinson, widow of Amos Atkinson, of Newbury, Mass., aged 83.
- Dec. —9. In Boston, Mrs. Tameson Whittier, widow of Thomas Whittier, formerly of Belfast, aged 76.
- 1846, Jan. 15. In Frankfort, Ebenezer Colburn, of Belfast, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 85. He came here about 1800.
- Feb. 12. Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, widow of Colonel Jonathan Wilson, and a daughter of John Mitchell.
- March 12. Mrs. Lydia Patterson, aged 88.
- April 18. Lydia Flowers, aged 71.
- Aug. 26. In Athens, Me., Ziba Hall, recently a resident here, aged 78.
- Sept. 13. In Boston, Archer H. Townley, late of Belfast, aged 34.
- Dec. 13. Jacob McDonald, aged 72.
- 1847, Feb. 16. In Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Emma Jones Hubbard, wife of Dr. Thaddeus Hubbard, of Belfast, aged 70.
- March 19. In Salem, Me., Robert Patterson, 2d, aged 76, recently of Belfast.
- April 10. Gardiner Brooks, aged 41.
- April 25. Widow Mary Smith, formerly of Ipswich, Mass., aged 93.
- Aug. 17. Rev. Marcus A. H. Niles, pastor of the Unitarian society, aged 41. (See Chapter XVII. on Ecclesiastical History.)
- Aug. 21. Peter Rowe, a native of Standish, and for twenty years a trader here. He built the house at the corner of Main and Church Streets, where Hayford's Block now stands. He was representative to the Legislature in 1830 and 1831, and repeatedly filled the position of selectman.
- Sept. 27. In New Orleans, Captain James G. Patterson, master of brig "Julia and Helen," aged 32.

1848, Feb. —. Mrs. Abigail Darrow, formerly of York, aged 87.

March 4. Herbert R. Sargent, aged 43.

June 11. John Maddocks, a native of Nobleboro', aged 79.

June 19. Captain Paoli Hewes, for many years a well-known packet-master between here and Eastport, aged 80.

June 22. Ephraim McKeen, aged 82. He was a native of Londonderry, and came here about 1795.

June 27. Albert T. Nickerson, merchant, and son of Salathiel Nickerson, aged 34. He graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1836.

June 28. Manasseh Sleeper, aged 68. He was born in Poplin, N. H., and came to this State in 1802, residing for a while in Bath, where he taught school for two or more years. In 1814 he came here to reside, having married a daughter of one of our earliest settlers, Thomas Whittier, Esq., the first landlord of the Whittier Tavern. Mr. Sleeper was for some time landlord of the old Whittier Tavern, and afterwards of the Huse Tavern. He opened the last-named to the public on the 4th of July, 1820, raised a sign bearing the coat-of-arms of the new State, and gave to the house the name of the Maine Hotel; a name by which it was ever afterwards known. When he left the hotel, he removed to the house which he built in 1818, at the junction of Church and Spring Streets, now occupied by Dr. Flanders. It was the second house built on Church Street, the first being the one now occupied by Edwin Salmond. He continued to reside there until his decease. He was often elected to important municipal offices. In the memorable "small-pox year," he was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. The onerous and delicate duties devolved on him in that season of excited public feeling were performed independently and fearlessly, but to the acceptance of the community at large. He was one of the founders of Belfast Lodge of Masons, which was chartered in 1816; was its first Master, and delivered the first public address before it on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, 1823. After leaving the hotel, he devoted the larger portion of his time to surveying land, the duties of notary public and justice of the peace, until the almost exclusive jurisdiction of criminal offences committed within the town was conceded to him; he became in fact the Police Court of the village. When the law creating town courts was enacted,

he was appointed by the governor to the office of Judge of the Town Court of Belfast. Although not possessing any legal education beyond that acquired in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate, his decisions in cases pending before him were almost uniformly in unison with the law involved. Appeals from his decisions were not infrequent, but the instances were rare in which those decisions were not sustained in the higher court. He was called in his declining years to bear a heavy burden of physical and mental infirmity, but bore it patiently and resignedly to the end. He left four sons and two daughters, all of whom save one, the wife of the late Hon. James White, are still living.¹

1848, July 9. Hon. John Wilson, aged 71. (See chapter on lawyers.)

July 11. Samuel W. Miller, aged 63, son of Joseph Miller, who died in 1842, and father of Samuel F., Stephen W., Charles H., Wales L., and the late George A. and Justus G. Miller.

Aug. 28. George U. Russ, son of John Russ, and a merchant at City Point, aged 47.

1849, Jan. 20. Hon. Nathan Read, aged 89 years and 6 months. He was a native of Warren, Mass. His ancestors emigrated to America from England, about 1632. His father, Major Reuben Read, was an officer in the Revolution, during which, in 1777, at the age of nineteen, the son entered Harvard College. His parents were desirous that he should qualify himself for the ministry, and he gave attention to studies in that direction. He acquired a good knowledge of Hebrew, and gave an oration in that language at a public exhibition. He graduated in 1781, having the valedictory address and distinction as a scholar. For two years, he taught school in Beverly and Salem, when he was elected a tutor in Harvard College, where he continued until 1787. He then studied medicine for a year, and afterwards opened an apothecary store in Salem. While engaged in the latter pursuits, he devoted himself more or less to the mechanic arts, which indeed held a higher place in his mind than his medical studies or merchandise. It is claimed that about this time (1788-89) he invented the necessary machinery to adapt Watt's steam-engine to boat and land carriages, with the avowed and special purpose of

¹ Crosby's Annals.

applying it to both of those objects. He constructed models of a steamboat and locomotive, substantially upon the principles which afterwards gave Fulton and Stephenson their success. In 1795, having removed to a farm in Danvers, he was concerned in an iron factory, and invented and put in operation a nail machine, since extensively used for cutting and heading nails at one operation, for which he obtained letters patent. While residing in Danvers, he twice represented the Essex District in Congress, being a member in 1801, during the severe contest for the Presidency between Jefferson and Burr. In 1802, he was appointed a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex. Attracted by the glowing accounts, then rife in Massachusetts, of "Down East," the beauty of its scenery, the wealth of its forests, and the fertility of its soil, he came to Belfast on a tour of observation in the fall of 1805, and was so favorably impressed that he made a large investment, for those days, in land, purchasing at that time and the year following harbor lots from No. 45 to No. 48 inclusive, lying on Northport Avenue, and containing four hundred acres. In 1807, he came here with his family to reside. Two years after, he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hancock, a position which he occupied until the jurisdiction was transferred to another tribunal. On his farm here, Judge Read spent the remainder of his days, giving most of his time to agricultural pursuits, but often engaging in mechanical inventions and experiments. During his whole life, these and the natural sciences were his favorite studies. He always took a lively interest in all matters of a public character, especially such as were designed to improve the moral condition, and advance the intellectual and social improvement of the people. He regarded the cause of education as involving one of his highest duties, and was instrumental in establishing Belfast Academy, an institution of which he was for forty years one of the trustees. The full strength of his intellectual powers was retained until within a few days before his death. He possessed a strong constitution and a vigorous and cultivated mind; his aims were high, and he soared above the sordid interests of the world. He never sought to make himself conspicuous, or to give publicity to his attainments or labors, but chose rather an unobtrusive retirement. His deportment was

dignified, and he was in every respect "a gentleman of the old school." His conversation was ever interesting and instructive, and he well earned the respect and esteem of all those who knew him. In 1870, a work written by his nephew, David Read, of Burlington, Vt., entitled "Nathan Read: his Invention of the Multi-tubular Boiler and Portable High-pressure Engine, and Discovery of the True Mode of applying Steam-power to Navigation and Railways: A contribution to the early history of the steamboat and locomotive engine," containing two hundred pages, with a likeness¹ and engravings, was published in New York. From this memoir the foregoing sketch has been derived.

1849, Feb. 19. In *Levant*, Captain Ephraim McFarland, aged 84. He came from Boothbay, about 1798, and resided here until within a short time before his death. For many years he commanded a well-known Boston packet.

May 29. Hon. David W. Lothrop, aged 41. He was town clerk for many years, and deputy collector of customs from 1838 to 1841. In 1837, he was a member of the council of Governor Dunlap. At the time of his death, he held the positions of Register of Deeds and County Treasurer.

June 15. In Manchester, N. H., during a journey from Canada, Thomas Bartlett, of Belfast, aged 69. He was a housewright by trade, and came here from New Hampton, N. H., in 1802. The house on Market Street, now occupied by the widow of Judge Patterson, was built by him about 1825.

June 20. Mrs. Paulina Frost, aged 81.

June 20. Mrs. Ann B. Shepherd, wife of John Shepherd, aged 75.

July 30. Mrs. Abigail Osborn, widow of Dr. John S. Osborn, aged 78.

¹ The original plate from which this likeness was struck was kindly furnished by the author for use in connection with the above notice. It was engraved at Philadelphia, during the attendance of Judge Read there as a representative in Congress, in 1801-2, at which time he was in the forty-second or third year of his age. The likeness is regarded as a perfect one.



Nathan Pead



1849, Aug. 3. Frye Hall, aged 61. In 1806, he came from Methuen, Mass., his native place, to Camden, where he engaged in trade, and remained until 1826, when he removed to Hope, and the following year to Belfast, having been chosen Register of Deeds for the new county of Waldo. This office he held until 1848, and most of the time was County Treasurer. Although always a Democrat, his faithful performance of public duties gave him the unsolicited nomination and support by the Whigs for both positions in 1840, a year when party lines were more strictly drawn than ever before. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a communicant of the First Congregational Church.

Oct. 15. Captain David Whittier, aged 61, son of Thomas Whittier, who died in 1815. For many years he was a successful shipmaster. In 1822, he built the brick block on Main Street now owned by Woods, Matthews & Baker, and engaged in mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Captain Joseph Smith, now rear-admiral of the United States navy, who then resided here.

Oct. 20. Captain Isaac McKeen, aged 78.

Oct. 27. In Boston, Nathaniel Wilson, of Belfast, aged 58 years and 10 months. Mr. Wilson was the son of Colonel Jonathan Wilson, and was born here, Dec. 26, 1790. He had been for nearly forty years in the service of his country. He held a lieutenant's commission in the second war of Independence with Great Britain, shortly after he became of age; and was in several battles, both of defeat and victory, on the Canada frontier. He was highly distinguished for his admirable good conduct and bravery at the attack on the Stone Mill, and in the engagement on land at Plattsburg; on the former of which occasions, being his first encounter with the enemy, he displayed unusual coolness, fortitude, and presence of mind for the novelty of his situation and circumstances. During the campaign, he was long afflicted with a malignant typhus fever, which came near carrying him to a premature grave. After the war, the regiment, of which he was a highly esteemed and growing officer, was disbanded; and he was thrown upon the world with nothing but his honor and integrity, to make his way through it. He was soon established in a respec-

table, if not profitable, position in the custom-house at New Orleans, where it is understood he obtained the good-will and high regard of the whole community, so different in manners from those of his early home. Here he for the second time in his life was dangerously sick of the fever of that climate. Under the administration of General Jackson, between whom and Mr. Wilson there were many remarkable points of resemblance in character, he was appointed, in 1829, to the office of purser in the navy, a position which he retained to the day of his death. He was on the East India station in the frigate "Constellation," and returned a short time before the commencement of the war with Mexico, when he joined the Gulf squadron in the flag-ship "Cumberland." At the close of the war, he was stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., from which post he had been recently relieved at the time of his decease. Mr. Wilson was highly distinguished both for his physical and moral courage, for his straightforwardness, for his fearlessness and frankness, — charmingly blended with great courtesy and politeness, — for his discriminating ideas of propriety and duty. He was emphatically an intrepid man, a true man, and an honest one. All his duties to parents, sisters, and brothers he discharged with affectionate exactness. The happiness of the more intimate relations of domestic life was never his to know. If consistency and sincerity, if love of country greater than love of life, if patriotism without vanity and pretension, if to be a democrat without being a demagogue, if to be a lover of the people without being their flatterer, if a scrupulous regard to the interests of the service without selfishness, if a most delicate perception of the purity with which the moneys of the State should be disbursed by its servants intrusted officially with the public treasure, — if all these, and many more qualities that might be added with truth, deserve the admiration of our citizens, Mr. Wilson was entitled to a share of it bordering on veneration and reverence.¹

Although but a brief portion of his life after attaining to manhood had been passed here, he was strongly attached to the place of his nativity. By his will, he provided that all his estate, after payment of certain legacies and annuities for life to his three sisters, one of whom is still living, should constitute a fund, the annual income of which should be appropri-

¹ Obituary, by Hon. Alfred Johnson.



Nath. Wilson

Purser U.S. Navy

ated to the promotion of general education in his native town. The language of his will, in making this bequest, is as follows : —

“ After payment of said annuities and legacies, the remaining interest and income to accumulate in the hands of my trustees, until the death of all my three sisters, and the satisfaction of the legacies named : then, finally, my trustees are to convey and deliver over all said trust fund and estate, with all accumulations thereto, unto my native town of Belfast for ever : said conveyance and delivery, however, to be in trust for the uses following, to wit : the income of said trust fund shall be annually appropriated by the said town of Belfast for a course or courses of public lectures, to be delivered in said town for the benefit of all its inhabitants, or for such other means of popular instruction as shall be annually determined by five persons to be selected and chosen by the inhabitants at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers, from a list of ten persons to be annually submitted by the selectmen of the town. My object being generally to promote the cause of education and instruction in my said native town of Belfast, and to leave the management of the income of said fund to the good sense of its inhabitants, having the object of general instruction and mental improvement always in view.”

The appraised value of Mr. Wilson's estate was \$22,937; and the amount of the bequest, when realized by the city, will probably be about \$30,000, — a sum sufficient to secure a valuable public library.¹

1849, Nov. 3. Major John Russ, aged 75, one of the many hardy, strong-willed, enterprising men, who came here to build up a home in this comparative wilderness, in the early part of the present century. Major Russ was at one time extensively interested in real estate in the village and in navigation. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was the sole or principal owner of a brig just launched. She lay in the dock westerly of the railroad wharf until the close of the war, at a heavy loss, of course, to her owner. The wharf which stood near the dock belonged to him, and was known as long as it remained there as Russ's Wharf. The precise year when he removed his residence and business to the locality now known as City Point is

¹ By the last account of the trustees, the balance in their hands was \$25,979.

not remembered. Prior to his removal, it was known as Clary's Point; afterwards, and for many years, as Russ's Point. He was a man of great muscular power, but never exercised it to the detriment of his fellow-men. Like most of our village originals, he was a man of humor; but his mirth was never boisterous. His wife was the daughter of Major-general George Ulmer, one of the prominent men in this section of the country in the early part of the century. Major Russ had a large family of children, one of whom only, Francis A. Russ, is now living in this town.¹

1849, Dec. 10. Captain Annas Campbell, aged 74 years. He was a native of Hawke, now Danville, N. H., and came here in 1800, having purchased the farm on Belmont Avenue, now occupied by Franklin Banks. Here he erected a log house, in which, and a framed house which succeeded it, he resided until his death. He was captain of the cavalry company in town.

Dec. 22. Mrs. Sarah Rowe, wife of Ephraim Rowe, formerly of Standish, Me., aged 72.

1850, Jan. 22. Mrs. Mary Cochran, widow of John Cochran, aged 86.

March 2. William Tilden, merchant and ship-builder, aged 53.

March 13. William Greeley, aged about 65.

March —. Anna E. Orcutt, aged 76.

May 27. John D. Kinsman, of Portland, attorney-at-law, and a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1825, aged 34.

June 25. Mrs. Jane Patterson, widow of Robert Patterson, aged 80. Her father, John Tuft, was one of the original proprietors.

Dec. 12. John Shepherd, aged 79.

1851, Jan. 2. Joseph Kaler, formerly of Waldoboro', aged 68.

Feb. 19. Samuel Locke, aged 49, a native of Hallowell—

He came here to reside in 1825. He was a tailor by trade, and confined himself to that vocation the largest portion of his business life; he was for several years engaged in the business of a druggist and apothecary, and for a while devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a prominent and active member—

¹ Crosby's Annals.

of the Methodist denomination in this place, and contributed largely by his personal effort and indomitable energy to the promotion of its prosperity and permanence. He was an upright man, a worthy member of society. He sailed in the bark "William O. Alden," in December, 1849, for San Francisco, in the hope that a sea-voyage and change of climate might be of benefit to his health; that hope did not "end in fruition." He returned the following year, and died three weeks after his arrival home. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and was buried with the ceremonies of the Order: the members of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was also a highly esteemed and worthy brother, attended his funeral as mourners.¹

1851, March 2. Joshua Pickard, for many years a trader, aged about 65.

March 2. Joseph Wood, aged 79.

March 3. Major Edward Hanford, formerly of Camden, aged 76.

March 23. Mrs. Experience Grinnell, widow of William Grinnell, aged 87.

June 9. Mrs. Betsey McCorrison, aged 74.

Aug. 6. John Payne, aged 75.

Nov. 7. In Swanville, Mr. Jacob Eames, aged 97 years, 8 months. Mr. Eames was a native of Wilmington, Mass., and was born March 10, 1754. He took part in the battle of Lexington. Mr. Eames came to Belfast in 1784. He lived first, on a farm which he cleared, in that part of Searsport which formerly belonged to Belfast. After some years, he sold this farm, and removed to the Ryan farm near the upper bridge, where he built the large two-story house now standing there. In 1804, he removed to Swanville and cleared a third farm, on which he lived till his death. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry.²

1851, Nov. 25. Charles Tilden, formerly of Marshfield, Mass., aged 82. He was born in Boston, and the descendant by five removes from Nathaniel Tilden, who emigrated to Plymouth in the ship "Ann," in 1623. The family trace an uninterrupted descent from Sir Richard Tilden, who lived in the twelfth century.³

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² State Signal.

³ Wheeler's History of Castine, p. 234.

- 1851, Nov. 26. Mrs. Lucy Stanley, widow of Nathaniel Stanley, aged 74.
- Dec. 26. Mrs. Sally Richards, aged 81
- Dec. 30. Mrs. Sally Bird, aged 81.
- 1852, Feb. 16. In Belmont, Captain James Weymouth, aged 92, a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of Rye, N. H. He came to Belfast in 1800, and for several years resided at Little River.
- Jan. 22. Mary Cochran, aged 87.
- Jan. 25. Captain Robert Kelsey, aged 84. He came here from New Hampshire.
- Feb. 18. Mrs. Susan Cunningham, aged 73.
- March 22. Hon. Alfred Johnson, aged 62. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- March 31. Hon. William Crosby, aged 81. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- April 1. Mrs. Pamela Tuft, aged 73.
- May —. In Brooks, Phineas Ashmun, aged 86. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- June 24. Rev. William Frothingham, aged 75. (See Chapter XVII. on Ecclesiastical History.)
- Aug. 18. Nathaniel Ellis, aged 87.
- Sept. 25. Esther Peachey, aged 87.
- Nov. 30. William Beckett, aged 73. He came here from Camden, about 1813.
- Nov. 30. Joshua Dunbar, aged 75.
- Dec. 24. Mrs. Lucy Hanford, aged 71.
- Dec. 26. In Cambridge, Indiana, Thomas Pickard, of Urbana, O., aged 62, formerly a merchant and hotel-keeper. In 1824, with Otis Little, of Castine, he built the Eagle Hotel.
- 1853, Jan. —. Nehemiah Blake, aged 81.
- Feb. 22. At Tobago, near Panama, Captain Jonathan Dayton Wilson, son of Colonel Jonathan Wilson, and a resident here in 1849, aged 46. He was commander of the steamship "Sierra Nevada," of the California line.
- March 8. Mrs. Sarah Ellis, aged 77.
- March 13. Benjamin Hartshorn, aged 84. He came here about 1800, and from that time until his death occupied the farm now owned by Josiah Mitch

ell, on Belmont Avenue, where the last of the log houses stood.

1853, March —. In Brooks, Josiah Bean, a native of York, aged 64. He was a hatter by trade, and resided here from 1809 to 1825. The house at the corner of High and Miller Streets, now owned by Martin P. White, was built by him.

April 12. Samuel Walton, aged 77. He was one of the builders and owners of the old "Babel," erected in 1807.

May 15. Mrs. Hannah Wight, aged 77.

May 19. Elizabeth Maddocks, aged 82.

June 23. In Hallowell, Samuel Gordon, aged 88, for several years a merchant here. He was a man of superior talents, and in early life a leading citizen of Hancock, N. H. He removed from there to Charlestown, Mass., and kept a hotel. At one time, public suspicion rested on him as being concerned in the robbery and murder of one David Starrett, who was a guest at his hotel, and who all at once mysteriously disappeared, his rifled trunk being found on Charlestown Bridge, but who, after some ten or twelve years, — his estate, in the mean while, having been administered upon, — was discovered to be living in one of the Western States.¹

1853, July 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Durham, widow of John Durham and daughter of John Brown, one of the proprietors, aged 93 years and 7 months. She was the oldest person in town, except her sister, Mrs. Tolford Durham.

Oct. 15. Mrs. Jane C. Brown, widow of Samuel Brown, aged 73.

Nov. 22. James Langworthy, aged 74. He came here in 1820. The brick tenement on Church Street, opposite the court-house, was built by him.

Nov. —. Mrs. Hannah Smith, widow of Peter Smith, aged 85.

1854, April 14. Thomas H. Carr, formerly a merchant here, aged 68.

April 18. James Poor, aged 84. He was from Andover, Mass., and traded at the "Head of the Tide," in 1821-22.

¹ History Peterboro', N. H. Appendix, 94.

- 1854, July 4. Mrs. Nancy Decker, aged 86.
- July 11. Eliphalet Conner, formerly of Newburyport, aged 84.
- July 13. Samuel Dillaway, aged 72.
- July 20. Nicholas Phillips, aged 72.
- Sept. 18. Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, wife of Samuel Peck, aged 80.
- Sept. 30. Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, widow of Thomas Prince, aged 89.
- Sept. 30. Hon. Joseph Williamson, aged 65. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- Oct. 21. In Montville, Samuel Campbell, aged 74. He was a native of Hawk, now Danville, N. H., a brother of Annas Campbell, and resided here early in the present century.
- Dec. 10. In Searsmont, Noah Prescott, aged 81, for many years a well-known land surveyor.
- 1855, Feb. 9. Mrs. Jane Durham, widow of Deacon Tolford Durham, and daughter of John Brown, aged ninety-seven. She was the oldest person in town, and had resided here eighty-two years. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)
- Feb. 21. Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffrey Read, widow of Hon. Nathan Read, and daughter of William Jeffrey, of Salem, Mass., aged 83.
- March 27. Captain David Peirce, aged 69, a resident here for over forty years. He was born in Gloucester, Mass.
- April 1. Elizabeth Barns, aged 86.
- May 10. Nathaniel M. Lowney, Esq., aged 57. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- May 19. Mrs. Lydia Prentiss Frothingham, widow of Rev. William Frothingham, aged 65.
- June 26. Captain David Green, a native of Billerica, Mass., aged 75.
- Oct. 24. In Montville, Mrs. Deborah Spring Kimball, widow of Reuben Kimball, of Belfast, aged 70.
- Nov. 5. Mrs. Catherine Brackett, wife of John Brackett, aged 71.
- Dec. 3. Captain Robert Henderson, aged 72.

- 1856, Jan. 18. Deacon James McCrillis, a native of Meredith, N. H., aged 76. With a brief interval, he resided here from 1806, until his death. He was repeatedly chosen one of the selectmen, and in 1822, 1823, 1825, 1828, and 1839, represented the town in the Legislature.
- Feb. 11. Justus G. Miller, merchant, aged 31.
- April 1. Mary Tyler, widow of Daniel Tyler, aged 76.
- April 25. Mrs. Nancy Miller, widow of Samuel W. Miller, aged 72.
- June 17. John F. H. Angier, Esq., aged 48. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- June 24. Mrs. Pauline Moody, widow of William Moody, aged 82.
- Aug. 8. Mrs. Bethiah Morang, formerly of Hope, aged 81.
- Aug. 14. Mrs. Rachel Robinson, aged 74.
- Sept. 29. Mrs. Betsey McKeen, aged 86.
- Nov. 8. Mrs. Elizabeth (Durham) Edmunds, widow of Alvan Edmunds, aged 71.
- Dec. 4. Jane Bramhall, aged 73.
- Dec. 8. Mrs. Sarah Houston, aged 88.
- 1857, Jan. 24. Rufus B. Allyn, Esq., aged 65. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- March 16. Benjamin Hazeltine, a native of Groton, Mass., aged 66. For forty-two years he was a merchant here; always esteemed for his social and business qualities, and as a citizen, neighbor, and friend.
- March 16. Mrs. Mary Kaler, aged 74.
- March 26. Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of John Hamilton, aged 72.
- April 15. Joseph Houston, youngest son of Samuel Houston, one of the early proprietors, aged 82.
- April 20. In Baltimore, Mrs. Abigail Cunningham, widow of Thomas Cunningham, aged 74.
- April 26. At sea, on the passage from Liverpool to New York, Captain Nicholas P. Warren, master of ship "Northern Chief."
- April 28. Mrs. Mary Simpson, widow of Josiah Simpson, Sen., aged 85.
- May 29. John M. Patterson, aged 79.

- 1857, June 2. Jonathan Basford, aged 83, a native of Chester, N. H., and a son of Jacob Basford of that town. He came here before 1800.
- June 12. In Westford, Mass., Colonel George Thatcher, aged 67. He was Collector of Customs, and resided here from 1841 to 1845.
- June 18. Mrs. Sally C. Russ, widow of Major John Russ, and daughter of General George Ulmer, formerly of Lincolnville, aged 76.
- June 27. Mrs. Sarah Sylvester, of Freedom, aged 70.
- July 17. David Getchell, aged 82.
- Aug. 11. In Standish, Mrs. Joanna Rowe, widow of Peter Rowe, of Belfast, aged 75.
- Aug. 27. Mrs. Betsey B. Snell, aged 74.
- Sept. 8. David Durham, aged 74.
- Sept. 8. Mrs. Mary Sawyer, aged 70.
- Oct. 8. Dr. John Payne, aged 56. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)
- Oct. 20. Thomas Stephenson, aged 88, a native of Cohasset, Mass., and a resident here for about fifty years.
- Oct. 25. Mrs. Jane White, widow of Jonathan White, aged 83. She was a daughter of James Patterson, one of the proprietors.
- 1858, Feb. 17. Colonel Robert Thompson, a native of Bristol, aged 78. He served during the whole of the war of 1812.
- Feb. 18. Samuel Burkmar, aged 74.
- May 10. Mrs. Ruth Crockett, aged 85.
- June 21. George Robinson, aged 84, a native of Londonderry, N. H., and the son of John Robinson, who came here in 1784.
- June 25. Andrew T. Palmer, aged 46. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- Aug. 31. Arvida Hayford, a native of Hartford, aged 88.
- Sept. 26. Mrs. Frances Darby, aged 76.
- Oct. 5. Mrs. Abigail West, wife of William West, aged 80.
- Oct. 19. Mrs. Nancy Guptill, aged 80.
- Oct. 23. In Calcutta, Captain James Young, master of the ship "Lady Blessington," aged 58. For

many years he commanded the schooner "Comet," a well-known packet between here and Boston.

- 1858, Nov. 8. Mrs. Annabel B. Swan, widow of Captain Nathan Swan, aged 70.
- Nov. 8. Fisher A. Pitcher, a native of Stoddard, N. H., aged 73.
- Nov. 16. Abraham Libby, aged 83. He came here from Rye, N. H., in 1801. For a short time he resided in Montville.
- Dec. 12. In Nevada City, Cyrus Rowe, formerly one of the proprietors of the "Republican Journal," aged 50. He was a native of Standish.
- 1859, Feb. 16. John Gilmore, aged 74.
- March 4. Mrs. Betsey Bean, widow of Lewis Bean, aged 75.
- March 4. John Hurd, aged 82.
- March —. In Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Rebecca Upton, widow of Samuel Upton, formerly of Belfast, aged 79.
- March 6. Mrs. Lois Piper, aged 87.
- March 12. Robert Patterson, 3d, aged 83.
- March 15. Stephen Longfellow, aged 80.
- July 20. Joseph Bean, aged 75.
- Nov. 25. Job Shaw, aged 77.
- Dec. 5. Mrs. Abigail Brier, aged 84.
- Dec. 6. Moses Brier, aged 74.
- Dec. 24. John Patterson, aged 81.
- Dec. 30. Captain Micah Robinson, aged 77.
- 1860, Jan. 6. In Searsport, Benjamin Houston, surveyor, aged 62. He was a son of Robert Houston.
- Jan. 16. Mrs. Hannah Carter, aged 71.
- Jan. 21. In Castine, Charles K. Tilden, a native, and for many years a resident of Belfast, aged 67.
- Feb. 9. George Shaw, aged 80.
- Feb. 21. James Gammans, Sen., aged 92 years, 6 months.
- May 4. James Albert Rowe, formerly a cadet at West Point, aged 36. He was a son of Peter Rowe.
- May 18. In Chelsea, Mass., Colonel Watson Berry, formerly of Chatham, Mass., and a resident here

for several years. His remains were interred in Grove Cemetery.

- 1860, May 28. Erastus B. Stephenson, ship-builder, aged 50.
- Aug. 2. In Auburn, Me., Captain James Douglas, formerly inspector of the customs here, aged 80.
- Aug. 7. In Roxbury, Mass., George Watson, aged 89. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., April 23, 1771. For several years he transacted business in Boston as a merchant, as a member of the firm of Leach & Watson. He came to Belfast in July, 1806, and remained until May, 1838, when he removed to North Andover, Mass.
- 1861, Jan. 1. Jacob Cunningham, aged 84.
- Jan. 6. Samuel Haynes, a native of Durham, and for many years a well-known druggist, aged 59. He came here in 1825.
- Jan. 14. Mrs. Huldah H. Johnson, a native of Connecticut, aged 78.
- Feb. 20. Mrs. Sarah H. Gray, aged 72.
- March 16. Mrs. Eleanor McKenney, aged 76.
- June 16. Mrs. Rachel Porter, widow of Zaccheus Porter, aged 73.
- June 21. Dr. Hollis Monroe, aged 71. (See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)
- Aug. 11. Captain Josiah Farrow, aged 75.
- Sept. 20. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, aged 86.
- Oct. 1. Mrs. Hannah D. Ryder, aged 71.
- Nov. 15. Mrs. Bashaba W. Curtis, wife of John Curtis, aged 77.
- Dec. 2. Nathaniel H. Bradbury, aged 66. He was born in York, and came here in 1818, being appointed Deputy Collector of the customs, a position which he retained for twenty years. He was town clerk from 1825 to 1830. At the expiration of his official term as collector, he was for three successive years one of the selectmen. In 1840, he became cashier of the Belfast Bank, which office he held until 1859, when he retired on account of failing health. He is still remembered as a quiet, estimable

citizen, a faithful officer, and a man of sterling integrity.

- 1862, Jan. 13. Mrs. Susanna French, aged 74.
 Jan. 17. George W. Burkmar, a soldier in the war of 1812, aged 91.
 Feb. 16. In Glenburn, Colonel Philip Morrill, for many years an active and influential merchant here, aged 70.
 Feb. 26. In Hallowell, John Hodgdon, a former resident here, aged 62.
 March 18. Jonathan Fisk, aged 70.
 March 21. Gad Hayford, aged 83.
 April 4. Mrs. Sally Wilson, aged 87.
 April 18. In Rockland, Joshua Brackett, of Belfast, aged 84.
 July 20. Mrs. Elizabeth Webster Giles, widow of Paul Giles, aged 77.
 Sept. 1. Nathaniel Wiggin, aged 49.
 Sept. 22. Captain Isaac Boardman, aged 70.
 Sept. 25. In Chicago, Mrs. Mehetabel C. Ladd, widow of Joseph P. Ladd, aged 76.
 Oct. 16. Joseph S. Noyes, Esq., aged 38. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
 Oct. 31. Mrs. Mary B. Farrow, widow of Josiah Farrow, aged 77.
 1863, Sept. 23. Captain Josiah Simpson, aged 62, a native of Sullivan, and a resident here since 1818. For many years he was a prominent ship-master, and in 1849 commanded the first vessel that went from Maine to California.
 Oct. —. Liberty B. Wetherbee, formerly of Brookfield, Mass., and a trader here, aged 63.
 Nov. 18. William West, aged 90, a native of Kingston, Mass., and a citizen here since 1793. He voted for Washington. For fifty-five years he was a devoted member of the First Church.
 Nov. 19. Mrs. Sarah Poor, aged 75.
 Feb. 9. Frederick Havener, aged 71.
 March 2. John Tyler Poor, aged 76.
 April 17. Deacon Luther Smith, aged 80.
 May 31. John McKinley, aged 85.

- 1863, Aug. 26. Hezekiah Wight, aged 25. He was the tallest person in this section of the State, being over seven feet high.
- Sept. 16. Mrs. Lucy B. Johnson, aged 73.
- Nov. 3. Mrs. Abigail Davis Field, widow of Bohan P. Field, aged 76.
- Nov. 7. Mrs. Sarah Palmer, aged 82.
- Nov. 11. In Northport, Samuel S. Burd, of Belfast, aged 71.
- Nov. 16. Mrs. Deborah Searle, widow of Stephen Longfellow, aged 82.
- Dec. 18. Zebedee Kendall, aged 83.
- Dec. 18. Ambrose J. Morison, merchant, aged 39. He built the Morison Block on Main Street, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1865.
- 1864, Jan. 26. Henry Davidson, son of John Davidson, one of the first settlers, aged 81. He was postmaster of Waldo from 1839 to 1858.
- Jan. 4. In Lincoln, Henry C. Field, counsellor at law, and son of the late Bohan P. Field, aged 54.
- Feb. 18. Joseph Trafton, aged 87.
- Feb. 21. Mrs. Hannah Sleeper, widow of Manasseh Sleeper, aged 74.
- March 15. Thomas Milliken, aged 78.
- March 15. In Portland, George B. Moore, formerly editor of the "Republican Journal," aged 38.
- March 23. Mrs. Sarah Davidson, widow of Henry Davidson, aged 74.
- March 27. Jonas Emery, aged 71.
- April 14. Mrs. Margaret M., wife of Andrew W. Park, aged 70.
- May 10. In Boston, Mrs. Nancy A. Johnson, widow of Hon. Alfred Johnson, aged 71.
- May 12. Mrs. Susan Marshall, wife of Hon. Thomas Marshall, aged 70.
- May 19. Jonathan Frye, aged 77.
- May 20. Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, widow of James Langworthy, aged 81.
- Aug. 10. Mrs. Abigail Cunningham, aged 80, widow of Eben C. Cunningham, of Swanville, who was a son of Major William Cunningham.

- 1864, Sept. 11. In Auburn, Cal., Jonas S. Barrett, aged 63, a former resident here, where he was well known as a religious enthusiast, of peculiar and original views.
- Sept. 11. Isaac Allard, aged 65. He came here from Eaton, N. H., in 1821.
- Dec. 8. Mrs. Sally Patterson, widow of Nathaniel Patterson, aged 78.
In Worcester, Mass., Daniel Merrill, a merchant here from 1839 to 1854, aged 64.
- 1865, Jan. 10. Mrs. Martha Burkmar, aged 87.
- Jan. 30. Phineas Davis, for many years messenger to the courts and sexton, aged 71.
- Feb. 4. Mrs. Rhoda Campbell, aged 88.
- March 20. Martha R. Nickerson, aged 84.
- April 15. James Cook, a well-known colored barber, aged about 70.
- May 27. John Phipps, aged 72.
- Sept. 19. Daniel M. Trussell, aged 72.
- Sept. 30. John McFarland, aged 75.
- Nov. 3. Jonathan Durham, son of John Durham, aged 75.
- 1866, Jan. 13. Mrs. Selina (Hatch) Durham, aged 74.
- Jan. 16. Phineas P. Quimby, a native of Lebanon, N. H., and son of Jonathan Quimby, aged 64. He was educated to the trade of watch and clock making; but, being naturally of an inventive and investigating mind, he found his principal employment outside the routine of his professional occupation. Having become deeply interested in the art or science of mesmerism, then in its comparative infancy in this country, he devoted the last twenty years of his life to the development of its principles, especially with reference to the healing art. Reducing those principles to practice, he wrought out wonderful results.¹
- March 27. John W. Wilder, aged 67.
- June 14. Mrs. Sarah Hayford, aged 83.
- July 13. Harrison G. O. Washburn, for thirty years a bookseller here, aged 55.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

- 1866, July 29. Lydia W. Conner, aged 74.
- Sept. 20. Bartholemew G. Greer, aged 75.
- Oct. 12. In Chicago, Ill., Ephraim T. Morrill, formerly a merchant here, aged 65.
- Oct. 24. Nahum Hunt, aged 79.
- Nov. 27. Mary Thompson, aged 84.
- Dec. 15. William Salmond, aged 80. He came here from Hanover, Mass., in 1802, and traded in a building on Main Street, where the store of John S. Caldwell now stands. For many years he was a deputy sheriff and constable.
- Dec. 23. Mrs. Eliza Waite, aged 81.
- Dec. 31. Robert White, aged 60, son of Robert White, who died here in 1840. He was one of the founders of the "Republican Journal," and a prominent ship-builder. From 1847 to 1857, he was Register of Deeds and County Treasurer.
- 1867, Jan. 16. Robie Frye, aged 81 years and 10 months. Born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1785, he came to this section with his father's family when eleven years old. At the age of twenty-one, he settled in Montville, where he cleared the farm on which he resided for nearly a half century, and became one of the foremost farmers in Waldo County. He removed to Belfast in 1857. Energy, punctuality, economy, and integrity secured him a competence, which he bestowed liberally for religious and benevolent purposes.
- Feb. 14. Samuel A. Moulton, a native of York County, aged 66. With a brief interval, he was a trader here from 1822 to the time of his death.
- March 15. John Haraden, aged 87. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., and came here permanently in 1807, as a housewright. In 1823, he entered into mercantile business, which he pursued until within a few years before his death. He occupied the house on Church Street, in which he died, for nearly sixty years.

- 1867, April 9. Mrs. Susannah White, widow of Robert White, aged 85 years, 9 months. She was a daughter of James Patterson, one of the first settlers.
- April 29. Jonathan Brown, formerly of Swanville, aged 75.
- May 10. Mrs. Abigail Bean, aged 95.
- May 21. Mrs. Hannah Condon, wife of Benjamin Condon, aged 72.
- May 25. Otis B. Woods, merchant, and city clerk from 1861 to 1863, aged 35.
- May 26. Mrs. Hannah Stephenson, widow of Thomas Stephenson, aged 90 years and 9 months.
- July 28. Manoah Ellis, aged 71.
- Aug. 23. Captain George A. Gammans, aged 72.
- Aug. 28. In Ashley, Mass., Hon. John S. Kimball, aged 83 years and 8 months, a prominent merchant here from 1816 to 1857, when he removed to Salem, Mass. He was representative to the Legislature in 1819, a member of the Executive Council in 1829, and of the Senate in 1826 and 1827. The brick house on High Street, owned by Hon. William H. McLellan, was built by him. His remains were interred in Grove Cemetery with Masonic honors.
- Sept. 4. Captain Andrew Wear Park, aged 81.
- Sept. 7. Mrs. Hannah Nutt, aged 70. She was a daughter of David Miller, and grand-daughter of James Miller, one of the first settlers.
- Oct. 5. Mrs. Mehetabel Whitcomb, wife of Comfort Whitcomb, aged 71.
- Oct. 29. Hon. Thomas Marshall, aged 78. He was born in Tewksbury, Mass., and came here in 1815. For many years he prosecuted the tanning business, in the tannery at the northerly end of Phoenix Row. He was first selectman in 1838, 1839, 1840, 1845, and 1846, and repeatedly town and city treasurer. In 1841, he was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Kent. From 1847 to the time of his death, he was president of the Belfast Bank. No man in a position of trust and responsibility ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of a community. In town and city affairs, he was for a long series of years in employments demanding the exercise of tact and judgment and the possession of integrity. Political changes or the

alternate triumphs of opposing policies made little difference in the matter of his services. For positions calling for calm, cool judgment and keen foresight, all parties turned to him. He was ever ready to counsel those who needed friendly advice, and to illustrate his theories by examples from his own abundant experience and observation. An excellent judge of character, he was seldom deceived in his estimate of men. His memory was remarkably far-reaching and accurate, and so tenacious of facts that, on matters connected with the politics and business of the country, he was among his acquaintances a standard reference to settle doubtful points. The services of Mr. Marshall were much in demand in positions where vigilance and business knowledge were needed for those who could not exercise them in their own behalf. These sacred trusts were invariably discharged with the most scrupulous fidelity. His influence was always consistently and thoroughly on the side of temperance and practical morality. He was respected wherever known, and his death was sincerely and universally lamented in this community, which had been his home for over a half century.

1867, Dec. 17. Mrs. Lydia Shute, aged 84.

Dec. 22. Frederick A. Lewis, aged 69. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)

1868, Feb. 7. Mrs. Rebecca Jipson, aged 88. (See Chapter XLIX. on Accidents.)

Feb. 10. William Durham, aged 71.

Feb. 12. Salathiel Nickerson, aged 79, a resident here since 1800. In 1810, he commenced trade at the Upper Bridge, and engaged actively in ship-building. As the reward of industry and business sagacity, he accumulated a large fortune. He was a zealous promoter of the Moosehead Lake Railroad, and one of the largest individual subscribers to its stock.

Feb. 17. Patrick McGuire, aged 78.

Feb. 17. Mrs. Eliza Henderson, widow of Robert Henderson, aged 81.

April 8. Captain Benjamin Brown, aged 70, a native of Ossipee, N. H. He came here about 1818, and for many years was engaged in trade and navigation.

- 1868, March 22. In Newnansville, Fla., Rev. George Watson, son of the late George Watson, aged 56. He was born here in 1812, and graduated at West Point in 1832. He served in the Florida war, 1836-38, as First Lieutenant Artillery. He resigned in 1838, and became a Methodist clergyman.¹
- March 28. Mrs. Elizabeth McHassell, aged 72.
- May 11. In Castine, Mrs. Isabella K. Tilden, widow of Charles Tilden, aged 90.
- May 18. Mrs. Martha Brown, aged 78.
- July 10. Amos Frye, formerly of Northport, aged 82.
- July 30. Job White, aged 82 years, 11 months. He was born in Goshen, Mass., and came here in 1815.
- Aug. 15. Miss Lydia Heath, aged 84.
- Aug. 19. Rev. Frederic A. Hodsdon, aged 63. (See Chapter XXI. on Universalist Church and Society.)
- Sept. 14. Mrs. Susan Hall, widow of Ziba Hall, aged 78.
- Oct. 2. In China, Hon. Alfred Marshall, aged 71. He resided here from 1846 to 1849, being Collector of the Customs. He was a member of Congress from 1841 to 1843.
- Oct. 10. Mrs. Priscilla Alden, widow of Apollos Alden, aged 80.
- Oct. 25. Captain John Wales, aged 85 years and 7 months.
- Nov. 11. Lydia S. Nickerson, aged 75.
- 1869, Feb. 13. John Worthen, aged 81.
- March 1. Mrs. Emma Stover, aged 86.
- March 5. Elizabeth Hart, aged 89.
- March 30. Narcissus Montrieul, aged 71.
- April 2. Mrs. Mercy Frye, aged 81.
- April 4. In Charlestown, Mass., Peter Gilson, for many years a resident here, aged 89.
- May 19. Mrs. Polly Patterson, widow of John M. Patterson, aged 85.
- July 12. Mrs. Olive C. Lewis, aged 75.
- July 26. In Havana, John H. Cousens, son of the late Captain John H. Cousens, aged 28. During

¹ Cullum's Biographical Register Graduates of West Point Academy, I. 401.

the Rebellion, he served in the navy as Ensign. Honorable mention was made of him for courage.

- 1869, Aug. 3. Benjamin L. Hall, aged 70.
 Aug. 3. Abbie Tighe, aged 78.
 Aug. 12. Mrs. Jennette L. Locke, widow of Samuel Locke, and daughter of the late Captain John Lymburner, aged 70.
 Sept. 24. Mrs. Betsey Atherton, widow of Charles Atherton, of Castine, aged 70.
 Oct. 28. William Rust, Esq., aged 73. From 1850 to 1853, he was sheriff of the county. His death was appropriately noticed in the Supreme Court, which adjourned as a mark of respect.
 Nov. 1. Mrs. Hannah Torrey, widow of Elijah Torrey, aged 78.
 Nov. 14. In Boston, Colonel Alfred W. Johnson, aged 44. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
 Nov. 20. John Hilt, aged 70.
 Dec. —. Nathan McDonald, aged 77.
 1870, Feb. —. Terence Nolan, aged 75.
 Feb. 15. Mrs. Martha Maddocks, aged 71 years.
 April 15. Samuel S. Hersey, for thirty-two years engaged in the tin and hardware business, and a respected citizen, aged 62. He was a native of New Gloucester. In 1846, he represented Belfast in the Legislature.
 April 18. Major David G. Ames, aged 83. He was born in Ossipee, N. H., and came here in 1812. His memory was remarkable, especially of the early prominent residents here.
 April 22. Persia Weymouth, of Morrill, aged 77.
 April 26. Mrs. Alice Clark, widow of Eliphalet Clark, aged 82.
 May 28. Benjamin Monroe, aged 90 years and 8 months. He was born in Rutland, Mass., in 1779. In 1801, he removed to Belfast, travelling on horseback from Augusta through an unbroken wilderness, guided by spotted trees. So primitive was the country that it was with difficulty that he found pasturage for his horse

on arriving here. He was finally accommodated by Robert White. He immediately commenced clearing the farm on Belmont Avenue which he occupied until his death. He was a man of vigorous health, and never experienced a day's sickness until extreme old age.. His temperament was cheerful, and his memory of past events vivid.

- 1870, Aug. 19. Captain William Farrow, aged 79. During the war of 1812, Captain Farrow was captured by an English cruiser, and suffered a long imprisonment at Halifax.
- Sept. 3. Eben Whitcomb, formerly of Waldo, aged 80.
- Oct. 20. William Bishop, aged 74.
- Dec. 24. Hon. James White, aged 70. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- 1871, Jan. 2. Captain William Shute, aged 70.
- Feb. 6. In East Corinth, Mrs. Phebe F. Boardman, widow of Isaac Boardman, aged 74.
- March 5. Calvin Pitcher, aged 81. He came here early in the present century, from New Hampshire; and with his brother, Fisher A. Pitcher, settled in the south-west part of the town, then a wilderness, with no road leading to it.
- March 10. Mrs. Ruth Gardiner, aged 74.
- March 23. Mrs. Susanna Rankin, aged 91, a native of Thomaston.
- May 8. Mrs. Hannah Patterson, wife of George Patterson, aged 71.
- May 25. Mrs. Mary Tapley, wife of Thomas Tapley, aged 73.
- Aug. 21. In Woolwich, Isaac Smith, for many years a truckman here, aged 90.
- Aug. 28. Lieutenant Asa Day, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged about 81.
- Sept. 8. In Lowell, Mass., Nehemiah Smart, recently of Belfast, aged 78.
- Sept. 12. Mrs. Eunice P. Brown, widow of Colonel John Brown, aged 97.
- Sept. 16. Mrs. Barbara J. Stevens, wife of John Stevens, aged 71.

1871, Sept. 30. Prescott Hazeltine, aged 64. He was born in Warwick, Mass., in 1807, and was one of six brothers who emigrated to Maine. Benjamin, Paul R., Prescott, and Mayo settled here; Harry, in Searsmont; and Arad, a lawyer, in Nobleboro'. Prescott engaged in trade here in 1827, and was among the most prominent merchants, a man of the utmost integrity during his long and successful business career.

Oct. 7. In Washington, D. C., General Henry W. Cunningham, a native of Swanville, and a resident of Belfast from 1850 to 1865, aged 65. He was for many years an active Democratic politician. He was a commissioner to locate grants under the Ashburton treaty in 1843, senator in 1843 and 1844, councillor in 1847, deputy sheriff from 1850 to 1853, and deputy collector from 1853 to 1856. For several years he kept the New England House here. During the Rebellion, he was Captain Company A, Fourth Regiment, and Major and Lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Maine Infantry. Upon the establishment of peace, he purchased a farm in Virginia, where he resided until his death. He was twice chosen sheriff of Prince William County in that State.

1871, Oct. 19. Stephen S. Lewis, aged 55, for many years a prominent merchant here. He was a man of genial character and of liberal charity.

Nov. 28. Brian Cullnan, aged 71.

Dec. 26. Thomas P. Piper, aged 71.

Dec. 31. Mrs. Mercy Webber, formerly of Monroe, aged 84.

1872, Jan. 25. In New York, James Nesmith, a native of Belfast.

Jan. 29. In Bangor, Captain Ruel Stanley, for many years a packet-master between here and Boston, aged 63.

Feb. 5. Catherine Fogherty, aged 80.

Feb. 18. Samuel Peck, aged 92. He was the first cabinet-maker here, coming from Ipswich, Mass., his native place, in 1804. He was the last person in town who remembered seeing Washington. In 1789, when he was a school-boy, Washington passed through Ipswich; and all

the scholars, each with a quill in his hands, marched in order before him.

1872, March 11. Mrs. Mary B. Trussell, widow of Daniel M. Trussell, aged 72.

March 17. Hon. Nathaniel Patterson, aged 74. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)

March 29. Mrs. Relief Banks, aged 71.

July 6. Capt. James Miller, aged 84 years and 6 months. He was the son of David Miller, of Northport, and grandson of James Miller, one of the first settlers here. During early life, he followed the sea; but for the last forty years his attention was directed to the improvement and sale of portions of lots No. 37 and 38, which he inherited, and which were situated in the central part of the city. He was a charitable, unobtrusive, and respected citizen. (See Chapter VII. on Proprietary History.)

July 18. John G. Brown, aged 91. He came here from Gorham, about 1805.

July 23. Robert Hills, a native of Chester, N. H., aged 76.

Aug. 20. Emily Gilbreth, aged 72.

Aug. 26. Benjamin Curtis, aged 73.

Sept. 8. Paul Hayes, aged 72.

Sept. 26. Mrs. Margaret Patterson, aged 94 years and 9 months. She was daughter of John Mitchell, who was son of John Mitchell, one of the first settlers of Belfast. Mrs. Patterson, who was born in Boston, came to live in Belfast in 1790, being then thirteen years old. The present site of the city was then an unbroken wilderness. Of the thirty families in town, only six resided on this side of the river; and the only highway was that leading to Northport. The first frame-house on this side was not built until the next year, 1791. The mother of Mrs. Patterson died that year, and was the first person buried in the old cemetery near the Baptist meeting-house, the forest trees being felled to make room for the grave. Robert Patterson, husband of the subject of this notice, was son of James Patterson, one of the earliest settlers; and they were married in 1798. He was lost at sea, on his passage to Havana, in 1830. She was the mother of seven

children, the only survivor being Mrs. William G. Crosby. At the time of her death, Mrs. Patterson was the oldest person in Belfast except one, Mrs. Ferguson, who was about one year her senior.

- 1872, Sept. 29. In Camden, Hon. Ephraim K. Smart, aged 59. He was representative to Congress in 1848-49 and 1851-53, and Collector of Belfast from 1853 to 1858.
- Oct. 29. Near Norwalk, Ohio, Captain Alexis Morrill, formerly a resident here. He was killed by a railroad accident.
- Oct. 29. Mrs. Dorothy Shaw, widow of Job Shaw, aged 86.
- Nov. 8. In Castine, Alonzo Osborn, a native of, and for many years a resident of, Belfast, aged 71. He was a son of Dr. John S. Osborn.
- Dec. 28. In Springfield, Mass., Oshea Page, formerly a trader here, aged 75.
- 1873, Jan. 3. Albert S. Luce, aged 30. (See Chapter XXVII. on Lawyers.)
- Jan. 11. In Searsport, Captain Charles Gordon, for many years cashier of the Searsport Bank, aged 78. He represented Belfast in the Legislatures of 1835 and 1836.
- Jan. 19. Dennis Emery, a native of Thomaston, aged 82.
- Jan. 31. Mrs. Eleanor Chase, wife of Major Timothy Chase, aged 75.
- Jan. 31. Mrs. Elizabeth Newell, aged 88.
- Feb. 3. In Rockland, Mrs. Harriet Linneken, wife of Captain Benjamin Linneken, of Belfast, aged 75.
- Feb. 17. Joseph McDonald, aged 71.
- Feb. 21. Miss Elizabeth W. Read, daughter of Hon. Nathan Read, aged 79.
- Feb. 19. Nathaniel Gurney, aged 79.
- Feb. 19. Joel Blood, aged 86.
- March 21. Mrs. Elizabeth Durham, wife of James Durham aged 78.
- March 30. Mrs. Mary Mason, aged 76.
- April 13. Mrs. Betsey Morse, widow of John L. Morse, aged 90.

1873, April 23. In Baltimore, Dr. Nahum P. Monroe, aged 63.
(See Chapter XXVIII. on Physicians.)

April 28. Major Benjamin Kelley, aged 74. He was a native of Boothbay, and came here in 1822.

May 22. Joseph Sanborn, a native of New Hampshire, and formerly a citizen of Prospect, aged 90.

May 29. Mrs. Betsey Jones, aged 76.

June 8. In Newtonville, Mass., Colonel Daniel Lane, aged 89. Colonel Lane was a native of Buxton in this State. In the war of 1812, he held a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, but was in command of his regiment during a large part of the time. He was stationed for a short time at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor; afterwards at Port Preble, Portland, from which station he went to the frontier. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 5, 1814, and at several minor engagements prior to that date. When the office of collector at this port was created, his meritorious services were remembered; and he received the appointment. He continued to hold the office, discharging its duties to the entire acceptance of the mercantile and sea-faring portion of the community until 1838, when Nathaniel M. Lowney, Esq., of this place, was appointed to succeed him. He soon after removed to Boston, and was engaged for a short time in business as a commission merchant, from which business he retired on receiving an appointment in the Boston custom-house. He did not engage in any active business after the expiration of his official term, but devoted a large portion of his remaining days to horticulture and kindred occupations, of which he was passionately fond. He is well remembered here as an ardent, not boisterous, politician, a courteous gentleman, a faithful officer, a valuable member of society.¹

1873, June 18. Robert M. Lymburner, aged 72, son of the late Captain John Lymburner.

July 7. In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel Watson Berry, formerly of Belfast, aged 87.

July 28. Joseph Miller, aged 77.

Aug. 5. Captain Isaac Toothaker, aged 72.

Sept. 4. Mrs. Eliza Denison, aged 70.

Sept. 29. Mrs. Betsey Jones, aged 76.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

- 1873, Oct. 20. Mrs. Mary A. White, wife of Hon. James P. White, aged 71.
- Oct. 21. Mrs. Eunice C. Staples, aged 89.
- Nov. 1. Thomas Town, aged 68. He was a native of Oxford County, and came here when a young man. He was one of the early overland emigrants to California, where he resided from 1849 to 1864.
- Nov. 3. William H. Conner, aged 57, for many years a prominent merchant and ship-builder.
- Nov. 24. Mrs. Abigail Eells, widow of Henry B. Eells, aged 84.
- Dec. 5. Mrs. Lavinia Hathaway Angier, widow of John Angier, aged 89. She was a native of Dighton, Mass., and came here in 1804. She occupied the house where her death occurred for seventy years. She was a woman of uncommon personal beauty, of liberal education, and agreeable manners, — a fine specimen of the lady of the old school.
- Dec. 27. Albert Small, for thirty years an active and successful business man, aged 61.
- 1874, Jan. 8. Benjamin Condon, aged 78.
- Jan. 12. Timothy Thorndike, aged 57, a merchant here since 1852. He was born in Brooks, and commenced business at Worcester, Mass. In 1862, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment, and served his full term. He was twice chosen county treasurer, and was city treasurer in 1868–69. At the time of his death, he held a position in the custom-house.
- Jan. 21. Mrs. Jane Bishop, widow of Captain Hutson Bishop, aged 84. She was the last survivor of a family of thirteen children, born in Peterboro', N. H., nine of whom came to Belfast, and all of whom occupied honorable positions in society. They were Colonel Thomas Cunningham, Samuel, William, and James; Susan, wife of Thomas Cunningham; Mary, wife of Samuel Jackson; Rachel, wife

of Zaccheus Porter ; Eliza, wife of Thomas Caldwell.

- 1874, Jan. 25. Jabez Dow, formerly of China, aged 85.
- Jan. 30. Mrs. Sarah M. Rogers, widow of Martin Rogers, aged 81.
- Feb. 6. Mrs. Sally (Quimby) Wales, widow of John Wales, aged 78.
- March 14. In Fayetteville, N. Y., Benjamin Griffin, formerly editor of the "Republican Journal."
- March 20. In Boston, Captain Henry Colburn, a native of Belfast, and a resident here until 1849, aged 74. He was postmaster from 1841 to 1845, town clerk from 1838 to 1841, and representative to the Legislature of 1847. His remains were brought here for burial.
- March 23. Joab Herrick, aged 77. He was born in Penobscot, and came here when twenty-one years old. There were five brothers in the family, who settled on a tract of land in the south part of the town, and in the border of Northport.
- March 26. Isaiah Forbes, aged 77.
- April 18. Hon. Enoch K. Boyle, aged 39. (See chapter on lawyers.)
- April 25. Mrs. Mary Heath, wife of Simeon A. Heath, aged 81.
- May —. Mrs. Mary Jane Salmond, widow of William Salmond, aged 83. She was a native of New Hampshire, her maiden name being Ladd.
- May 31. John Alexander, formerly of Belmont, aged 77.
- June 1. Mrs. Hannah Haraden, widow of John Haraden, aged 88. Her maiden name was Brown. She was a native of Gorham, and came here in 1802. Her eighty-seventh birthday was observed Jan. 20, 1873, by a family gathering, four generations being represented.
- June 28. John Young, aged 77.
- July 12. Mrs. Eliza A. Means, late of Bluehill, aged 85.
- July 28. In Vinalhaven, Joseph Ginn, formerly of Belfast, aged 75.
- July —. Frank B. Frederick, an active business man and merchant, aged 40.

1874, Aug. 5. Mrs. Jane A. Eells, widow of Benjamin Eells, and daughter of the late Colonel Jonathan Wilson, aged 86.

Aug. 6. Stephen McKenney, aged 95 years, 10 months.

Aug. 14. Mrs. S. V. Bean, aged 72.

Mrs. Isabella B. Treadwell, wife of Charles Treadwell, and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Durham, aged 78.

Aug. 15. Mrs. Nancy Smith, aged 80.

Aug. 26. Mrs. Hannah Porter, formerly of Searsport, aged 79.

Aug. 30. Miss Ruth Whitman, 80.

Oct. 1. Joseph Severance, formerly of Brewer, aged 86.

Oct. 20. Mrs. Hannah Mills, wife of Charles Mills, aged 83.

Nov. 14. Hon. Ralph C. Johnson, aged 84. Mr. Johnson was a son of Rev. Alfred Johnson, and was born in Freeport, Sept. 25, 1790. Soon after the commencement of his father's ministry here, Mr. Johnson, then a lad of fifteen, obtained employment as clerk in the store of James Nesmith, the principal village trader. Such was his industry and capacity that, when Mr. Nesmith retired on account of his health in 1809, young Johnson became his successor, and was therefore established in active business at the early age of eighteen. He continued to occupy the store until 1816, when he removed to the building now the Phoenix House. He relinquished the details of buying and selling goods about 1836, although he was the silent partner of a firm for several years later.

Mr. Johnson's career as a public man commenced in 1820, when he was chosen a representative from Belfast and Northport to the first Legislature of the State of Maine. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1837. While a member in 1827, the county of Waldo was established, mainly through his efforts. In 1831, he was chosen an executive councillor from this district. He was the first treasurer of Waldo County, and president of the Waldo Bank, the first institution of the kind here. At the annual town meetings from 1830 to 1846 inclusive, with the exception of a single year, he presided as moderator, and in 1836 acted as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. In 1853, when Belfast became a city, his name was suggested for mayor, to which position he was unanimously elected. His long experi-

ence in our commercial affairs was instrumental in organizing the new government upon a basis of economy and individual responsibility which it still retains. This was the last political office which he held.

Although Mr. Johnson had the advantage of only a common-school education, his habits of general reading, his tenacious memory, and his association with men of intelligence and of varied acquirements, rendered him a correct writer and a forcible and an impressive speaker. In matters of finance and of political economy, he was always particularly versed. The result of his sagacity and the experience of over sixty years of uninterrupted success was a compact and judiciously invested estate, probably exceeding that of any one in this section. In all his intercourse, he set the example of strict honor in dealing and strict morality in social life.

1874, Nov. 28. Mrs. Betsey Gurney, aged 84.

Dec. 2. General James W. Webster, aged 74, a native of Concord, N. H. He came here in 1821, and many years taught the village school. He was town clerk from 1830 to 1833, and representative in 1832, 1833, and 1834. He was an excellent teacher, and served repeatedly as a member of the school committee. From 1839 to 1850, he was agent of the proprietors' lands in this county. He was colonel of our local regiment of militia from 1838 to 1842, and Adjutant-general of Maine in 1857 and 1858. For nearly ten years he was assistant assessor of internal revenue for this section.

1874, Dec. 13. In Swanville, Samuel Eames, aged 85. He was born here in 1788, and moved with his father's family to Swanville, when seventeen years of age.

Dec. 19. In Northport, Mrs. Thankful French, formerly of Belfast, aged about 96.

Dec. 24. Mrs. Jean Wason Ferguson, the oldest person here, aged 98 years and 6 months. She was born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, N. H., June 5, 1776, and was married to Jonathan Ferguson of Perham, N. H., and came to Belfast in 1800. They settled at the Upper Bridge, lived there five years, and then removed to the house in which she lived until her death. Her husband died in May, 1810, leaving her with four children, the eldest seven years old, and the youngest eight months. She never remarried. Mrs. Ferguson remained

in full possession of her faculties until a few days before her death. Her memory, especially, was astonishingly retentive; and she loved to recount the scenes, incidents, and personal anecdotes of the early times and settlers. Her ninety-eighth birthday was celebrated by her descendants, at her residence at City Point.

1874, Dec. 13. George Hemmenway, aged 70.

Dec. 19. Samuel Gilbreth, aged 82.

Dec. 29. Charles D. Field, son of the late Bohan P. Field, aged 60. For about forty years, Mr. Field was a prominent business man here.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TRAVELLING, POST-OFFICE, HOTELS, &c.

Conveyance by Water. — Spotted Trees. — Condition of Early Roads. — First Horse. — Chaise. — Wagons. — Post-office established. — Tolford Durham first Postmaster. — His Successors. — Different Locations of Post-office. — Head of the Tide. — Poor's Mills. — First Mail Carrier. — Weekly Mail in 1798. — Service increased in 1812. — Different Routes. — First Stage-coach. — Thomas Pickard. — Daily Mails. — Railroad Connections. — Present System. — Discomforts of Stage Travel. — Boston Packets. — The "Superb," "Comet," and "Mechanic." — Captains McFarland, Clark, and Young. — Castine Packet. — Captain Skinner. — Packets to Eastport. — First Livery-stable. — Rates. — Hospitality to Strangers. — First Public House. — List of Hotels and Landlords. — Owen Kelloran. — Whittier's Hotel. — Huse's Tavern. — The Spa. — Cunningham's Hotel. — Sun Tavern. — Pumpkin Tavern. — Eagle Hotel. — Engraving. — American House. — Phoenix House. — Farmer's Inn. — New England House. — Sanborn House. — Minor Hotels. — Expresses. — J. N. Winslow, Pioneer Expressman, in Maine. — Eastern Express Company. — Telegraph. — Line built along the Coast. — Station established. — First Message. — First Operator. — Atlantic Cable. — International Telegraph Company.

BEFORE the Revolution, travellers in Eastern Maine passed from place to place wholly by water. No roads existed; and an occasional path through the woods, seldom used, was obscurely indicated by spotted trees. Upon the return of peace, intercourse began to be maintained on horseback. Until 1800, there were no means of communication with the interior towns but on foot. General Knox and the Duke de Liancourt, in going from Thomaston to Brigadier's Island, in 1795, found the road which Richard Stimson surveyed through Belfast, over a generation before, obstructed and dangerous. As late as 1801, Judge Crosby lost his way amidst the stumps and fallen trees in coming from Bangor, and passed the night in the forest. Three years after, no one would venture to conduct a wagon of goods across the country from Augusta. James Patterson owned the first horse in town, and Tolford Durham the next.¹ The State valuation of 1800 shows but seven here then.² About 1796, the first chaise was brought from Massachusetts by a lady who came on a

¹ Locke's Note-book.² Valuation of Massachusetts.

visit. It attracted much attention, and for some time formed the chief topic of conversation.¹ There were no wagons used until about 1812. Captain John Burgess owned the first one.

Before 1760, the regular eastern terminus of the mail route in New England was at Portsmouth, N. H. Fifteen years later, the first post in Maine was established. There were then only three post-offices, — at Kennebunk, Falmouth, and Georgetown.² Those who have noticed the tons of mail matter now daily brought into the State can hardly realize that at that period the number of letters did not average five each week. Few people could afford correspondence, as postage on a single rate was ten and a half pence, equal to about thirty cents of our present currency.

A post-office was established here, Jan. 1, 1795,³ and James Nesmith appointed postmaster. The following is the succession of those who have held that position : —

James Nesmith	. . . .	appointed	1 Jan.,	1795.
Tolford Durham	. . . .	,,	31 March,	1795.
James Nesmith	. . . .	,,	1 July,	1801.
Thomas Whittier	. . . .	,,	1 Oct.,	1810.
Benjamin Whittier	. . . .	,,	12 May,	1813.
Joseph Williamson	. . . .	,,	9 Dec.,	1822.
Hiram O. Alden	. . . .	,,	27 Jan.,	1830.
Henry Colburn	. . . .	,,	22 June,	1841.
William T. Colburn	. . . .	,,	24 May,	1845.
Charles Giles	. . . .	,,	23 March,	1849.
Joseph S. Noyes	. . . .	,,	1 April,	1853.
Samuel Edwards	. . . .	,,	2 April,	1857.
Hiram Chase	. . . .	,,	17 June,	1861.
Samuel G. Thurlow	. . . .	,,	28 July,	1865.

It is not known that Mr. Nesmith formally entered upon the duties during the brief period of his first term. Deacon Durham kept the office in his house on the east side of the river. When succeeded by Mr. Nesmith in 1801, it was removed to the new store of the latter, at the corner of Main and High Streets.

¹ Locke's Sketches. Mr. Quimby says that the Rev. Mr. Johnson owned the first two-wheeled chaise in 1805. Another authority gives Dr. John S. Osborn as the owner of the first.

² Willis's Hist. Portland.

³ In 1790, there were only seventy-five post-offices in the United States; and the whole extent of post-roads did not exceed nineteen hundred miles, or only about double the distance now traversed by railroads in Maine alone.

Thomas Whittier transferred it to his hotel, now the Alfred Johnson house, at the northern junction of Church and High Streets. Benjamin Whittier, his son and successor, changed its location first to the basement of the house adjoining the North Church; then to the northerly end of what is now the Phoenix House, and lastly to a store at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, where the store of F. M. Lancaster now stands. Mr. Williamson removed the office to a wooden building on Main Street, on the site of the store of Henry H. Forbes. The last-named store was occupied by William T. Colburn, while postmaster from 1845 to 1849, and the office was kept there.

During the official term of Mr. Alden, the location was changed to the north end of the "Fire-proof Block" on High Street. In April, 1833, it was removed to the western end of the "Telegraph Block," below the American House, and continued there until 1845. From 1849 to March, 1854, the office was kept in the store now occupied by Dr. Daniel Sylvester, at the junction of Main, Beaver, and Church Streets. Mr. Noyes transferred it to store No. 32, on Church Street; and in January, 1857, to its permanent establishment in the building erected by government.

In January, 1848, the Waldo post-office was removed to the Head of the Tide, and kept under the same name by Henry Davidson, until his resignation in 1858. His successors were Samuel Maddocks, who held the office two years, and William E. Mitchell, the present incumbent.

A post-office was established at Poor's Mills, Aug. 14, 1868; and George G. Patterson appointed postmaster.

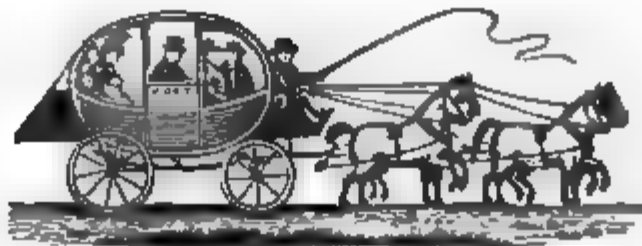
Up to 1793, no mail had penetrated as far east as Belfast. The nearest post-office was then at Wiscasset, which a post-rider supplied twice a month. This year, George Russell, of Castine, was employed to pass once a fortnight¹ with letters between the two last-mentioned towns. At first he carried the mail in a handkerchief, but afterwards in a leather bag strapped to his back. After the roads became sufficiently cleared for a horse, saddle-bags were used. His route was through Camden and Belfast, crossing the Penobscot at Sandy Point.² When on horseback, this herald of a noisy world gave notice to the settlements of his approach by "the twanging horn."

¹ Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, I. 201.

² Prospect and Penobscot were then connected by a ferry. In 1871, a steam-ferry company between the same points was incorporated.

In 1798, a new arrangement of the mails included Belfast in a route from Lincolnville (Ducktrap) to Narraguagus (Cherryfield). The post-rider left Ducktrap every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and reached his destination on the following Tuesday, passing from Belfast through Prospect, Frankfort, Buckstown, Castine, Bluehill, Trenton, Sullivan, and Gouldsborough.¹ A connection with the western mail was made at Wiscasset. This service was increased to a semi-weekly one in 1812. The distance from the Old State House in Boston to Belfast, as measured officially that year, was found to be two hundred and thirty-two $\frac{48}{100}$ miles. A weekly route from Wiscasset by Palermo and Belfast was established in 1817. Three years later, there were four routes to Belfast; the western, thrice a week each way; the Dixmont, the Bangor, and the Gardiner, each once a week. Forty-eight letters were advertised as remaining in the post-office July 1, 1820.² The first stage-coach was brought here in 1825 by David Whittier and Joseph Smith.³ An advertisement at this period shows the increased travelling accommodations.

"PORTLAND, BELFAST, AND BANGOR MAIL-STAGE.



Travellers are informed that on the whole line they will now find good Post Coaches, attentive and civil Drivers, comfortable Inns, and Fare low. Leaves Portland at 4 A.M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; arrives at Belfast by 10 A.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and at Bangor same days by 5 P.M. Leaves Bangor on Sundays and Tuesdays at 4 A.M., and Belfast by 10 A.M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, and will arrive at Portland next day by 5 P.M. If necessary, an hour may be taken up at Belfast to accommodate Passengers. Generally the Stage will return from Waldoboro' to Wiscasset same evenings; saving so much time as to afford facilities for business at Wiscasset, Bath, and Brunswick, and will always arrive in Portland in season to afford some hours for business there."

¹ Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

² Hancock Gazette.

³ William Quimby.

FARE.

From Portland to Bath Ferry	\$2.00
„ Bath Ferry to Wiscasset	0.50
„ Wiscasset to Waldoboro'	1.12½
„ Waldoboro' to Belfast	2.00
„ Belfast to Bangor	2.00

JULY, 1825.

With the opening of the year 1826, Arnold and Whittier commenced running a tri-weekly mail-stage between Augusta and this place “on the new road called the Eastman road,” so named in honor of Thomas Eastman, Esq., one of its originators, who was quite a prominent man in his county, one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions, and keeper of a tavern for many years in Palermo.

“Before that time,” said the ‘Journal,’ “but a single coach came into Belfast. Now there are five, all of which, save one, are new and elegant, and unsurpassed by any in the State.”¹ There were then daily mails to Portland, Augusta, and Bangor. A stage line to Albion was established in 1827; and four years after, through the exertions of Mr. Pickard, a thrice-weekly line to Ellsworth. At that time, in favorable weather, the western mail reached Boston from here in about forty-eight hours.² Until 1846, it went by the way of Thomaston³ and Bath, afterwards through Augusta, and first through Liberty Village in July, 1848. A route to Augusta, on the new county road, as it was then called, passing through Searsmont, Patricktown, and Windsor, was established in 1841, by Thomas W. Lothrop. The coach left this place on three days in the week at 8 A.M., and returned on the days next following. For several years before, a weekly stage to Gardiner had passed over the same road. A line to Waterville went into operation in 1848. With the opening of the railroad from Portland to Augusta, in 1851, our western mail connected with the morning trains, and thus continued until we had railroad communication of our own. The first mail received here directly by rail was Dec. 23, 1870. A through mail by cars at noon commenced Feb. 3, 1871;

¹ “Republican Journal,” Dec. 29, 1830.

² “After Jan. 1, 1829,” says the “Waldo Democrat,” “the eastern mail will leave Boston at five P.M., and reach Portland at noon the next day; arrive at Brunswick the next night; leave there at four A.M., pass through Hallowell and Augusta at about eight or nine, and thence proceed to Belfast.”

³ The great eastern mail from Portland to Eastport went *via* Belfast until February, 1837, when a new arrangement conveyed it directly from Augusta to Bangor. — *Bangor Whig*.

and one in connection with the Boston midnight train was established during the following October. In addition to two daily mails each way by railroad, there are now daily mails each way by stage between here and Bangor, Augusta, and Rockland, and thrice-weekly ones to Albion, Camden, Ellsworth, and Frankfort.

Those whose experience of travelling is limited to a rapid trip in a well-warmed railroad car can hardly conceive of the discomforts of the wearisome night journey between Belfast and Augusta, in a rocking, pitching, swaying stage-coach, into which might be crammed nine unfortunate passengers, besides babies, bundles, and other *impedimenta*, the bottom of the vehicle carpeted with mouldy straw; while the traveller, cold and shivering, yet choking for the lack of fresh air; cramped, bruised, and exhausted; hungry, yet finding no appetite for the dismal refreshments furnished at Palermo and South China, — was now compelled to turn out and walk up the toilsome ascent of some long hill, and now to lay hold upon a fence-rail and help to extricate the coach from some *crevasse* of snow.

Before steam navigation became established, travellers along the coast were generally conveyed by boats and sailing vessels. For many years, regular packets, with convenient accommodations for passengers, afforded the only expeditious means of communication. The most noted of those which ran to and from Boston were the schooners "Venus" and "Superb," commanded by Captain Ephraim McFarland; the "Mechanic," commanded by Captain Isaac Clark; the "President Jackson," of ninety-three tons' burden, built in 1831; and the "Comet," of one hundred and twenty tons, built in 1832.¹ The latter was commanded by Captain James Young.² The fare to Boston was usually "four dollars and found;" that is, the meals were provided or "found" without additional charge. From 1804 to 1837, Captain Isaiah Skinner ran a packet between here and Castine: first, the sloop "Lady Washington," afterwards the sloop "General Washington." During that period, he crossed the bay thrice on an average each day, measuring, in the devious path which he was sometimes obliged to sail in accomplishing these trips, at least forty miles, being equal to a circumnavigation of the globe more than sixteen times.³ Dur-

¹ Another schooner, of seventy-six tons, called the "Comet," was built by John G. Hall, in 1846.

² Captain Young died at Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1858, aged fifty-nine. He commanded the ship "Lady Blessington."

³ "Republican Journal." Inscription on tombstone at Castine, erected by the citizens of that town in 1842, as a tribute of respect for his honesty and punctuality.

ing the first part of the present century, there were regular packets to St. John. In a single week of July, 1820, four vessels arrived from the British provinces; one of them bringing forty Irish passengers. In 1829, "the 'Helen,' from Eastport, with forty-two passengers," is reported. For many years the sloop "Spy," Captain Nathaniel Wells, and the schooners "Packet" and "Edna," Captain Paoli Hewes, ran exclusively between here and the latter place.

The first livery-stable distinct from the hotels was opened by David Whittier and Joseph Smith, in 1822.¹ It was in the rear of the New England House. Rufus Harwood succeeded them in the same place, in 1822. He advertised "to keep horses, with every attention, for 9s. per week on hay; to despatch expresses at any moment, and to accommodate with a neat and convenient coach." In 1827, "the price of a saddle horse to Head of Tide, Spa, or Brown's Corner, is fifty cents; for horse and chaise, seventy-five cents, to be gone a reasonable time. Journeys, as agreed; not less than 8½ cents for horse and 16½ cents for horse and chaise per mile."² Hanson Martin, in 1831, "informs the citizens that he has procured a genteel hack, and a span of prime horses."³

After the Revolution, travellers occasionally passed through Belfast by the Georges road, which, indicated at first by spotted trees, soon became a well-worn path. When obliged to remain over night, they stopped at the house of John Robinson on the Charles Read lot, at James Miller's, and at Tolford Durham's, on the east side of the river. "At times, the number was so large, they were obliged to sleep on the floor, which was covered with evergreens and fir boughs. As a general thing, nothing was charged for entertainment. New faces being so few and far between, the company of travellers was considered an equivalent."⁴ As the settlement increased, the first tavern was opened by an Irishman, named Owen Kelloran, in a log-cabin, which stood on the site of William B. White's house, on the Northport road.⁵ The next one was kept in 1791, by Robert Mitchell, on the east side of Goose River, and probably maintained for several years.⁶ In 1800, Jerome Stephenson opened a public house, where his

¹ William Quimby.

² Gazette and Patriot.

³ Journal.

⁴ Locke's Sketches.

⁵ Locke's Note-Book. In James Miller's account-book, under date of 1801, Kelloran is charged "for halling a hogshead of rum, 1s. 6d."

⁶ William Quimby. A town meeting held Nov. 19, 1793, was "adjourned to the Tavern," probably Mitchell's.

grandson, by the same name, now lives, between Ambrose Strout's and Robert Patterson's. The old sign-board, bearing the representation of a black horse, is still preserved. From 1804 to 1811, the old Cremer house, at the corner of Main and Common Streets, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1865, was kept as a hotel by William Hobbs. In 1808, Simon Watson erected a large two-story building on Hayford's Hill, as it is now called, which he opened as a tavern, and which continued to be occupied as such six or seven years. The same building became afterwards the property of Mr. Hayford. It was burnt in 1860. It was a notable tavern in its day; the inevitable stopping-place of the yeomanry to and from market, and in winter the terminus of all sleigh-rides from "the Beach."¹ For a short time previous to the war of 1812, John Russ kept a hotel in a wooden building on the western side of Main Street, below Washington Street. It was reoccupied for the same purpose in 1847, and known as the "Maine Hotel." It perished in the great fire of 1865, being then occupied as a store. About 1803, Thomas Whittier built the Alfred Johnson house, which he kept as a hotel,² until his removal to Searsmont, in 1813. His son Benjamin succeeded him. Subsequent landlords were Samuel Jackson, Manasseh Sleeper, and Thomas Cunningham. The latter left it in the fall of 1820 or the spring of 1821, Colonel Daniel Lane having purchased the house for a private residence. He occupied it as such until 1838, when Judge Alfred Johnson became the owner.

The building on the corner of Main and High Streets, formerly known as the Huse house, and now occupied by the Messrs. Howes, was a hotel from 1813 to 1828. When built, it stood upon a high bank, twelve feet above the level of the street in front. The bank was removed, and a basement story constructed over fifty years ago. The latter remained until 1846, when the building was let down to its present grade. Colonel Cunningham was the first landlord, and after him Samuel Jackson, who was the landlord in 1815, when the British officers, before taking formal possession of the town, held an interview with "the chief magistrate" in the bar-room. John Huse, who died in 1820, succeeded Jackson. Manasseh Sleeper took possession of the premises the following year, raising his sign on the Fourth of July, bearing the

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Mr. Quimby says that "Whittier's Tavern" was called by strangers the best public house in Maine. The bar-room was in the south corner.

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coat-of-arms of the new State. The house was thenceforth known as the "Maine Hotel" until 1825, when Mr. Sleeper removed to the house on Church Street, now occupied by Dr. Flanders. Colonel N. Stanley became lessee in 1827, followed by Thomas H. Carr, who was the last landlord, the house being converted to other purposes the following year.

During the war of 1812, Colonel Thomas Cunningham, Jr., kept the "Sun Tavern,"¹ sometimes called the "Pumpkin Tavern," in the house at the corner of High and Pearl Streets, occupied by the late Captain James Miller, at the time of his decease. Soon after, he occupied a house west of the New England House, built by Benjamin Joy in 1806, where he remained until his death.² It was burnt in 1855. The last sign-board had a picture of Washington. For a long time, "Cunningham's Hotel" had a high and deserved reputation. Many eminent persons were among its guests. Until the separation, the judges and officers of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, when travelling the eastern circuit, were accustomed to leave their carriages here, and proceed by water to Castine. Long after it ceased to be a public house, the judges of our own courts found a warm welcome within its hospitable walls.

On the 25th of February, 1825, John W. Appleton, from Portland, opened the Eagle Hotel, now the American House, which had been erected the previous year by Thomas Pickard, of this place, and Otis Little, of Castine. It has been so much enlarged and modified, especially in its interior construction, that a brief description of it, as it was originally, may not be uninteresting. The westerly front room on Main Street was the parlor;

¹ The first number of the earliest newspaper published here (July 6, 1820) contains the following advertisement: "Old Establishment. Cunningham's Hotel. — Thos. Cunningham, Jr., informs his friends and the public that he continues to keep the HOTEL at the sign of the SUN, in Belfast, where his unremitting exertions shall not be wanting to make his house an agreeable place of resort and entertainment. Convenient rooms, clean beds, the best viands and liquors the place affords, and willing and obedient attendants are constantly at the service of those ladies and gentlemen who may please to honor him as guests."

² Colonel Cunningham died suddenly, Dec. 1, 1822, aged forty-three. He came here in 1803, from Peterboro', N. H., of which he was a native. He was a gentleman of fine personal address, a prompt and energetic officer, an exceedingly affable and popular landlord. He was thoroughly identified with the movements of the day which had for their object the advancement of our local interests, and the general feeling pervading the community on the occasion of his death was that we had lost one of our most active, genial, gentlemanly fellow-townsmen. He left a son and several daughters, all of whom who are now living reside in Baltimore. — *Crosby's Annals*.

the room in rear of it, twenty-three feet in length, was the "spacious dining-room;" the two were thrown into one on great occa-



"EAGLE HOTEL." BUILT 1824.

sions by means of folding-doors between them. The easterly front room was the bar-room; the room in rear of it, the sitting-room; the bar was on the side of the bar-room fronting the door on the easterly end of the building, which opens on the drive-way leading from Main Street to the stable. On the second floor were a hall over the parlor and dining-room, and five sleeping-rooms; the hall was used for balls and dancing-schools, and occasionally for lectures. On the third floor there were twelve sleeping-rooms, in four of which there were fire-places. Above these, there were, to use the language of the proprietors, "many apartments of circumambient construction, where may be placed ten or twelve beds." There was a "projection," or ell, from the main building, eighteen by twenty feet, containing two kitchens and two bed-rooms over them. There was no piazza in front as there now is. When the

ridge-pole was put in place, a swivel made fast to it was discharged to announce the important event.¹

The present piazza was added in 1845, and the brick ell two years later; both by H. N. Lancaster, who purchased the premises at auction in 1843. The third story of the ell contained a hall, which was dedicated by a public ball, July 4, 1847. It was converted into rooms in 1863. The name of the house was changed to that which it now bears in 1838. The gilded eagle, which served as a sign, did not lose its position for several years after. Since Mr. Appleton, the successive landlords have been Thomas Pickard, from January, 1828, to April, 1829; David and Asa Eastman, from April, 1829, to 1830; David Eastman and Charles Rogers,² from that year to October, 1833; Bailey Peirce, from October, 1833, to September, 1838; Pickard and Sawyer, to Dec. 7, 1839; Thomas Pickard, from that date until 1843; H. N. and George R. Lancaster, and James M. Torrey, from 1843 to 1852; Nathaniel W. Holmes and George Baker, Edwin R. Ellis, John C. Robbins, Benjamin F. Tucker, H. N. Lancaster, and Messrs. H. A. and E. C. Clark.

The Phoenix House, opposite the North Church, was built for a store in 1816, by Ralph C. Johnson. It was opened as a hotel, July 27, 1837, by Ebenezer W. Hilton, being then only two stories high. In 1857, a third story was added, the walls enclosed in brick, and other improvements made by Josiah N. White, who became the owner in 1850. For a short time after the latter year, it was called the Belfast Hotel. Mr. Hilton died from the effects of an accidental gun-shot wound, in 1838. Thomas W. Lothrop succeeded him as landlord, followed by Daniel Ring, in 1844; by James M. Torrey, in 1845; by Martin Cross, in 1848; by Josiah N. White, in 1850; and afterwards by Jesse Black, Joel F. Berry, Nathaniel W. Holmes, Josiah N. White, and Roscoe H. Mitchell. The premises were purchased by the latter in 1874.

A building on High Street, erected for a dwelling-house in 1806 by Benjamin Eells, was converted into the hotel called the New England House in 1848, and opened as such by Luther Coombs on the Fourth of July of that year. It was remodelled and enlarged, with the addition of a third story, in 1860. Messrs.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² After leaving here, Mr. Rogers was interested in several hotels, among them the St. Nicholas, in New York. On the morning of Dec. 31, 1868, he was murdered by an assassin who was never detected.

Baker & Edwards succeeded Mr. Coombs in 1853. Subsequent occupants have been Colonel John D. Rust, now of Rockport, General Henry W. Cunningham, Edwin R. Ellis, and N. W. Holmes, the present landlord. The premises are owned by Mrs. Mary M. Hall.

- Among recent public houses which have maintained a brief existence are the "Maine Hotel," at the Head of the Tide, kept previous to 1840 by Henry Colburn, and afterwards by Moses Woods; the "Sun Tavern," on Belmont Avenue, now occupied as a house by Rufus P. Hill, which was kept by N. Stanley, and afterwards by Joseph P. Ladd, under whose dispensation it was called "The Spa," and became a famous place for shooting matches; the "Belfast Hotel," opened in 1840, at City Point, by George U. Russ, and in 1849 by Gordon G. Clark; and the "Farmer's Inn," otherwise called the "Farmer's House," from 1841 to 1850. The latter stood at the foot of Main Street, on the site of the store now occupied by L. A. Knowlton & Co. It was built by John Milliken about 1804, and was the bake-house of Herbert R. Sargent. The first landlord was Hiram Littlefield, in 1841, who opened it on temperance principles. Bradford S. Foster succeeded him in March, 1843, followed by John Hussey, and in 1849 by Josiah N. White and Jesse Black.

The "Sanborn House," at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, opened by Joseph Sanborn, Jr., May 31, 1870, was kept by him until succeeded by William R. Mathews, the present occupant, in October, 1873.

The institution of expresses in this country has existed but little over a quarter of a century. Before that time, small packages were conveyed by stage, packet, and private hands. Great difficulty attended the transportation of money, and remittances for Boston were frequently long delayed for safe carriage. In June, 1842, John N. Winslow, of Portland, commenced running the first express from Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with Harnden & Co., for the south and west. He was succeeded two years after by John J. Jerome and Henry Gilman, each of whom went twice a week to and from Boston, while the steamboats ran, and once a week by stage during the remainder of the year. H. N. Lancaster was the first agent at Belfast. The business rapidly increased, and in 1846 it is mentioned as remarkable that five weekly trips were made between Bangor and Boston. Joseph H. Bryant, Frank W. Carr, Frederick H. Hodgman, and others, con-

tinued the route for several years. Subsequently, the two latter formed a copartnership with John R. Hall, of Boston, under the style of Hodgman, Carr, & Co. In 1856, this firm united with others in Maine, forming the Eastern Express Company. For several years they have been without competitors, and have met with great success. With the opening of the Mooshead Lake Railroad in 1871, they established a daily connection with their different branches, which is still maintained. Messengers are employed on all the steamboats.

During the first few years after the introduction of the magnetic telegraph, its progress was slow; and it was not until 1848 that a line was built through Maine. Hiram O. Alden,¹ of Belfast, was one of the earliest friends of the enterprise. Aided by his exertions, the Maine Telegraph Company was incorporated in 1848, and put in operation from Portland to Calais the following year. The line through Belfast was constructed during the summer of 1848. The undertaking was so novel and precarious that great difficulty took place in raising a subscription sufficient to warrant a station here, and it was only after several public meetings that the required sum of three thousand dollars was raised. The first despatch received here was from Bangor, Nov. 23, 1848.² A week later, communication was had with East Thomaston, and before the year closed the line between Portland and Bangor was completed. The office of this line was first in the Telegraph Block, at the corner of Main and High Streets. In 1873, it was removed to its present more commodious quarters in the City Block. William H. Simpson was the first operator. The line at first crossed the lower bridge. When a vessel passed through the draw, the wire was disconnected. Interruptions from this cause became so frequent, as the business increased, that the wire was laid in 1852 by the way of City Point, crossing the river there, and connecting with the old line at Mason's Mills. The former route was afterwards resumed, the wire being carried under the draw by a submarine cable. In September, 1873, the line *via* North Searsport was discontinued.

Intelligence of the success of the Atlantic cable reached here during the afternoon of Aug. 5, 1858, and was immediately given to the public in an extra from the "Journal" office. The same paper

¹ Mr. Alden has been president of the Maine Telegraph Company, since its organization.

² Journal.

published an extra containing the congratulatory despatches which passed between President Buchanan and Queen Victoria. The church bells were rung during the transmission of these messages.

Telegraphic communication was opened with Castine in November, 1855; with Searsport, July 3, 1863; and with Stockton, Sept. 27, 1866.

In 1867, the International Telegraph line was extended through Belfast. The office was first in the Eastern Express office, on High Street, and afterwards in the bookstore of M. P. Woodcock, opposite the American House. It was discontinued July 1, 1872, the line having been leased to the Western Union Company.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ROADS.

First Highway. — Georges Road. — Davistown Road. — Roads in 1805. — Road to Unity. — Sheriff Ulmer's Letter to Selectmen. — Broad-rimmed Wheels. — New System of repairing Roads. — List of all the Roads, excepting Streets, which have been located, accepted, or discontinued.

AT the first town meeting, Nov. 11, 1773, a vote was passed "that the selectmen be a committee to lay out all necessary highways through the town, and be allowed for their time as highway work." There was a similar vote the following year, but nothing practical resulted until 1775, when "thirty pounds lawful for repairing roads and bridges" was raised, day wages for men being fixed at "twenty-five shillings, old tenor; and for oxen work, eighteen shillings, lyke money." Four surveyors were chosen, three of them on the east side. It was also voted "to lay out the highway from Half-way Creek to the saw-mill, and on the westerly side of the harbor from Little River to Sandy Beach." At that time, the only road was one which Richard Stimson had surveyed from Thomaston to Fort Pownall, several years before. Although called the Georges road, it was simply a bridle-path, its course through the wilderness being indicated by spotted trees. At suitable points, trees were gapped with a single notch. As the traveller reached one, another appeared in sight. On this side of the river, the path followed about the original course of Main and High Streets as far as lot No. 46, and then diverged in a south-westerly direction to Ducktrap. In 1775, it was laid out to near the mouth of Little River. The road from Half-way Creek to the saw-mill on Wescott stream may be regarded as the first actual highway within our limits. One from Nesmith's Corner to the Narrows, where the upper bridge now stands, was located in 1802. The Davistown road, now Belmont Avenue, soon followed. It connected us with Davistown Plantation, now Montville. These were the only roads leading to the village, as late as 1805. Their courses, as given in another part of this chapter, seem unneces-

sarily circuitous. But, in those days, the accommodation of the owners of the land, instead of the convenience of travellers, was regarded; and the right of every householder to have a road directly to his door seemed paramount to every other consideration. As an illustration, Northport Avenue, which now runs in a direct line, made at least six deflections both east and west, as late as 1809; and several buildings were removed in order to render it straight.

Joseph Roberts, the pioneer settler of Brooks, in 1803, was probably the first person who went from there direct to Belfast. With a compass, he marked a course nearly where the road now runs. There was then only one opening on the route. Previous to that time, those living north came here by the way of Swanville or Knox. The first through road to Brooks and Unity was built in 1809, by Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott, to enhance the value of their lands.

That the main thoroughfares were not without fault in 1811 is evident from the following communication, found among the town papers:—

LINCOLNVILLE, April 14, 1811.

THE SELECTMEN OF BELFAST:

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested by the Solicitor-general of this Commonwealth to inform you that Chief Justice Parsons, with the rest of the members of the Supreme Court, will travel to Castine, in June next, by land, in their carriages. Their wishes are that the road should be in good order, otherwise the fines will be levied to their extent. It is certainly an object to labor a little on the road to make it agreeable to the Honorable Court.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

GEORGE ULMER, *Sheriff*.

In 1831, the town voted to allow a discount on highway taxes to all persons using broad-rimmed wheels.

In 1848, it was voted "that James White and Hiram O. Alden be a committee to report to the town, at the next annual meeting, some new and improved mode to be adopted for making and repairing highways." They accordingly submitted an elaborate report, showing that for ten years previous the average cost per mile of keeping the roads in repair had been \$100 annually, and attributing the cause to a great waste of labor, or the want of skill or fidelity in its application. Their recommendation that

future appropriations be made in money alone, and that the repairs be let out by the year to some person for a specified sum, received due consideration; and, in 1849 a contract was entered into with Isaac Allard, to keep in repair all the highways, excepting in the village district, for five years, at an annual compensation of \$2,250. At the expiration of Mr. Allard's term, Joshua Towle became the contractor for five years, at \$2,000 per year. The system not proving satisfactory, in 1859 the citizens voted at a general meeting to return to the old one, which remains unchanged up to the present time.

The following pages exhibit all the town and city roads or ways except streets, or roads which have been named as streets, the locations of which have been duly accepted, altered, or discontinued. Particulars concerning streets form the subject of another chapter:—

1775, October 27. Voted, that the Road is Accepted By the Inhabitants from Halfway Creek Brook as fare as Cross William Patterson's Pitched Lott. And Cross George Mitchell's Pitched Lott, North Eighty-five Degrees west, thence Northerly untill it Coms to a Brook at the Head of the Long Cove, so Caled, and said George Mitchell is to make the Said Northerly Road so good as their can be as much Load Caried with the same Strength of Cattle as there Can be taken Down to Dk^a Tufft's from the West Side of said Mitchell's Lott, as the Road is now Laid out. N. B. that george mitchell's five Days' work at the Highways is to be worked on the aforesaid northerly Road.

The Courses of Said Road from Half Way Creek Brook to the West Side of Said Patterson's Pitched Lott is as followeth:—

The transcript. of a Road Begining at Halfway Creek Brook about one Chain to South of an old Beaver Dam, thence Runing South, Sixty-five Degrees west, to the Lott number one; thence South, forty-five Degrees west, to No. two; thence South, twenty Degrees west, to No. three; thence South, forty-five Degrees west, a cross No. three and No. four; thence South, twenty-five Rods, on the Road between No. four and No. five; thence South, forty-five Degrees west, a Cross No. five, Six, Seven, and eight; thence South, twenty Rods, on the Road between No. Eight and Nine; thence South, Seventy Degrees west, a Cross No. nine and ten; thence South, eighty Degrees west, a Cross No. Eleven; thence North, Eighty-five Degrees West, A cross, No. twelve; thence South, Eighty Degrees west, a Cross No. thirteen; thence South,

Seventy-five Degrees west, a cross No. fourteen and No. fifteen; thence West, a Cross No. Sixteen; thence South, Eighty-five Degrees west, a Cross No. seventeen; thence West, a Cross No. Eighteen, nineteen, and twenty; thence north, Eighty-Seven Degrees west, A cross No. twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four; thence North, Seventy-five Degrees west, a Cross No. twenty-five; thence north, forty-five Degrees west, a Cross No. twenty-six; thence North, Eighty-two Degrees West, a Cross No. twenty-seven and goos River; thence North, Eighty-one Degrees west, twelve Rods; thence north, Seventy-one Degrees west, a Cross No. twenty-eight; thence North, fifty Rods, on the Road Between No. twenty-eight and No. twenty-nine; thence North, Seventy-eight Degrees, a Cross No. twenty-nine; thence north, forty-seven Degrees west, twenty Rods; thence North, Seventy-Six Degrees west, a Cross No. thirty; thence north, fifty-eight Degrees west, a Cross No. thirty-one; thence north, One hundred twenty and three Rods on the Road Between No. thirty-one and thirty-two; thence North, Seventy Degrees west, a Cross No. thirty-two, thence North, twenty-eight Degrees west, a Cross No. thirty-three; thence North, fifty-five Degrees west, a Cross a Pitched Lott Settled by William Patterson; and then, Agreeable to the vote of the Inhabitents, the Cours a Cross the Pitched Lott Settled by George Mitchell is North, Eighty-five Degrees west, thence Northerly untill it Comes to a Brook at the Head of Long Cove, so Caled.

1786, May 16. Voted, that the Rhoad on the southerly side of the Settlement Layd out Last year is Excepted by the Town. (There is no record of such a road.)

1786, May 26. Voted, that the Rhoad a Cross Lots No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 be altred so as to Lead to Goose River at a bridge caled the foot Bridge.

1787, March 22. Voted to Cross the Lot No. 27, to Goos River, Nigh to a place caled the foot Bridge, and from thence Cross Lot Number 28 to the Laid out Rhoad in No. 29.

Belfast, y^e 6th April, 1787. Lay'd out a Highway Begining at the Easterly side of Lot No. 29, thence E. S. E. through lot No. 28 to a Large Rock on the Northly side of y^e Rhoad, thence E. and be S. to Gooss River, from s^d River E. S.ly till No. 27, thence Through s^d Lot No. 27 South East, E.ly till the Layd out Rhode on the westerly side of Lot No. 26, S^d Rhoad to be four Rood wide. Recorded pr. Samuel Houston, Clk.

1788, June 2. Voted to alter y^e Rhoad from Lot No. 24, & Cross No. 25, No. 26, and No. 27, to the most Convient Place, Cross Goos River, and from thence Cross No. 28, to the Rhoad on the East side of [illegible].

Belfast, May y^e 12, 1788. A Transcrip of the Road on the west side of the River, from the Narrows to the North Line of Sandey Beach Lot. Begining first at a Beach Tree on the North Line of No. 28, thence south 50° E. 100 Rods, thence S. 28° E. — Rodes thence south, somewhat Eastarly to the Line of Sandey Beach Lot first mentioned.

1789, June 2. Voted, that all former roads Cross Lots No. 26, 27, & 28, are disanuled.

Voted, that the Roade cross Lots No. 26, 27, & 28, is to Begin at the Rode Layd out cross Lot No. 25, and to Lead to Goss River to a Place cal^d the foot Bridge, and from thence to the Rode Lay^d out Cross No. 29 the nearest and best way.

1789, June 23. Voted, the Transcrip of the Rode is Excepted as Laid out Cross Lots No. 26, 27, & 28.

A transcrip of the Roade Leading Acrost Lots No. 26, 27, & 28. Begining at a Stake and Stones at y^e North side of the Roade where it crosses No. 26, thence N. 26° 00' W. 60 Rods to a Beach tree marked, thence N. 60° W. 22 Rods to a Birch Tree, thence N. 57° W. 33 Rods to a stake and stones, thence N. 64° W. 40 rods to a stake and stones, thence West to goose River, thence crossing the River to a Stake and Stones, thence N. 70° W. 18 Rods to a stake and stones, thence N. 10° W. to the West Side of No. 28, Ajoining the Road. N.B. The above Line is to be understood to be on the North side of the Road.

1791, Sept. 8. Voted, that the Road is Excepted according to the Transcrip on the west side of the River.

A Transcrip of Road from uper end of Lot No. 36 to the Town Line. Beginning at the North Side of Lot No. 71 of the third Division Lots, Alowing the Division Line to be in the middle of Road, Course is S. 68° W. 180 Rods, thence Near West untill it Comes on the Line between Lots No. 69 and 72, then Continuing the Road between Lots 68 and 73, & 67 & 74, untill it comes to the Town line.

1792, Sept. 20. Voted to Accept of the Road Across Passagawackeeg at the Narrows, as Apears by Transcript.

A Transcript of the Road Lay^d out at the Narrows on Passagasawakeeg River in the Town of Belfast, in July, 1792.

Beginning at a White pine tree Northerly side of said Highway marked upon Lot No. 22, Second Division; thence N. 2° W. 36 Rods to the Southerly side of Lot No. 25; Thence N. 10° W. 76 Rods to the Bank of the River on Lot No. 30; Thence N. 17° E. Across the River to a Stake and Stones on the Bank; Thence N. 52° E. 20 Rods to a Spruce Stump; thence Northerly 64° E. 17 Rods to a Stake and Stones; thence E. 6° N. 20 Rods to a Stake and Stones; thence E. 29° N. 6 Rods to the line between William Patterson's Land and Jacob Emes'; thence North on the Line between Said Patterson's and Emeses Lands, 49 Rods, to the Leeding Road by said Patterson's House.

1793, April 1. Voted to Discontinue the Leading Road on the south side of Lot No. 36, from the shore where it crosses the County Road.

1793, July 16. Voted to Alter the Road from where it now Stands between Lots No. 28 & 29 to Near the Middle of Lot No. 29; thence Northerly until it Comes out to the former Road.

1793, July 16. Voted to accept a Cross Road Between Lots No. 65 & 66, beginning at a Beach tree marked H. on the Leading Road; thence to a Hemlock Tree on the S.E. corner Lot No. 61 and 62.

1794, April 7. Voted, the two Rod Road on the South Side of No. 36 to Lemuel Weeks, as just Compensation for the County Road Across the same.

1796, May 6. Voted to Except the Road as it is laid by the Selectmen up the River on the Western Side, and over the River at the Ripelens, and so Proceeding on the Northern Side untill it intersex the Road leading out Between William Patterson's and Jacob Aimeses Lots, with a Resarve to Allow the Surveys to make what Alterations is Needfull.

Voted the Selectmen shall Lay out a Road from General Knox's Road to the Ripelens.

1798, Sept. 27. Voted, Road No. 1, Transcrip Accepted.

Voted to Accept the Road from the Narrows to the Town Line, according to Transcrip No. 4.

1799, May 6. Voted to Accept a Road laid out last year by the Selectmen from Belfast River near the head of the Tide, leading to Quandabaycook Settelment, according to Transcrip.

A Transcrip of A Road leeding to Quandabaycook Settelment. Beginning on the North Bank of Passagawakeag River, South 250

Feet to the South bank across said River; Thence on the South Bank of s^d River S. 60° W. 20 Rods; Thence S. 20° W. 14 Rods; thence S. 30° W. 20 Rods; thence S. 47° W. 40 Rods; thence S. 60° W. 16 Rods; thence S. 54° W. 30 Rods; thence S. 50° W. 66 R.; thence S. 40° W. 40 R.; then S. 70° W. 160 R. to a Beach marked H.; then S. 80° W. 48 R.; then S. 70° W. 54 R. to a Hemlock tree; thence N. 30° W. 46 Rods to the Pond broock; thence S. 70° W. 140 Rods to a Hemlock; Thence S. 60° W. 31 Rods; then S. 80° W. 300 Rods to the Bank of the River; Thence S. 75° W. 133 Rods to the Town line.

1800, April 8. Roads accepted, according to the following transcripts:—

A Transcript of a Road Lay^d out from the Narros on the Westwardly side of the river. 1st Beginning at a Stake and Stones on the Northwardly line of Lot No. 26 in the 2^d Division in said Town, about nine rods Westwardly of the ferry road that was Accepted last year, Leading from said Ferry Road on the line between Lots No. 26 & 27 in Said Second Divisions; Thence E. 71° S. 49 rods to the Northwardly Line of lot No. 22, in 3^d Divisions; thence continued by the former road, a Straight Course to Robert Patterson the 2^d (to wit), Between his House and Barn.

A Transcrip of a road lay^d out from Caleb Smith's Fulling-mill. 1st Beginning at the westwardly end of s^d Mill; Thence S. 8° W. 41 Rods, Bounding on the west side of Goos river to the County road.

1800, May 5. Voted, to Acept of roads as appears by the following Transcrips:—

Return of a road lay^d out from the Southwardly of Lot No. 30, Second Division. Beginning first at a Hemlock tree on the South line of No. 31, on the leading road that passes Thomas Houston's; Thence west, 48° north, 44 rods, to a Yallow Birch tree at the westwardly side of the road as formerly lay^d out, meaning the road that leads up the river.

Second Transcrip. Begining first at the Bank of Pessagawakeeg river at the east end of Mr. J^s Cochran's saw-mill; Thence east, 77° South, 54 rods; thence E. 80° S. 20 Rods; Thence E. 45° S. 170 rods, to the Town road as formerly lay^d out to the rippels on said river.

1800, May 5. Voted to Discontinue the old roads across the Second Division Lots, from Lot. No. 22 to Lot No. 32, Except the roads accepted at the last annual meeting.

1800, May 5. Voted to Discontinue all former roads lay^d out Between the head of the tide and Fish Cove on Pessagawakeeg River.

1802, June 7. Voted to Accept of a road lay^d out by the Selectmen from Cochran's mills (so call'd) To Poor's mills (so call'd), agreeable to thair Survey of 21st of April last.

And also a road lay^d out by s^d Selectmen, from 62 rods westwardly of Cochran's mills, Toward's Sandy Stream to Cold Spring Brook (so call'd), and on to the Town line, agreeable to a survey of the 21st of April last.

And also a road lay^d out by said Selectmen from the last-mentioned road to the Town line, Leading towards Colledg Township, agreeable to a Survey of the 21st of April last.

And also a road lay^d out from the Town road Near Capt. Daniel Clary's, over the Riplings; and on to the Town road, on the westwardly side of the river, in said Belfast, agreeable to a Survey of the same to be lay^d before the Town.

1802, June 7. Survey of a road accepted from Poor's : to wit, begining at Poor's mills so Cal'd; Thence running S. 20° E. 66 rods to a road Accepted by the Town and Recorded May 6, 1799, leading from the head of the tide Westwardly, or towards Quantabaycook Settlement; thence Eastwardly 416 rods, on said rode, to Pond Brook, so Called; thence N. 55° E. 304 rods to the Bridge crossing the river, at the upper falls, so Called, on Passagassawakeeg river, Below Cunningham's and Brown's mills; thence over the bridge; thence N. 80° E. 40 rods; thence N. 50° E. 20 rods; thence N. 68° E. 100 rods; thence N. 85° E. 56 rods, till it meets and unites with a road formerly laid out to Cochran Mills.

1802, June 7. A Survey of Sandy Stream road : to wit, Beginning 62 rods westwardly of Cochran's mill on the last-mentioned road, at a rock maple tree, marked H.; thence N. 70° W. 240 rods to a branch of Cold Spring Brook, so called; thence N. 65° W. 66 rods to a Hemlock tree marked T., on the town line.

1802, June 7. A Survey of Colledg Township road : to wit, Beginning on the town line at a spruce tree marked I.; thence running S. 45° E. 180 Rods to the Sandy Stream road aforesaid, 22 rods Distance from the road leading to Poor's Mills aforesaid.

1802, June 7. A Survey of a road across the Ripplings as follows : (to wit), Begining at a Spruce Stump marked H.; thence running S. 7° W. 36 rods to a stake and Stones near Capt. Daniel

Clary's House; thence S. 34° W. 40 rods to a pine stump on the Bank of the river; thence 150 feet across the river, same course; thence from a Stake on the West Bank S. 8° W. 18 rods; thence S. 10° E. 56 rods; thence S. 20° E. 36 rods to the main road leading to Cochran's Mills.

1802, Oct. 29. A Transcript of a road, Beginning, 1st At a White maple stump in Caleb Huse's field at the end of the road formerly laid out from the head of lots No. 4 and No. 5, in the first Division, to s^d Stump; Thence N. 11° W. 66 rods thence N. 29° W. 60 rods; thence N. 18° W. 58 rods; thence N. 12° E. 20 rods; thence N. 24° W. 26 rods to half way creek.

2^dly. Beginning at a Beach tree marked H. on the above-mentioned road on lot No. 20 in the third Division; thence S. 55° W. 220 rods; thence S. 40° W. 60 rods; thence S. 25° W. 104 rods; thence S. 40° W. 430 rods to the head of Lots No. 24 and 25 in the first division.

3^dly. Beginning at the road on Lot. No. 8 in the 3^d division at a rock maple tree west of James Shirley's barn; thence S. 72° W. 320 rods to the south line of lot No. 11 in the 3^d division; thence west, on said line, 376 rods; thence S. 66° W. 80 rods; thence S. 75° W. 98 rods to the head of Lots No. 28 and 29 in the first division.

1802, Dec. 10. A Transcrip of a road accepted. Beginning at a yellow birch tree on the line between Abraham Clark and Isaac Thompson's land; thence N. 22° E. 64 rods to a beach stump; thence N. 56° E. 30 rods to a stake; thence N. 68° E. 199 rods on the line between Isaac Thompson and Thomas Houston's land to the next range, where it joins the road formerly laid out from the Narrows. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to be one half on each side of said Courses.

1803, March 26. A Transcrip of a road from the S. W. corner of the Town, towards the County road from Sandy Beach to Davistown. Beginning at a Stake on the Town line on the South side of Lot No. 100, in the 3^d Division; thence N. 15° E. 468 Rods to the South line of Lot No. 85; Thence N. 31° E. 74 rods to Little river, near Stanley's mills; thence N. 15° E. 46 rods; thence N. 15° E. 450 rods to the County road leading from Sandy Beach to Davistown.

Also a road beginning on the before-mentioned road, 5 rods north of Little river, on the east line of Lot No. 85, being the

line between the first and second rang of the 3^d Division of Lots; Thence N. 22° W. 65 rods to the corner of Lot No. 80; thence on said line to the County road leading from Sandy beach to Davis-town.

Also a way begining at the first-mentioned Road on the South line of Lot No. 85; Thence S. 68° W. 156 rods to the corner of lot No. 84; thence on said line, on the South side of Lots No. 84 and 83, to the east line of the fourth Division.

Also a way from Allen Hall's mill on Lot No. 80, N. 85° E. 66 rods, to the road laid out across the east end of said Lot.

1803, April 28. A Transcrip of a road from Capt. Daniel Clary's towards Colledg Township. Beginning first at the senter between said Clary's house and John Russes house; thence N. 4° 30' W. 48 rods to a maple tree; thence N. 22° W. 242 rods to the Northwardly line of the Town of Belfast.

1803, April 30. Return of a road from the causway on the leading road eastward of Abraham Clark's house in Belfast; Thence N. 85° W. 370 rods to General Knox's road on the westwardly line of said Town of Belfast, or from said Causway N. 72° W. to the north of said Abraham Clark's barn; thence N. 57° W. to the Guide-post.

1803, Oct. 17. Voted to accept a road laid out to Caleb Huse's land, per Transcrip.

1803, Oct. 17. A Transcrip of a road laid out May 14, 1801, this day accepted. Bounded as follows: to wit, begining first at a yallow birch tree at the head of lots No. 4 & 5, at the northwardly end of the leading road between said lots; thence N. 2° E. 104 rods to an Elm tree on lot No. 8 in the 3^d Division; Thence N. 120 rods to a Stake and Stones and Maple Stump in Caleb Huse's Clearing on lot No. 19 in the 3^d Division as afore-said.

1803, Nov. 4. Voted to accept the road by Tuft's mill as appears by transcrip, and to discontinue the old road and give it to William Tufts as a Compensation for the new road as laid out.

Return of a highway laid out between lots No. 28 & 29 in the first Division in the Town of Belfast. Begining first at a white maple tree on the westwardly side of Goos river, on the west side of the leading road formerly laid out between said lots; thence S. 31 rods to a stake and stones about four rods North-east of William Tuft's Barn; Thence S. 18° W. 40 rods; thence S. 20° E.

23 rods to a stake and stones at the west side of said leading road on the east side of sd. lot No. 29.

1804, June 29. Transcrip of a Road accepted this day. Beginning at a beach stump on the Road that leads from Samuel Russell's to Cochran's mills on Lot No. 39, Second Division, running the most Direct course to the bridge at the Ripples (so called). Voted to discontinue the old road.

1806, July 7. Voted to accept a Transcrip of a road from Clary's bridge to the road leading to Cochran's Mills, as follows: viz., Beginning at Clary's Bridge, so called, running S. 20° W. 152 rods through Ulmer's lot and Nos. 47, 46, 45, 44, and part of 43 in the Second Divisions, to the leading road from the Beach, so called, to Cochran's mills. Said way to be 2 rods wide, one half on each side of said course.

1806, Aug. 19. Voted to accept a road laid out from Benj. Poor's to Thomas Whittier's, Jr., beginning at the road leading down the river about 55 rods from the west line of the third Division lots; thence South, 22° East, acrost Lots Nos. 46, 53, 54, & 60, equal to 378 rods, 10 links; thence South, 37° East, 100 rods, untill it comes to the road leading to Davistown; Thence east, 141 rods, on said road to Abraham Clark's; Thence south, 18° east, 42 rods, to the north line of Benja. Munroe's lot; Thence South, 22° East, acrost No: 67, 94, 75, 82, in the 3^d Division, 378 rods and 10 links; Thence, continuing 24 rods on the west side of the line between Thomas Whittier, Jun^r, & Thomas Whittier's lands, untill it meets the road leading from the Beach, so call'd, to Northport. Said road to be 3 rods wide.

1808, April 25. Voted to accept certain roads as granted by the original proprietors of said town; said roads being laid on the several dividing lines of the several lots of land hereafter mentioned in the first division of lots beginning at the shore, and running from thence on said lines to the heads of said lots; each road being two rods wide on the Northerly and Easterly side of said lines, viz. : —

Road No.	1,	lying	between	Lots	No.	4 & 5.
"	2	"	"	"	"	8 & 9.
"	3	"	"	"	"	12 & 13.
"	4	"	"	"	"	16 & 17.
"	5	"	"	"	"	20 & 21.
"	6	"	"	"	"	24 & 25.

Road No. 7, lying between Lots No. 28 & 29.

”	8	”	”	”	”	31 & 32.
”	9	”	”	”	”	40 & 41.
”	10	”	”	”	”	44 & 45.
”	11	”	”	”	”	48 & 49.

Excepting such parts of No. 7 as may have been heretofore acted upon.

1808, July 30. Voted to approve of an alteration in the County road : to wit, Beginning at the N. E. corner of Jonathan Wilson's barn ; running thence south, $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 97 rods to N. E. corner of Caleb Smith's house ; thence S. 57° E. 30 rods ; thence S. 74° E. 10 rods to a stake and stones. Said road to lie on the northerly side of said course, and to be 4 rods wide.

1812, April 7. Voted to accept the road from upper bridge to meet a road laid out by Samuel E. Dutton, Esq., across the land of Mrs. Swan : to wit, Beginning at a stake at the northerly Side of the road leading from said bridge towards William Patterson's, eight feet south-westerly of the corner bounds between the house-lots of Joshua Nickerson and of Joseph Eayers ; thence North, 8° West, 23 rods ; thence N. 7° W. 103 rods to Board Landing, so called ; thence N. 1° E. 182 rods to the head-line of the first division lots ; thence N. five degrees west to the town line. Said road or town way to lie equally on each side of said course, and to be 4 rods wide.

1812, April 7. Voted to accept the continuation of the leading road between lots No. 20 & 21, 1st Division, from the shore as follows : Beginning at the centre of said leading road at the head-line of the 1st Division of lots ; thence north 206 rods across lot No. 4 in the 3d Division to the road leading from James Shirley's to Goose river. Said road or town way to be on each side of said course, and to be 2 rods wide.

1812, April 7. Voted to accept a road leading from James Shirley's lot in the 3d Division, No. 8, to the leading road at Goose River, between lots No. 28 & 29, in the 1st Division of lots : to wit, Beginning at a stake and stones on said lot No. 8, at the west side of the road leading from the shore, between lots No. 4 & 5 ; thence S. 20° W. 194 rods to the leading road from the shore between lots No. 8 & 9 ; thence S. 60° W. 60 rods to the S. E. corner of lot No. 11 in the 3d division ; Thence due west 229 rods to the County road ; thence continuing west 268 rods to the S. W.

corner of lot No. 15 in the 3d Division; thence S. 70° W. 88 rods; thence S. 46° W. 34 rods to the leading road from the shore between lots No. 28 & 29. Said road or town way to lie on the north side of said course, and to be 4 rods wide.

1812, April 7. Voted to accept the continuation of the leading road between lots No. 8 & 9, from head of first division lots to Shirley's road, as follows: Beginning at the centre of said leading road, at the head-line of the first Division of lots; thence N. 22° W. 186 rods through lot No. 1 in 3d Division, and through part of lot No. 10 in the 3d Division, to the road leading from James Shirley's to Goose River. Said road or town way to be on each side of said course, and to be 2 rods wide.

1812, April 7. Voted to accept a continuation of the leading road from the shore between lots No. 16 & 17 of the 1st Division, Beginning at the centre of said leading road, at the head-line of the 1st Division of lots; thence N. 206 rods, across lot No. 3 in the 3d Division, to the road leading from James Shirley's to Goose River. Said road or town way to lie on each side of said course, and to be 2 rods wide.

1813, Dec. 31. Voted to accept the continuation of a road through the south-westerly part of the town: to wit, beginning at a stake at the north-westwardly corner of Wm. Pitcher's barn, on lot No. 89 in the 3d Division of lots; thence S. 68° West to the north-westerly corner of John Burges's barn on lot No. 90 in the 3d Division; thence continuing the same course through lot No. 7, in the 4th Division of lots, to the town line. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said course.

1813, Dec. 31. Voted to accept a road or town way laid out as follows: to wit, beginning at a stake at the southerly side of the highway leading from Abraham Clark's to Simon Watson's, and near said Clark's dwelling-house; thence S. 18° E. about [blank] rods to a stake on the north line of lot No. 67, and 24 rods from the N. E. corner of said lot; thence S. 22° E. across lots No. 67, 74, 75, 82, & 83, till it intersects the road leading from John Haraden's to John Burgesses. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said course.

1813, Dec. 31. Voted to accept a road beginning at a stake at the southerly side of the highway leading from William West's to Benjamin Brown's; thence S. 24° E. to the south-westerly corner of said West's dwelling-house, and continuing said course about 115 rods to a stake on lot No. 44 in the 3d Division of

lots; thence S. 40° E. about 200 rods to a cedar post on lot No. 70 in said Division, and on the northerly line of the road leading from Peter Rowe's to Benjamin Hartshorn's. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said course.

1813, Dec. 31. Voted, that all such roads or parts of roads as are rendered unnecessary by the acceptance of the foregoing be and hereby are discontinued.

1814, July 12. Voted to discontinue so much of the road leading from Nathan Read's south line, on lot No. 48 to Little River, as said Huse's dwelling-house stands on, so long as said house shall remain, and no longer.

1816, May 20. Voted to accept the alteration of a road which now passes to the north line of Samuel Brown's house to the south line of said house: beginning at the junction of the road leading from Knox Plantation; thence S. 49° W. about 15 rods to the south-easterly corner of the saw-mill owned by Joseph Barnes, John McKinley, Gowen Armor, and others; thence S. 57° W. about 100 rods, till it intersects the road leading from said Brown's to John T. Poor's. The said road to be on the southerly side of said course, and to be 4 rods wide, and so much of the former road as becomes unnecessary by this alteration to be discontinued.

1817, May 12. Voted to accept a road beginning between lots No. 28 & 29, 1st Division, at the head of said lots; thence running N. 27 rods; thence N. 12° W. 110 rods; thence N. 24° W. 58 rods; thence N. 76 rods, till it intersects the road leading to Goose Pond settlement, so called. Said road to be 3 rods wide, the line ran to be in the centre of said road.

1817, May 12. Voted to accept a road began at the centre of the above described road, 2 rods W. of the W. end of Charles K. Tilden's house, and 6 rods N. of the N. side of the mill-pond at Tilden's saw-mill; thence W. 114 rods, till it intersects the road leading from Goose Pond settlement to the upper toll-bridge. Said road to be 3 rods wide, the above-described line to be the centre of said road.

1817, May 12. Voted to accept a road beginning 3 rods up the river from Elijah Torrey's mill-dam on Wescott's stream; thence S. 58° E. 40 rods; thence N. 78° E. 14 rods; thence S. 68° E. 12 rods; thence S. 13° E. 10 rods, intersecting the road leading from the upper toll-bridge by the Board landing to Goose Pond settlement. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and the above-described line to be the centre of said road.

1817, July 26. Voted to accept a road beginning at the N. W. corner of Ichabod Clark's lot in Northport; thence N. 10° E. 186 rods, 2 rods west of Joshua Brackett's house; thence N. 3° W. 200 rods to the corner of William Pitcher's E. field; thence N. 20° W. 52 rods to the corner of the road near the school-house; thence N. 70° E. 420 rods to the corner of the road near J. B. and David Durham's house; thence N. 20° E. 110 rods to a spruce tree on the hill near Durham's Mills; thence N. 45° , 280 rods, to the S. side of McFarland's land; thence N. 50° E. 80 rods; thence N. 15° E. 60 rods to the S. side of Robert Miller's land; thence N. 40° E. to the road leading from Belfast Beach to Belmont. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and the courses the centre.

1817, July 26. Voted to accept a road beginning at the road leading from Belfast Beach to Belmont, on the dividing line between Benjamin Hartshorn's and the Taylor lot, so called; thence N. 22° E. 248 rods near Ziba Hall's; thence S. 52° E. 68 rods to the road leading from Durham's Mill to Belfast Beach. Said road is laid out 4 rods wide, and the courses to be the centre.

1817, July 26. Voted to accept a road beginning on the easterly side of Patrick Mahoney's land in Northport, 8 rods south of Samuel Dillaway's house; thence N. 80 rods; thence N. 25° E. 80 rods to the Bell opening, so called; thence N. 15° E. 254 rods to the corner near J. B. and D. Durham's house. Said road is laid out 4 rods wide, and the courses to be the centre.

1818, Nov. 2. Voted to accept a road beginning on the southward line of Swanville, at the N. W. line of lot No. 39, 3d Division, owned by Twitchell, at a large white rock; thence S. 43° E. 50 rods; thence S. 10° E. 150 rods; thence S. 45° E. 40 rods to the shore at Clary's Point, so called. Said road to be on the westwardly side of said courses, and to be 4 rods wide: the course of the last forty rods to be the centre.

1818, Nov. 2. Voted to accept a road beginning at lot No. 41, in the 3d Division of lots, on the road from Brown's mills near the E. corner of Messrs. McKinley and Poor's land and house at a take; thence N. 75° E. 20 rods; thence S. 80° E. 46 rods; thence N. 45° E. 38 rods; thence S. 80° E. 32 rods; thence S. 70° E. 42 rods; thence N. 80° E. 96 rods; thence N. 23° E. 84 rods to the road leading from Belfast north bridge to Swanville. Said road to be on the southwardly side of said course, and to be 4 rods wide.

1820, April 17. Voted to accept a road beginning first at a post 4 rods from the southwardly corner of John McClure's house;

thence S. 56° W. 63 rods to a spruce tree marked on the dividing line between Samuel Butman and R. L. Sargent's land; thence E. on said dividing line, crossing the same, and also lands of said McClure and James Shirley, and also a part of Caleb Huse's land to the south-westwardly side of the old town road. The road to be 3 rods wide, and the line the centre thereof.

1821, April 16. Voted to accept a road from the Head of the Tide, so called, to meet a road in Swanville, as follows: viz, beginning at a point 2 rods easterly from the S. E. corner of John McKinley's house, and on the northerly line of the road leading from said McKinley's house, by Robert B. Cochran's house, to the board landing; thence running N. 15° E. 254 rods to a stake on the N. line of Belfast, being south-east corner of lot in Swanville, No. 58. The road hereby laid out being 4 rods in width, and the line running as above stated to a stake in the north of Belfast, being the westerly side thereof.

1821, April 16. Voted to accept a road beginning one rod westwardly of John McClure's E. side house; thence S. 50° E. 168 rods to the road now leading from Mr. Caleb Huse's to the shore 6 rods westwardly of said Huse's house. The road to be 3 rods wide: said line to be the eastwardly line of said road.

Voted to discontinue the old road.

1821, April 16. Voted to accept a road beginning at the Belmont road near Poor's Mills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods westward of Mr. Steven's land; thence S. 10° E. 176 rods to the south side of Pond brook; thence S. 42° E. 130 rods to the north side of lot No. 60, running 3 rods east of Captain Coffin's house; thence S. 26° E. 190 rods to the Montville road near Mr. Monroe's shop. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and the above line to be the westwardly line of said road.

1822, July 1. Voted to discontinue the road as laid out in 1817 from R. P. Pote's house towards the road leading to Ziba Hall's, as will appear by the transcript. Voted to accept the old road as formerly laid out, with some variations, not to exceed the distance of four rods from the said old road.

1825, April 25. Voted to accept a road from Edward Wight's to the County road leading from Little River Bridge to the village, beginning on the road leading from J. B. Durham's to Samuel Dillaway's, 96 rods from the corner near said Durham's; thence S. 73° E. 206 rods to a beech tree marked, standing on the line between the land owned by Edward Wight and Josiah D. Hinds, westwardly of said Hind's house. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lay on the southwardly side of said course.

1823, June 30. Voted to accept a road as follows: viz., beginning at a stake on the northerly side of the road near Widow Clark's house; thence N. 22° W. 103 rods at the road near Thomas Houston's house. Said road to be on the right of said line, and to be 3 rods wide. (Discontinued Sept. 8, 1823.)

1823, June 30. Voted to accept of an alteration of a road so as to conform to the following transcript, viz.: beginning at a stake on the E. line of the County road near the Board Landing; thence N. 57° E. 30 rods to the division line of E. McKeen's and William Ryan's lots; thence N. 48° E. 139 rods to the road as now travelled. This last line passes four rods from the birch tree standing on the corner of the lots of William Patterson and E. French. The road to be on the left of said course, and 4 rods wide. Oct. 17, 1825, the same road was refused acceptance.

1823, Sept. 8. Voted to accept a road beginning at a stake 7 rods north-westwardly from Hon. John Wilson's farm-house; thence N. 50° E. 119 rods; thence N. 45° E. 160 rods to the N. line of William Salmond's land, near the house occupied by R. P. Pote; thence N. 48° E. 100 rods; thence N. 41° E. 84 rods to the S. side of the road leading to Belmont. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and said line the middle of the roads.

1824, March 22. Voted to accept a road leading from Russ's Point to Swanville: viz., beginning at a hemlock tree on the E. side of the road leading through Swanville; thence S. E. $32^{\circ} 45'$, 150 rods, to a pine tree; thence S. E. 10° , 150 rods, to Russ's store.

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road near the house of Colonel John Brown, beginning at a small elm tree and on lot No. 18 in the Fourth Division of lots, and on the southerly side of road leading to Belmont, which elm is 13 rods westerly of the division line between the stake and Fourth Division of lots; thence S. 8° west, 22 rods, to the northerly line of lot No. 17 in the Fourth Division of lots; thence continuing the same course across lots No. 17 and No. 16, to the northerly line of lot No. 15, being 120 rods from the place of beginning to lot No. 15. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the north-easterly side of said line, which passes one rod from the north-easterly corner of said Brown's dwelling-house. (Provided that there be no claim for damages from owners of land.¹)

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road from the Swanville

¹ It has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court that such a conditional acceptance is void.

road near the house of R. Nickerson, Jr., by the upper Goose River bridge: viz., beginning at the centre of the Swanville road; thence S. 52° W. 194 rods to a marked stump on the hill near said bridge; thence S. 42° W. 280 rods to a marked pine tree on lot No. 27 in the 3d Division of lots; thence S. 32° W. 293 rods to the junction of the road leading from Little's Saw-mill to Swanville. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and said line to be the centre. (Same provision concerning damages as governs the acceptance of the last-named road.)

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road from the Swanville road near the house of Captain John Lewis to the road last described: viz., beginning at the centre of said Swanville road on lot No. 49 in the 4th Division; thence S. 1° E. 62 rods to the said last-described road: to be 4 rods wide, and said line to be the centre. (Same provision concerning damages as in the foregoing.)

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road from the stream which empties into Goose River near the house of Nehemiah Smart: viz., beginning at a small beech stump on the Westerly side of said stream; thence N. 62° W. 12 rods to the main road leading across Goose River; thence S. 42° W. by said main road to the river; thence south-easterly by said river, and northerly by said stream to the place of beginning; containing a strip of land about 4 rods in width and 12 in length for a road and landing-place. (Same condition about damages as in the acceptance of the last-named road.)

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road leading from the Board Landing by Torrey & Twitchell's saw-mill, to meet the road from Russ's Point to Monroe: viz., beginning at a marked stump on the W. side of the road at the Board Landing; thence N. 14° W. 14 rods to the Brook; thence N. 79° West 22 rods; thence N. 63° W. 30 rods; thence N. 24° W. 12 rods to Westcot's stream; thence across said stream 5 rods to a yellow birch; thence N. 25° W. 144 rods; thence N. 56° W. 30 rods to a hemlock tree near the bridge at the gully; thence N. 46° W. to the junction of the road from Russ's Point to Monroe. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and said line the centre. (Same provision concerning damages as in the last vote.)

1824, May 25. Voted to accept a road from the house of E. Wight to Northport line: beginning at a marked beech in the line dividing lots No. 94 & 95 in the 3d Division; thence S. 65° E. 40 rods; thence S. 78° E. 80 rods; thence S. 70° , 60 rods; thence S.

43° E. 40 rods; thence S. 27° E. 72 rods to the town line. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and said line to be the centre. (Same provision concerning damages as in the last vote.)

1826, April 26. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake near the south-east corner of McKinley's and Poor's house; thence running north, 75 degrees east, 20 rods, to the corner of the grist-mill yard; thence south, 80 degrees east, 43 rods and 17 links, to a stake and stones; thence north, 51 degrees east, 28 rods, 17 links, to a beech tree; thence north, 57 degrees east, 12 rods, to a stake and stones on the east side of a small brook; thence south, 83 degrees east, 18 rods, to a stake and stones; thence south, 74 degrees east, 48 rods, to a stake and stones; thence north, 82 degrees east, to the east side of Marsh Creek. The said town way to be 4 rods wide, and to be on the southerly side of same lines whose courses are expressed.

1826, April 26. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake and rock near the east end of the bridge over Marsh Creek, near the head of the tide; thence south, 56 degrees east, 44 rods, to a stake; thence north, 74 degrees east, 41 rods, to a stake. The same way to be 4 rods wide on the northerly side of same two lines.

1826, April 26. Voted to discontinue so much of the road laid out and accepted in 1819, extending from a point near McKinley & Poor's house to the road leading from Clary's Point to Peleg Perry's house, as is not contained within the limits of the two ways described in the two preceding articles.

1826, May 8. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning on the westwardly line of County road leading from Belfast village to Northport, on lot No. 51 of the first division of lots, at a stake standing on the line between the Weymouth lot, so called, and the lot owned by Nathan Wight, running west on the line between said last-mentioned lots, 206 rods, to a stake; thence north, 71 degrees west, 33 rods, to a stake near David Peirce's saw-mill; thence south, 65 degrees west, 10 rods, to the mill-pond, or river, continuing the same course across said mill-pond, and two rods beyond at a stake. Said way to be 3 rods wide, and to lay on the northwardly side of said line. Provided that nothing be claimed as damages for land.

1826, June 5. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at a stake standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods northwardly from the north-west corner of William West's land, near John G. Brown's dwelling-

house; thence south, 42 degrees west, 32 rods; thence south, 35 degrees west, 20 rods; thence south, 42 degrees west, 54 rods; thence south, 57 degrees west, 30 rods; thence south, 83 degrees west, 103 rods, to a large hemlock stump at the north-east corner of the Lowney lot, so called. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and said line to be the centre.

1826, July 8. Voted to approve and allow a certain town way beginning at a stake and stones at the easterly side of the county road leading from the upper toll bridge in Belfast to Swanville, near the school-house in District No. 3, running north, 59 degrees east, 36 rods, to a stake near a fence; thence north, 51 degrees east, 128 rods, to the road as now travelled from the Board Landing to Little's Mill, to stake and stones. The way to be on the north-west side of said line, and to be 4 rods wide.

1826, Sept. 11. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake on the south side of the road leading by Simon Watson, Jr's., to Belmont, ten rods eastwardly of a large rock in said road, running south, 12 degrees east, 58 rods, across David Peirces' land, being lot No. 7, to the N. E. corner of La Fayette Knowles' land; thence south, 22 degrees east, on the dividing line of said Knowles' land and land of John Gross and Thomas Harkness, continuing the same course across lots No. 6, No. 5, No. 4, and No. 3, to the south side of lot No. 3. Said way to be 3 rods wide, and said line to be the centre.

1826, Sept. 11. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake on the north side of the aforesaid road leading to Belmont, and opposite the beginning of the way described in the last article, running north, 22 degrees west, across lots No. 8, 9, and 10, to the south line of lot No. 11, one hundred and seventy-one rods. Said way to be 3 rods wide, and said line to be the centre.

1826, Sept. 11. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake and stones on the southerly side of the old road as now travelled from Little's Mill, to the Board Landing in the centre of the road leading from the upper toll bridge over the hill where John Ryan formerly lived, running north on the dividing line between land formerly owned by said John Ryan and William Patterson, 41 rods, to the new road leading from the Board Landing to said Little's mill. Said way to be 2 rods wide, and the said line to be the centre.

1827, June 4. Voted to approve and allow a town way be-

ginning at a large stump standing 4 rods westerly of the west end of the bridge crossing David Peirce's mill-pond, running south, 15 degrees west, 6 rods, across Joseph Wight's land; then the same course across David Bird's land, 28 rods; then west, on the north line of Josiah D. Hind's land, being lot No. 52, 64 rods, to a tree marked; thence south, 70 degrees west, 28 rods; thence north, 70 degrees west, 40 rods, over land of Reuben Herrick to the south line of said Hind's back lot No. 95, and continuing same course on said Hind's land so far as to embrace three rods at right angles; thence westerly, parallel with the south side of said Hind's lot, 54 rods, to a tree marked; thence north, 70 degrees west, 28 rods; thence north, 45 degrees west, 32 rods, over said Hind's land to the road leading from Edward Wight's to Wilson's Mills. Said way to be 3 rods wide, and on the south side of said course or line.

1828, June 2. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning on the northerly side of the road leading from Benj. Kelley's blacksmith shop, to Caleb Huse's, at the dividing line between lots No. 15 and 16, extending north in said dividing line, over land belonging to William Grinnell, 38 rods; thence the same course on said line, over land owned by William Cunningham, 79 rods; thence on said dividing line, over land belonging to Benjamin and James Davis, 86 rods; thence the same course, over land of Thomas Whittier, 32 rods, to a stake ranging with front of his dwelling-house. Said way to be 3 rods wide, and on the west side of said course.

1828, Sept. 8. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at the town line adjoining Swanville, on the county road, passing Samuel Guptail's; thence south, 9 degrees west, 16 rods, to the dividing line between Benjamin Kelley and Moses H. Young's land; thence south, 7 degrees east, 8 rods, to a stake; thence south, 31 degrees, 40 rods, to a stake; thence south, 13 degrees east, 18 rods, to a stake; thence south, 33 degrees east, 28 rods, to a stake; thence south, 10 degrees east, 25 rods, to a stake; thence south, 12 degrees east, to the town road leading from said county road to John Lewis's. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and the courses aforesaid to be the centre of the same.

1828, Nov. 3. Voted to approve and allow an alteration in the road leading from the county road passing by Little's Mill to Swanville, beginning on the eastwardly side of the aforesaid county road, 14 rods from the northerly line of James Davis's land; thence north, 27 degrees east, about 50 rods, to the dividing line

of land owned by Nathaniel Patterson and Robert Patterson, 2d, intersecting the road leading from said county road to Goose River bridge, by John Lewis's. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and the course to be the centre of the same.

1830, July 10. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a great rock in the north line of the road, about 4 rods south-easterly of Widow Brown's house, in the corner of her garden, on a mill privilege on lot No. 47 in the third division of lots in Belfast; thence southerly, at right angles with the road, 4 rods, to the south line of the road; thence south, $56\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 174 rods, to a stake and stones; thence south, 62 degrees west, 94 rods, to the centre of Pond Brook; thence the same course 46 rods, to a hemlock tree in the line of lots No. 47 and 52 in said division; thence south, 68 degrees west, in the line of said lots, 180 rods, to a pine stump in the corner of said lots; thence, same course, about 40 rods to the county road. This road is laid 4 rods wide on the north line of said line.

1830, July 10. A town way from Poor's Mills to Benjamin Monroe's, beginning in the south line of Belmont road near Poor's Mills at a stake and stones, about 3 rods westward of the Stevens land; thence south, 30 degrees east, 138 rods, to a hemlock tree; thence south, 28 degrees east, 33 rods, to the centre of Pond Brook; thence, the same course, 123 rods, to the line of lots numbered 54 and 60, running three rods east of Captain Coffin's house; thence south, 26 degrees east, 190 rods, to the Montville road, near Benjamin Monroe's shop. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and the above line to be the westerly line of said course.

1831, Sept. 12. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a stake marked 34 and 35 in the range line at the south of lots 34 and 35, at the corner of said lots; thence north, 1 degree east, in the line of lots 34 and 35 in the third division of lots in Belfast, 250 rods, to a stake numbered 34 and 35 in the line of lot No. 40 in the fourth division of lots; thence north, 22 degrees west, to a stake in the southerly line of the road leading from Isaac Mason's saw-mill to Swanville, by Ebenezer Nickerson's. This road is laid out 4 rods wide, and said line to be the centre of the road.

1831, Sept. 12. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning in the town line between Belfast and Waldo, at the corner of lots No. 29 and 30 in the fourth division; thence south, 21 degrees east, in the line of said lots, about 90 rods, to a stake and

stones in the line of lot No. 45 in the third division ; thence south, 28 degrees west, 118 rods, to the southerly side of Saggewalk River, below Poor's saw-mill ; thence south, 25 degrees west, 29 rods, to the county road. This road is laid out 4 rods wide, and the above line to be the centre of the road.

1831, Nov. 7. Voted to accept a town way beginning on the easterly side of the road on highway leading from Peter Winslow's to the Belmont road, so called, near Widow Clark's ; thence north, 68 degrees east, on the dividing line between the lots of said Winslow and Enoch S. Rowe, 477 rods, to the road leading from William White's to said Belmont road, near Benjamin Harts-horn's. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and the course the centre.

1832, June 9. Voted to accept a town way beginning on the westerly line of the road leading from Gannett's mill to Swanville, 2 rods and 2 links north of the northerly line of the road leading from Mason's Mills to the Board Landing ; thence running south, 81 degrees west, 15 rods and 10 links, to the road last mentioned. The above road to be 4 rods wide, and the above line the centre thereof.

1832, Sept. 10. Voted to accept a town way beginning on the easterly end of Belfast east bridge, at the centre thereof ; thence north, 68 degrees east, 6 rods, to a stake ; thence north, 48 degrees east, 10 rods, to the centre of the old county road, near James McCrillis's house. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and the course the centre thereof.

1833, April 8. Voted to accept a town way three rods wide without expense to the town, beginning at a stone in the easterly line of the road leading from the west toll-bridge to Russ's Point, on the division line between the land of Josiah Twitchell and the heirs of Elijah Torrey, on lot No. 48 in the second division of lots in Belfast ; thence running south, 65 degrees west, 52 rods, to the county road. The above course to be the northerly line of said road, and discontinue the old road leading from the place of beginning to said county road.

1835, April 13. Voted to accept a town way beginning at the south-westwardly side of the road leading by John Sargent's house, at the points of intersection with the road leading from Alexander C. Todd's to Caleb Huse's ; thence south, 47 degrees east, 130 rods ; thence south, 34 degrees east, 190 rods, to the road leading from Belfast village to Prospect village. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and on the north-easterly side of said course.

1837, Sept. 11. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning in the westerly line of the road leading from Emery's Corner, so called, to Northport, on the division line between lots No. 93 and 96 in the third division; thence south, 68 degrees west, on said last-mentioned line 30 rods, to the south-westerly corner of lot No. 92 in the third division. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the northerly side of said line.

1838, July 2. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at the intersection of the south side of the road leading from Samuel W. Miller's to Benjamin Monroe's, with the west line of lots in the third division numbered 63 and 64; thence running on the same west line south, 22 degrees east, 43 rods, to a stake, the north-east corner of land of Nathaniel Shaw. The road aforesaid to be 3 rods wide, and the aforesaid line to be the centre thereof.

1840, April 13. Voted to approve and allow a highway beginning on the county road leading from Belfast Beach, so called, to Poor's Mills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods eastwardly from the dividing line between lots No. 55 and 56 in the third division of lots; thence south, $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, parallel with said dividing line, 28 rods and 5 links, opposite the north-easterly corner or westerly line of lot No. 59 in said third division. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said course or line.

1840, Sept. 14. Voted to approve and allow a town way beginning at a point near a large pine tree upon the south line of lot No. 22 in the third division, now owned or occupied by William Chesley; thence south, 8 degrees west, lengthwise of lot No. 11, owned by Theophilus Colson, about 124 rods, to a stake and stones, 3 rods east of the corner of the stone wall built by said Colson, north-westwardly of the passage-way leading by said Colson's to said Chesley's land; thence south, 7 degrees east, 80 rods, to the road leading by the dwelling-house of David Reed to Prospect. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lay on the westerly side of said courses. Provided that the owners of the land where said road passes through do not claim damages.

1840, Sept. 14. Voted to approve and allow an alteration of the town road leading from near John G. Brown's dwelling-house, and near Samuel Richard's premises (to wit), beginning on the south-westerly extremity of the stone wall on Annas Campbell's land; thence south, 41 degrees west, upon said Campbell's land, 32 rods, to a stake and stones; thence south, 55 degrees west, 10 rods,

to the intersection of the southerly line of the old located road as aforesaid. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said courses, and to discontinue so much of the old road as lies on the westerly side of said new location. Provided that the owners of the land where said alteration should be do not claim damages.

1841, Sept. 9. Voted to accept and allow an alteration of a town way, as follows : to wit, beginning on the town road at the angle 119 rods from the angle opposite John Wilson's farm-house; thence north, $42\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, 25 rods and 2 rods (links), east of a post standing in the north-east corner of Calvin Pitcher's land; thence north, 45 degrees east, across Jonathan Durham's land, about 80 rods; and thence, same course, 82 rods, to the north line of William Salmond's land. Said altered or new road to be 4 rods wide, and said line and courses the centre thereof.

1842, March 21. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at the south-easterly corner of lot No. 92 in the third division of lots; thence south, 68 degrees west, on the southerly line of said lot No. 92, 53 rods, to the easterly line of Samuel Wight's land. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lay on the northerly side of said line or course.

1844, March 18. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning on the westerly line of the road leading from Belfast village to Poor's Mills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods eastwardly from the dividing line between lots No. 55 and 56 in the third division of lots; thence south, $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, parallel with said dividing line, 28 rods and 5 links, to a point opposite the north-easterly corner or westerly line of lot No. 59 in said third division. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and on the westerly side of said course and line.

1844, March 18. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at a stake and stones north-westerly of Joab Black's barn; thence north, 40 degrees east, 14 rods, to a stake; thence north, 33 degrees east, 50 rods, to the south-westerly corner of Reuben Herrick's land; thence north, 68 degrees, on the southerly line of said Reuben's land, about 56 rods, to the land of George Herrick; thence, same course, on the dividing line between Reuben Herrick and George Herrick, 82 rods, to a stake and stones; thence north, 40 degrees east, across Reuben Herrick's land, to the road leading from Peirce's mill to the Dillaway road (so called), 60 rods. Said road to be 4 rods wide, and to lay on the east side of said line. Provided no damage is claimed by any one from the town.

1845, March 24. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at a stake standing on the south side of the bridge or road near J. Y. McClintock's, 2 rods and 14 links from the north-east corner of Nathl. Ellis, Jr's., blacksmith shop; thence south, 1 degree east, 18 rods, to the county road leading from Belfast upper bridge to Swanville. Said road to be 2 rods wide, and to lay on the east side of said course. Provided no damage is claimed by any person from the town.

1846, March 23. Voted to accept and allow a town way (no damages being claimed) beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 34; thence, same course, about 8 rods on the north line of said lot No. 34, to the north-east corner of said lot at the town line of Belfast and Searsport. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and said course to be the centre for the 77 rods: the residue of said road to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, and on the south side of said course.

1847, March 22. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at the corner of lot No. 59 in the third division of lots, near the house of John West; thence south, $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, on the dividing line between lots No. 58 and 59, and lots 62 and 63, about 150 rods, to the town road near the house of Wm. W. West. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and said course to be centre of said road. Provided the owners of land over which the road passes will not claim damages.

1847, June 7. Accepted, without the clause relative to damages.

1848, March 6. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning on the southerly side of the town road leading from Benjamin Monroe's, passing by Ephraim A. Pitcher's dwelling-house, and nearly opposite thereto, at a stake; thence south, 15 degrees east, 50 rods and 12 links, across Oliver Bean's land to Arvida Hayford's land; thence, same course, on said Hayford's land, 4 rods, to a stake; thence south, 10 degrees west, on said Hayford's land, 16 rods, to the dividing line between said Hayford's and land occupied by Joseph Wait; thence, same course, in said dividing line, 30 rods, to the county road. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and to lie on the westerly side of said line and course.

1848, March 6. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at the south-easterly corner of Nathaniel Shaw's land; thence south, 22 degrees east, on the dividing line between said Shaw and Wm. W. West's land, 103 rods, to the north-easterly corner of Luther Smith's land; thence, same course, on the dividing line

between said West and Smith's land, 4 rods and 16 links, to John Whitmore's land ; thence, same course, on the dividing line between said Whitmore's and Smith's land, 42 rods and 17 links, to the county road. Said road to be 3 rods wide, and the course or line the centre thereof.

1850, March 18. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at the south-west corner of Reuben Herrick's land ; thence north, $71\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east, 56 rods, on the line between Joab Black's and said Reuben Herrick's land ; thence, same course, on the line between said Reuben Herrick and George Herrick's land, 76 rods ; thence north, 13 degrees east, 56 rods, across the land of said Reuben Herrick to the road on which James Woods lives. Said road to be 4 rods wide.

1850, March 18. Voted to discontinue so much of the road, as laid out by the selectmen in 1848, as lies between the county road and Luther Smith's house and the land of Nathaniel Shaw.

1851, March 17. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at a stake and stones on the northerly edge of the road between J. Q. A. Davidson's house and Pond Brook Bridge ; thence running north, 28 degrees west, 82 rods, to Belfast River ; thence across said river to Wm. T. Wiley's land. Said way to be 2 rods wide, and on the easterly side of said line.

1852, March 15. Voted to accept and allow a town way beginning at a stake marked R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods easterly from the north-westerly corner of E. Philbrook's lot ; thence south, 19 degrees west, 76 rods, to a stake marked R. ; thence east, 86 rods, to a stake marked R. ; thence south, 36 degrees east, 55 rods, to the bridge ; thence south, 29 degrees east, 23 rods, to the road leading from Poor's Mills, so called, to the Head of the Tide, said line being the centre of said road.

1858, Aug. 2. Survey of road leading from M. H. Young's to Searsport, commencing at the south-east corner of lot No. 11 in the third division ; thence north, $86\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west, in the head-line of lots, 497 rods, to the south-west corner of lot No. 15 ; thence south, 73 degrees west, 88 rods ; thence south, 49 degrees. Accepted in Board of Aldermen and in Council.

1862, March 24. Ordered that the road leading over the Frank Stephenson Hill, so called, on the east side of the river, be and hereby is discontinued.

1864, Sept. 15. Voted to accept a road beginning at a stake in the westerly line of the road leading from James Durham's

house to the upper bridge, so called, said stake being distant about 50 rods northerly from the southerly termination of the Patterson road or lane, so called ; thence north, 37 degrees west, 62 rods ; thence north, 45 degrees west, 28 rods and 16 links ; thence north, $53\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 26 rods, 15 links, to a stake in front of John Robbins's house ; thence north, 51 degrees west, 4 rods ; thence north, $35\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 4 rods and 16 links ; thence by the shore, 29 degrees west, 9 rods, 3 links ; thence by the shore, 46 degrees west, 13 rods, 8 links ; thence by the shore, 24 degrees west, 10 rods, 16 links ; thence by the shore (as follows), 42 degrees west, 17 rods, 16 links ; thence, 54 degrees west, 16 rods and 18 links ; thence, 65 degrees west, 11 rods ; thence, 62 degrees west, 12 rods and 5 links, to the southerly line of the road near the upper bridge ; thence, on and by the aforesaid road, westerly 4 rods, being the distance necessary to form the intersection of the roads. This description gives the courses and distances of the centre line of the road ; whole distance being 254 rods, 8 links, said road to be 4 rods wide.

1872, June 3. Voted to accept a highway beginning at the corner of Luther Perry's land ; thence east, across land of John Stevens, 16 rods, to a stake, being the north-east corner of William Robbins's land ; thence in a north-easterly direction, across said Stevens's land, 18 rods, to the town way. The line described to be the northerly line of said highway, and said highway to be 2 rods wide.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

STREETS.

Streets named. — Guide-posts. — Aqueduct. — Numbering. — Sprinkler. — Alphabetical List of Streets, showing Location and Acceptance of each.

THE first streets accepted in town were Market and High Streets, in 1803. Before that, the principal ways were designated as roads, at the angles of which guide-posts were maintained. Such a post at Nesmith's Corner in 1808 had two signs, pointing "To Northport, 6 miles," and the other, "To Montserrat, 12 miles," those towns being then the next ones to Belfast. In 1811, James McCrillis received four dollars for making eight sign-boards, and Nicholas Phillips four dollars for painting them. Signs were placed at the corners of several streets in 1855.

In 1803, Daniel Kirkpatrick laid an aqueduct from a well near the corner of Church and Market Streets, through Main Street. The water was conducted through wooden pipes, portions of which have been exhumed within a few years.

In April, 1859, Lewis Waterman numbered the streets, and placed figures to the houses of all who paid for them. The system was not general or correct.

A street-sprinkler, purchased by subscription, was introduced in July, 1866, and has since been used during the summer months diffusing water taken from the harbor through the business streets.

Allyn Street was allowed and accepted without any name in 1817, as follows: "beginning two rods from the north-westerly corner of the Pound, in the easterly line of the Northport road; thence north, seventy-nine and one half degrees east, at right angles with said road, about eighty rods to the shore or bay at low-water mark, to be four rods in width from the shore until the southerly line thereof intersects the southerly line of the Farland farm, near said Pound; thence, by said line and the

Pound, to the Northport road, aforesaid." It was not made in its present condition until 1855, after the establishment of the ship-yard, now owned by Captain Henry McGilvery. The present name was bestowed in 1874, in memory of the late Rufus B. Allyn. When first constructed, it was called Steamboat Street, from the fact that the steamer "Bangor" landed passengers at its foot.

Bay View Street was accepted Oct. 22, 1873, and built the next season, according to the following location : "beginning at the north-easterly corner of H. W. Trundy's house-lot on Commercial Street; thence running south, thirty-seven degrees east, thirty-five rods, to a stake on the land of Samuel Miller; thence south, thirteen degrees east, thirty-seven and one-half rods across said Miller's land, to said Miller's south line. Said street to lie on the easterly side of the before-named lines, and to be three rods wide; to be called Bay View Street."

Beaver Street, accepted in 1822, and named of record in 1874, is described as "a street leading from Peter Rowe's house or store (where Hayford's Block now stands) to the dwelling-house¹ where William Moody lives." On the map of Belfast, published in 1855, it is designated as Range Street.

Bell Street was accepted without name in 1852, as follows: "beginning on High Street, at the north-west corner of D. Putnam's (now C. P. Carter's) lot; thence north-east, sixteen rods, to — Street, on condition that no damages are claimed."²

Belmont Avenue. See Main Street.

Bradbury Street. A report of a committee of the municipal officers was accepted July 6, 1866, "that the new street from Congress to Cedar Street be continued to High Street, and be called Bradbury Street." No location is recorded. The name was given in memory of the late Nathaniel H. Bradbury.

Bridge Street was laid out in 1806. The transcript of the location of the upper part, from Church Street to Main Street, is as follows: "beginning at a stake and stones on the westerly side of the street leading from Thomas Whittier's to Dr. Osborn's, running south, fifty-three degrees west, forty-five rods and six links, through said Whittier's garden and John Durham's field, to a

¹ This is the house built by Captain John Lymburner, afterwards owned and occupied by Rev. John L. Locke.

² As is stated in the previous chapter, such a condition rendered the acceptance nugatory.

stake and stones on the north side of the road leading from the Beach to Davistown. Said way to be four rods wide, one-half on each side of said course."

The southerly portion of Bridge Street was laid out in 1806. It began "at the centre of the Belfast new or lower bridge, on the westwardly side of the river, running south, thirty-two degrees west, twenty-nine rods, to the north line of High Street: to be four rods wide, one-half on each side of said course." A note in the town records says that this road was not accepted by the town, in town meeting, but generously given by some, and otherwise procured by the proprietors of the bridge.

The remaining portion was not formally accepted until 1850. Its description is as follows: "beginning at a stake standing in the easterly line of Middle Street; thence running south, thirty-two degrees east, and seven feet from the southerly end of Mrs. Alden's house, and parallel with the end of said house to Bridge Street; thence south, fifty-four degrees east, to Washington Street; thence south, seventy degrees east, to a stake standing in the easterly line of Washington Street, where it intersects with Pleasant Street. Said street to be three rods wide, and on the southerly side of said line."¹

Cedar Street was named and accepted in 1824, as follows: "beginning at a stake on the south side of Miller Street, and thirty-six rods from the west side of Church Street; thence running south, thirty-four degrees east, parallel with Church Street, to the south line of lot No. 38² in the first division: to be on the south-westerly side of said line, and to be four rods wide; also, to be continued north, thirty-four degrees west, to the north line of said lot No. 38." In 1839, it was extended in a straight line to Main Street, and south-eastwardly to Grove Street; and in 1852, from Grove Street, south, thirty-four degrees east, thirty-one rods,

¹ 1833, April 8. In town meeting, "Voted to accept this article." (Art. 27.)

"To see if the town will approve and allow a town way as laid out by the selectmen of said town as follows: beginning on High Street, at the west corner of R. C. Johnson's red building; thence running north, three degrees west, eight rods, to a mark on the Baptist meeting-house, to wit, a ×, being the point of intersection with Bridge Street; thence south, three degrees east, one and one-third rods, to High Street; thence on a line of High Street, three rods and twenty-three links, to the place of beginning; the same being a road three rods wide, intersecting High and Bridge Streets. And to see if the town will discontinue so much of Bridge Street as is laid out over lot No. 36 in first division, north-east of said High Street, and not covered by a continuation of said three rod street across said Bridge Street."

² Now Pine Street.

to a stone wall, being the southerly line of the McFarland lot,¹ so called; thence south, thirty-two rods, to the leading road between lots Nos. 40 and 41:² to be four rods wide, and to be on the westerly side of said line."

Charles Street was accepted in 1824, according to the following transcript: "beginning at a stake on the south side of Miller Street, fifty rods from the west side of Church Street; thence south, thirty-four degrees east, parallel with Church Street, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be two rods wide, and on the south-westerly side of said line; also, to be extended on the same line north, thirty-four degrees west, seventeen rods." In 1839, it was continued from Franklin Street, as contemplated, to Charter, now Spring Street; and, in 1866, a report that it be continued to Salmond Street was accepted.

Charter Street was approved and allowed in 1837, as follows: "beginning on the west side of Church Street, opposite the north-west corner of Spring Street; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, twenty-three rods and fifteen links, to Stephen Longfellow's land; thence, same course, eighteen rods and ten links, to Congress Street: to be three rods wide, and to lay on the southerly side of said course." In 1855, the name was changed to Spring Street, of which it is a continuance.

Church Street. In 1803, it was voted "to accept the road from Esq. Whittier's house³ to Market Street, and to the contry road, subject, however, from Market Street to the contry road, to remain clos'd during the pleasure of Mr. John Durham: the west line of said road is about eleven feet east of Esq. Whittier's house, running parallel with the house." In 1805, it was discontinued "from Dr. Osborn's house⁴ to the Davistown road," and was not laid out until 1845, when it was accepted as follows: "beginning on the northerly line of Main Street, one foot from the westerly end of Joseph Williamson's brick store occupied by John Peirce;⁵ thence north, thirty-three and one-half degrees west, forty-three rods or thereabouts, crossing Market and Bridge Streets, to opposite the front of A. Johnson's dwelling-house: to be three rods wide." It was accepted from Main to Spring Streets, Nov. 2,

¹ Lot No. 39.

² Now Salmond Street.

³ The Alfred Johnson house. From there to Main Street, it is mentioned on the town records, in 1809, as "a contemplated street." The triangular piece of land opposite seems to have been dedicated to public uses by Mr. Whittier.

⁴ Where the court-house now stands.

⁵ Now the store of Mrs. A. D. Chase.

1818, as follows: "beginning at the southerly side of the road leading from Belmont to Belfast, near Peter Rowe's store, at a stake and stones; thence south, thirty-two degrees east, corresponding with the westwardly line of Mr. Sleeper's lot, till it intersects Spring Street: said street or town way to be four rods wide, to be on the westwardly side of said line or course, and to be called Church Street." In 1824, the town voted "to accept the location of the continuance of Church Street, beginning at the southerly extremity of said street, at the easterly corner of William Avery's house-lot; thence south, thirty-four degrees east, to the north line of the Academy lot."¹ The next year, the street was located "in its full width from the north line of said Academy lot, across said lot, and a corner of William Salmond's land, to the road leading to Northport, excepting the land which the Academy building now stands upon and actually covers."² This location was accepted by a majority of nine.

Cobbett's Lane. See Vine Street.

Common Street. No location appears of record. It extends from the foot of Main Street to the foot of Market Street, on the westerly side of the old Common. The name was formally given in 1874.

Condon Street was laid out two rods wide, from High Street (now Northport Avenue) to the shore, in 1857, and accepted according to the following transcript: "beginning at the face side of the south wall on the R. B. Allyn pound lot; thence, on a line of said wall, north, eighty-seven and one-quarter degrees east, to the shore of Belfast Bay, to high-water mark, being fifty rods: said line to be the north line of said road, and the said road to be two rods wide, to be called Condon Street." In 1872, its width was doubled: viz., "beginning at the easterly side of the Northport

¹ At this time, a path led into High Street, between the sites of Unitarian Parsonage and the house of William T. Colburn, as at present. But it was never located or accepted by the town. As late as 1834, Judge Read attempted to cause a discontinuance of so much of the street as passed over the Academy lot, but was defeated in town meeting by a vote of seventy to one.

² 1868, May 4. James P. White represented to the City Council that "he is the owner of a parcel of land lying at the south junction of High and Church Streets; that the surveyor of city district has laid upon said land a sidewalk from Church to High Street; that he is perfectly willing that the city should occupy said land for such purpose, but does not wish to forfeit any claim to his land for allowing said walk to be laid as a public way, and does therefore grant to said city the privilege of maintaining said walk, and requests that this consent be entered of record." Ordered to be recorded. — *Ald. Records*, Vol. II. p. 124.

road, the line on the southerly side of said street runs east, four degrees, forty-five minutes south, seventy-seven rods and fifteen links, to high-water mark. By widening said street to four rods northerly from said southerly line, it required a section of land two rods in width, to be taken from the Allyn lot, so called, and seventy-seven rods, fifteen links in length, between the Northport road and high-water mark. Area of land taken $156\frac{1}{2}$ rods." It is a portion of the road granted by the original proprietors, between lots Nos. 40 and 41.

Congress Street was laid out and accepted in 1824: "beginning at a stake on the south side of Miller Street, and sixty-two rods from the west side of Church Street; thence south, thirty-one degrees east, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be four rods wide, and on the south-westerly side of said line; also, to be extended north, thirty-one degrees west, to the north line of said lot No. 38." It was extended south-easterly to Grove Street, and from Miller Street to Main Street, in 1839, and in 1866 to Salmond Street. In 1869, it was ordered to be extended and laid out in a direct line from Miller Street to Main Street, according to the original survey and location in 1824, of four rods wide.

Court Street was laid out and accepted in 1824 from Miller to Park Street, as follows: "beginning at a stake on the south side of Miller Street, and sixteen rods from the west side of Church Street; thence south, thirty-four degrees east, and parallel with Church Street, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be on the south-westerly side of said line, and to be four rods wide." In 1828, it was extended from Miller to Franklin Street, the land being given by the proprietors.

Cross Street was accepted in 1818: "beginning on Main Street, seven rods and about eight links eastwardly from the north-east corner of Andrew Derby's store; thence south, forty-two degrees east, twenty-four rods and ten links, to Spring Street, passing the south-west corner of the house owned by the late Lemuel Weeks, and the north-east corner of the house occupied by George Hopkins. Said street to be two rods wide, and to be on the westwardly side of said course, and to be called Cross Street." In 1821, it was accepted from Spring to Summer (now Miller) Street, and in 1835 to Pearl Street.

Eldorado Street, on the east side of the river, was ordered by the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 2, 1874, to be accepted as a town way, as follows: "beginning at a point on the south-easterly side

of the above described (Mitchell) street, forty-one rods and five links from its intersection with said Searsport road, and running thence south, fifty-five and one-quarter degrees east, thirty-five rods and four links on the land of Wm. O. Alden and his children, and on said course six rods on land of H. E. Peirce. Said street to be three rods wide, and to lie on the south-westerly side of said line." The name does not appear of record, but is given on Sanford & Leggett's map.

Elm Street was accepted in 1856, as follows: "commencing at the southerly side of Church Street, at the easterly corner of L. B. Wetherbee's house-lot; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, thirty-six rods, to Cedar Street: to be three rods wide, and to lie on the easterly side of said line. Said street to be called Elm Street."

Federal Street was laid out and accepted in 1807: "beginning on the east side of Main Street, at the north-west corner of the late Lemuel Weeks's lot; running from said corner east, twenty rods, to a lot on the river belonging to Benjamin Palmer. Said street to be two rods wide, and to lie on the north side of said course."

Field Street was accepted in 1831, as follows: "beginning on the southerly side of Peirce Street, so called, eight rods westerly from high-water mark; thence south, six degrees east, thirty-nine rods, to Green Street: to be three rods wide, and the course to be in the centre thereof." It was also "approved and allowed" the following year, beginning *ten* rods from high-water mark. The name should be changed to Bridge Street, of which it is a continuation.

*Field*¹ *Street* was accepted Oct. 2, 1865: "beginning at a cedar post northerly of Walton's house, and in the west line of the road leading to the Upper Bridge, so called; thence south, eighty-three and three-fourths degrees west, thirty-four rods and twenty-one links, to a cedar post in the easterly line of Waldo Avenue. The road to be three rods wide, and on the north side of this described line; to be called Field Street."

Fish Street was accepted in 1807, as follows: "beginning at the north-westerly angle of John Merriam's house² situated on the easterly side of Main Street; running north, eighty-seven degrees

¹ The city authorities seem to have overlooked the fact that there was another street by that name.

² It occupied about the site of Martin P. White's store.

east, thirty-six rods, to low water of the river :¹ to be three rods wide, and to lie on the north side of said course."

It seems to have been also laid out without name, but not accepted, in 1803.

In 1873, "so much as is east of a line drawn from the north-west corner of the Foundry lot, so called, to the south-west corner of the lot recently occupied by D. Lane's office," was discontinued.

Franklin Street was accepted as follows, in 1828 : "beginning at a stake in the west line of Church Street, thirteen feet from the north-east corner of the house occupied by Capt. James Douglas,² and three rods from the junction of Church Street with the Belmont road ; thence south, forty-seven degrees west, sixteen rods, to a stake at Court Street ; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, twelve rods, to the north-west corner of Paul R. Hazeltine's house-lot : to be three rods wide, and to lay on the northerly side of said line." In 1839, it was laid out to Congress Street. In 1841, the town voted to extend and accept it to the Stanley road, provided the owners of the land claimed no damage.

Front Street was located in 1835, as described in the following transcript : "beginning at a stake at the south side of Fish Street, and one rod and nineteen links from the north-east corner of Josiah Farrow's house ;³ thence running south, five degrees east, nine rods and three links, to a stake two feet from the south-east corner of Joseph Smith's house ; thence south, twenty-two and a half degrees east, twelve rods and ten links, to a stake nineteen links from the corner of the house formerly of James W. Webster ;⁴ thence south, thirty-six degrees east, forty-five rods, to a stake in the south-east side of Pearl Street continued : to be two rods wide, and to lie on the easterly side of the aforesaid lines." The town voted "to accept Front Street, from Spring Street to the contemplated Fulton Street, on condition that there is no damage claimed of the town." The same year, it was voted to accept Front Street, "beginning at Fish Street, to Spring Street, over land of Josiah Farrow, land claimed by the heirs of Benj. Palmer, land of Peter Rowe, and land of Mansfield & Bigelow."

¹ At the September term of the District Court, in 1840, Josiah Farrow was indicted for a nuisance in obstructing Fish Street with lumber, a wharf, and a storehouse. It appearing that the obstruction was below high-water mark, Judge Allen held that, as no town way could be legally laid out below high-water mark, without legislative authority, the defendant must be discharged.

² Where Peirce's Block stands.

³ Opposite the Foundry lot. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1865.

⁴ At the corner of Spring Street.

Extension and widening of Front Street, Sept. 5, 1870 :—

Westerly side. Beginning at the intersection of Spring and Front Streets, eighteen links from the south-east corner of house owned by Newell Mansfield; thence north, fourteen degrees, twenty minutes, west, twenty-two rods, fourteen links, to iron bolt in ground at the point of intersection with Main Street, near north-east corner of N. Mansfield's store; thence north, forty-six degrees, forty minutes, west, ten rods, twenty links, to iron bolt fourteen and a half links northerly of south-east corner of L. A. Knowlton's store; thence north, sixty-six degrees west, twelve rods, ten links, to outer post in south-east corner of piazza of S. S. Lewis's store, at or near the Belfast Common.

Easterly side. Beginning near the south-west corner of M. R. Cooper's store, at iron bolt in ground; thence in direct line, fifteen rods, twenty links, to south-west corner of Belfast Foundry; thence westerly, in direct line, six rods, seven links, to intersection with Main Street and iron bolt, making road at this latter point three rods wide; thence on curve made by three rod radius from bolt near Mansfield's store, to notch cut in the front of office occupied by Daniel Lane, Jr.; thence in direct line, eleven rods, two links, to iron bolt, thirty-three links westerly from south-west corner of R. Sibley's store, making road at this point three rods, fifteen links wide; thence in direct line, twelve rods, twenty-three links, to bolt near the north-west corner of Jonathan Foss's store, making road at this point four rods wide; thence in direct line to south-west corner of depot for freight, three rods and twenty links, more or less, till an intersection is made with land to be occupied by the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company. It was graded and opened to the depot, the same fall.

Feb. 13, 1871. Line of street changed, giving Mr. Sibley six feet more on North Street, and thence to present location near easterly corner of Knowlton's store.

Fulton Street was laid out and accepted in 1835: "beginning at a stake standing in the south-west corner of Cross Street, and ten rods from the south-east side of Summer Street; thence running north, fifty-two degrees east, twenty rods, to a stake: to be three rods wide, and to lie on the south-east side of said line."

Green Street was laid out and accepted in 1808, as follows: "beginning at a stake and stones on High Street, eight rods southerly of William Morrill's¹ south line; thence on an east

¹ Where David Peirce lives.

course to high-water mark at the river : to be three rods wide, and lying on the south side of said course."

Grove Street was accepted in 1839, according to the following transcript : "beginning on the westerly line of Church Street, thirteen feet from the southerly side of William T. Colburn's house (now Captain R. T. Emery's) ; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, sixty-five rods and nine links, to Congress Street : to be three rods wide, and to lie on the southerly side of said course."

High Street was first located and accepted in two portions, in 1802 : the one from Little River bridge to Nesmith's Corner, and the other from Nesmith's Corner to the upper bridge. In a transcript of the original survey, the first portion is designated as "the town and county road from Little River to Sandy Beach," as after reaching Nesmith's Corner it formed what was afterwards the lower part of Main Street to the shore. The following is a description of the first portion :—

Beginning at a stake at the south-east corner of said bridge ; thence north, fifty degrees east, four rods, to a stake ; thence north, twelve degrees west, twelve rods and seventeen links, to a pine stump marked H. ; thence north, twenty-four degrees east, one hundred and nineteen rods, to a stake in Captain James Weymouth's lot, the foregoing line being so far the eastwardly line of said road ; thence beginning four rods westwardly from the last-mentioned stake, at right angles with the last-mentioned course, and on the eastwardly side of said road at a stake ; thence north, eleven degrees west, one hundred and ninety rods, to a stake at the north-east corner of Thomas Nesmith's house, on No. 46, first division of lots in said town ; thence north, fourteen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four rods, to the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43 of said first division to a stake ; thence north, six degrees west, fifty-eight rods, to a stake on lot No. 41 in said division ; thence north, nine degrees west, one hundred and twelve rods, to a stake at the school-house ; thence north, twenty-three degrees west, thirty-one rods, to a stake at a great rock ; thence north, thirty-five degrees west, to the north-east corner of James Miller's orchard, at a stake, six rods and fifteen links ; thence north, forty-four degrees west, seventy-six rods and ten links, to a stake at the north-east corner of David Gray's land, at the place where said road forms an angle with the town and county road leading to Davistown.

The second portion is described on the town records as follows :—

1802, June 7. A Survey of a town road accepted from Hopkins & Nesmith corner, opposit the Guide post,¹ Northwardly a cross part of lot No. 36 of the first Division of lots; and also No. 35 of the same Division, to wit, Begining at a Stake on the Westwardly side of said road, at the angle it makes with the County road leading towards Davistown; thence north, 69° west, $24\frac{1}{2}$ rods, to a stake; thence north, 56° west, 9 rods, to a stake; thence north, 40° west, 35 rods, to a Stump and Stake, marked near the top of the Hill on Lot No. 35 aforesaid; thence north, 35° west, 44 rods, to a Stake on the line between James Mansur and William Morrill's land; thence north, 19° west, 207 rods, to a stake in Abner M^cKeen's land; thence north, 9° west, 27 rods, to a stake, where the road turns down to the Bridg; thence Begining on the Eastwardly side of the road at a stake, north, 14° west, 34 rods, to a Stake; thence north, 3° east, 13 rods, to a stake near the east side of the bridg.

A change in the location of the latter part was made the next year "from Nesmith's Corner to Thomas Whittier's house, now known by the name of High Street," according to the following transcript:—

"Beginning at a stake fourteen feet in front of said Nesmith's dwelling-house, opposite George Hopkins's dwelling-house; thence north, fifty-four degrees, thirty west, forty-eight rods, to a stake and stones opposite said Whittier's house, making the north-easterly line of said street as now laid out, and the street exactly four rods wide." This is the first recognition on the town records of any street by name.

It will be noticed that the original location of the south-easterly portion of this road was extremely crooked. Through the influence and exertions of Hon. Nathan Read, it was straightened in 1809, by the following vote of the town:—

1809, May 1. Voted to accept the alteration in the town way leading from Capt. James Miller's house to Little River, as follows: (to wit), beginning at a stake and stones near the gun-house, on the line between lots Nos. 38 and 39, on the westerly side of the road; running thence south, $12\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ east, over lots Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and to a stake and stones on No. 52, about five rods from the west side of the present road; and from said stake and stones on a true sweep to the present road as now travelled, and as the road now runs to

¹ The guide-post was about two feet from the corner of the spot now covered by the store of David Lancaster.

Little River bridge. Said road to be on the easterly side of said course, and to be five rods wide, with the following exceptions: to wit, so much of said way as may interfere with the main bodies of the dwelling-houses of Mr. Thomas Nesmith and Capt. Jesse Holbrook and also the well of the said Jesse, is not to be opened until the said Thomas and Jesse may find it convenient to remove them.

Voted to discontinue so much of the now travelled road as may be useless to the town for a road by said alteration.

A second alteration was made in 1818, as follows:—

“Beginning at a stake near the dwelling-house of Captain Ephraim McFarland’s, on the north line of lot No. 39 in the first division; thence south, nine and one quarter degrees east, about five hundred and fifty-six rods, to a stake on lot No. 52 in said division; thence south, twenty-five degrees west, about eighty-four rods, to the town line, at the centre of Little River bridge. Said road to be five rods wide, and to lie on the easterly side of said course.”

In 1874, the road from the junction of Church Street, near James P. White’s, to Little River, was named Northport Avenue.

James Street was accepted Sept. 6, 1869: running at right angles with Congress Street; beginning at the south-easterly corner of land owned and occupied as a residence by George O. Bailey, in the line of Congress Street, and running south, sixty-one degrees west, on the southerly line of said Bailey’s land, to land owned by S. A. Howes; thence across the land of the said Howes, in the same line of direction, to the line of division between the said Howes and Jonathan Foss, the distance being ten rods on the line of Bailey, and twenty-three rods, twenty links, on the land of the said Howes; thence, in the same line of direction, on land of the said Foss, sixteen rods, nine links; thence making a curve of twenty-four degrees to the west line, the space of ten rods; thence on a direct line, eighty-five degrees west, to the southerly side of the Stanley road, the whole distance from the point of beginning being ninety-eight rods and ten links. The street proposed to be three rods in width, more or less, the southerly bound being readily established by measuring the width of the proposed street from the northerly bound, established by the foregoing survey. Accepted on condition that no damages are claimed or allowed.

Main Street was laid out and accepted in 1793, and is the first located road which is now a street. It commenced at Sandy Beach,

at a white pine-tree near high-water mark ; thence, running by the south-west corner of Esquire Weeks's lot, it formed the Davistown road, and ran by Steep Hill Brook and Little Meadow Brook, and the south line of lot No. 61, to the town line. It was not at first designated by any name. In 1803, it is first mentioned on the town records as "Main Street." From the corner of Church Street, the Davistown road was originally but two rods wide. It was extended to four rods in 1806.¹ The following is the original location of record :—

1793, July 16. Voted that the Road laid out from Sandy Beach to the Town line is Excepted as Apears by Transcrip.

A Transcrip of A Road Laid out from Sandy beach to the Town Line. Begining at Sandy beach at a white pine tree marked H., near high-water mark, running thence south, forty-seven degrees east, ten Rods ; Thence South, ten Rods ; Thence south, thirty-four degrees west, thirty-two Rods, to a Hemlock tree at the old Highway ; Thence Continuing South, thirty-four degrees west, sixteen Rods, to the leading Road on the South Side of Lot No. 36, First division ; thence West, to a yallow Birch tree on the South-west Corner of Esquire Weeks's Lot ; Thence south, sixty-five degrees West, one hundred and ninety-five Rods, to a rock-maple tree marked H. ; thence West, thirty-eight Rods to a rock-maple tree Marked H., Westerly side of the Steep hill Brook, so Caled, on the line Between Lots No. 96 and 72 ; Thence, seventy-six Rods, to a Hemlock Tree Marked W. ; Thence north, eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred Rods ; Thence south, seventy-five degrees west, sixty Rods, to the Little Medow Brook ; Thence south, seventy-nine degrees west, forty-two Rods, to a white maple tree Marked H. ; Thence West, sixty Rods, to a white maple tree Marked H. ; thence north, sixty degrees west, sixty Rods, to a Beach tree on the Line Between Lots No. 65 and 66 ; thence north, seventy-five degrees west, to a Beach tree marked J. M. on the south Line of Lot No. 61 ; Thence Continuing north, seventy-five degrees west, one hundred and eighty-eight Rods, to a Beach tree Marked I. M., on the Town line.

¹ The land at the corner of Main and Church Streets, where the store of Alden D. Chase stands, and for several rods in the rear of it, and half, at least, of the width of that portion of Church Street, was then a quagmire ; on the site of the "Republican Journal" building grew flags, of the species producing cat-tails. The water from this Quagmire oozed off through a gridiron bridge across Main Street, the eastern end of which was not far from the store now occupied by Dr. Sylvester. In 1858, when gas-pipes were laid down in the streets of Belfast, the pine logs that formed this bridge were uncovered, at the depth of four feet. — *Crosby's Annals*.

The portion from Nesmith's Corner to the shore appears to have been located anew in 1802, as follows: beginning at a stake at the corner near the guide-post, on the southwardly side of the road leading down to the ferry at Sandy Beach, north, forty-one degrees east, thirty-three rods, to a stake; thence north, forty-five degrees east, twenty-one rods, to the shore at a stake; thence north, sixty-nine degrees west, nine rods and seven links, to James Nesmith Esq.'s land: this line making the eastwardly side of said road, which is three rods wide.

The portion between High and Church Streets was more definitely located in 1802.

1802, June 7. Survey of a road accepted from David Gray's and George Hopkins's Corner, opposite Nesmith's Corner, in lot No. 36 of the first division of lots, near the guide-post, beginning at a stake, being said Gray's north-east corner on the southwardly side of said road; thence south, forty-seven degrees west, fifteen rods, to the leading road between lots Nos. 36 and 37 of the first division of lots at a stake: said road being three rods wide.

1805, April 5. Voted to accept the report of the committee in favor of John Durham and Robert Miller, in giving them at the rate of sixty-five dollars per acre, not exceeding one rod off the width of each of their lots, in widening the road from two rods to four rods wide between lots Nos. 36 and 37, first division, from Edmund Brown's westwardly corner to the head of said lots on their several lands, (to wit) one rod off of each lot the whole distance from said Brown's Corner to the head of said lots.

The upper part of the road, or what is now called Belmont Avenue, was widened in 1806, according to the following vote:—

1806, Aug. 19. Voted to accept the road as laid out by the selectmen from the head of the road leading from McDonald's and Brown's towards Davistown, to the head of the first division lots, to be four rods wide.

Return of the leading road from Belfast Beach, so called, to the plantation of Davistown. Beginning at a stake one rod north-westerly of a large oak stump standing at the head of the road leading from McDonald and Brown's store, towards Davistown; running west, three hundred and forty rods, to a stake. Said road to be four rods wide, and to be one-half on each side of said course.

After the fire in 1846, which destroyed the Babel, that portion of the street from High Street to Washington Street was widened

by consent of the owners of land. No location or acceptance appears on the records.

The lower portion was further widened in 1863, as follows:—

1863, April 6. Beginning at a point where, on the easterly line of Washington Street, a continuation of a line marked by the front side of the brick buildings on the northerly side of Main Street, between High Street and Washington Street, intersects the said easterly line of Washington Street, and said point being eighty-one feet from the Whittier building on the opposite and southerly side of said Main Street; thence running north, forty-one degrees east, parallel with the northerly line of Main Street, as laid out by the selectmen of Belfast, April 24, 1807, five rods and thirteen feet, to an iron bolt on the easterly line of land of A. J. Morison, and to the westerly line of land owned by H. J. Anderson, and eighty-two feet from a wooden building on the opposite and southerly side of said Main Street, meaning that the land between the two lines above named be a part of Main Street.

In 1868, the municipal officers ordered “that the lower end be changed so as to pass by the southern corner of L. A. Knowlton’s store, within ten feet of the same; and also that legal steps be taken to establish the legal line of said street as surveyed by George Woods from the Pote store to W. A. Swift’s shop.” No record of such a change appears.

1874, Sept. 7. Ordered, that the portion of the street known as Main Street, lying between Front and Congress Streets, be, and hereby is, named Main Street: said name to be applied to both branches of said Main Street, which intersect with Front Street; and that the portion of said street lying between Congress Street and the Belmont town line be, and hereby is, named Belmont Avenue.

Market Street was accepted by that name, “according to transcript,” in 1803. No transcript is to be found. It was again accepted in 1807, as follows: “beginning at a stake and stones on the north side of the Davistown Road, running north, thirty-two degrees east, fifty-nine rods, over High and Pleasant Streets: to be three rods wide, and to lie on the northerly side of said course.” The name was given from the fact that “the market place, or common,” granted by Varnum and Badger, was at the foot of the street.

Middle Street was located and accepted in 1807. Its location was as follows: “beginning at a stake and stones on the south

side of Green Street, so called, running south, twenty-five degrees east, thirty-four rods, intersecting the Bridge Street. Said street to be three rods wide, and on the westerly side of said course."

Miller Street was accepted May 25, 1824, as follows: "beginning at the northerly corner of William Avery's house-lot, at the west side of Church or Centre Street; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, ninety-four rods; thence west, one hundred and ten rods, to the junction of the road leading from John Wilson's dwelling-house to Robert P. Pote's: to be four rods wide on the northerly side of said line; the first section of it, ninety-four rods, to be called Miller Street." Summer Street, from Church Street to the shore, was called Miller Street, from and after Nov. 5, 1855. (See Summer Street.)

Mitchell Street, on the east side of the river, was ordered by the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 2, 1874, to be accepted as a town way as follows: "beginning at an elm-tree on the southerly side of the Searsport road, so called, at the south-westerly corner of land of W. O. Alden and his children, and running south, five and three-fourths degrees west, fifty-seven rods and five links, to the shore. Said street to lie on the south-easterly side of said line, and to be three rods in width." The name is not given of record, but it is thus designated on Sanford and Leggett's map.

Morrill Street was approved and allowed as follows, in 1833: "beginning on the northwardly side of Federal Street, at its junction with Main Street; thence north, forty-one degrees east, perpendicular to the south-east line of Main Street, twelve rods and ten links, to the westerly line of Fish Street: to be three rods wide, and on the northwardly side of said course." The name was changed to Main Street in 1835.

North Street was a part of Main Street until 1835, when the town voted "to change the name of what is now called Main Street from the bend near the house of P. H. Smith to its termination near Crosby's Wharf." Although this name was never generally applied, it was officially retained until 1874, when a vote of the city council restored the old designation of Main Street.

Northport Avenue. (See High Street.)

Park Street was located and accepted in 1824, as follows: "beginning at the west side of High Street, at the south-easterly corner of Ezra Ryan's land; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, parallel with Miller Street, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be three rods wide, and on the southerly side of said line." It was

extended to Congress Street in the same course in 1839, from High to Union Street in 1847.

Peach Street was approved and allowed in 1826, as follows: "beginning at a post in the north-east side of Church Street, said post being the most westerly corner of the parcel of land conveyed by Philip Morrill by his deed recorded in Hancock Registry, vol. 49, page 199; thence running north, fifty-six degrees east, twenty-five rods and four links, to a post in the side of the road leading to Northport: to be two rods wide, and wholly on the north-westerly side of said line."

Pearl Street was located and accepted in 1824, as follows: "beginning at a stake on the west side of Church Street, and twenty rods from Miller Street, south line; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, parallel with Miller Street, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be three rods wide, and to be on the southwardly side of said line; also, to be extended north, fifty-six degrees east, to the west line of High Street." Its extension from Church to High Street was accepted in 1831, and from Court to Congress Street in 1846. It was extended "from High Street north, thirty-one degrees east, to the west corner of the Widow Doyle's house; thence north, sixty degrees east, to high-water mark," in 1852.

Peirce Street was accepted in 1827, three rods wide. In 1831, it was "approved and allowed" as follows: "beginning at the westerly end of the new toll-bridge, at high-water mark; thence south, fifty-five degrees west, fifty rods, to High Street. Said course to be the centre, and said street to be four rods wide." It is erroneously designated as North Street on the map of Waldo County. The name was given from Captain David Peirce, who owned the land which it crossed.

Pine Street was located and accepted in 1824, as follows: "beginning at a stake on the west line of Church Street, and thirty-three rods from the south line of Miller Street; thence south, fifty-six degrees west, parallel with Miller Street, to the south line of lot No. 38: to be two rods wide, and on the southerly side of said line; also, to be extended north, fifty-six degrees east, to the west side of High Street." It was again accepted in 1828, and in 1859 ordered to be opened.

Pleasant Street was accepted in 1807. Its location is described as follows: "beginning at the north-east corner of Joseph Drinkwater's lot, lately owned by Miss McKinley; running south, eighty-eight degrees west, thirty-six rods, to Market Street; thence

over said street and Bridge Street, continuing the same course, thirty-four rods, intersecting High Street: to be two rods wide on the thirty-six rods first mentioned, and three rods wide on the last-mentioned thirty-four rods; to lie on the northerly side of said course."

1820, Nov. 6. Voted to pass the article "to see if the town will discontinue that part of Pleasant Street which lies west of Market Street to High Street. Said street intersects High Street nearly opposite the dwelling-house of Robert Patterson, 4th."

Primrose Street was accepted in 1850, according to the following description: "beginning at a post at the south-east corner of Calvin Hervey's lot on High Street; thence running south-westerly on the southerly line of said Hervey's lot and Alfred Johnson's land to Waldo Avenue (so called): to be two rods wide, and on the south side of said line." It was not named of record until Sept. 7, 1874, being previously called Hervey Street.

Race Street accepted April 6, 1874, as follows: beginning on the easterly line of High Street, at G. W. Cottrill's southerly line, and on land owned by William B. White; thence east, by said Cottrill's southerly line, seventy-five rods, to the shore of Belfast Bay. Said street to be three and one half rods wide, and said bounds to be the northerly line of said street.

Range Street. (See Beaver Street.)

River Avenue was laid out in 1874, as follows: commencing at a point on Peirce Street, ten feet eastwardly from the house of Mrs. Miller on said street; running thence north, thirteen and three-quarter degrees west, twenty-five rods and five links, to the stone wall between the lands of Eben Peirce and B. F. Field. Said street to lie to the eastward of said line, and to be three rods wide.

Salmond Street. In 1866, the city authorities voted "that the Salmond lane be laid out three rods wide, from High to Congress Street, and be called Salmond Street: provided that no damage be claimed for any land on said street, and that the same shall not be made until commencing buildings thereon." This is a portion of one of the roads granted by the original proprietors between lots Nos. 40 and 41 in the first division, two rods wide, and accepted by the town in 1808. The name is derived from William Salmond, who for many years occupied the adjoining land.

Spring Street, located in 1815, was accepted in 1816, as follows: beginning at a stake and stones on High Street, at the

dividing line between lots Nos. 36 and 37 in the first division ; thence north, forty-nine degrees east, to the channel of the river. Said street to be on the southerly side of said line or course. In 1818, an extension to Church Street was accepted, as follows : beginning at the westwardly side of High Street, two rods and five links southwardly from the south-east corner of the house owned by the heirs of the late Captain R. Lymburner, opposite to the north-west corner of Spring Street ; thence south, forty-nine degrees west, twenty-four rods, to the eastwardly line of the lot of land on which the new meeting-house stands, corresponding with the south line of Sleeper's lot, intersecting Church Street : to be three rods wide, and to be called Spring Street, it being an extension of the same. The town to be at the expense of removing Quimby's trees thereon, and make the fence.

In 1855, it was ordered by the municipal officers that " Charter Street from the jail until it strikes Spring Street be called Spring Street."

The name was derived from an excellent spring of water within its limits, near the easterly line of High Street.

Summer Street was located in 1815, and accepted the following year, according to the following transcript : " beginning at High Street, at the south-westerly corner of Josiah Bean's house-lot ;¹ thence north, forty-nine degrees east, by the line of said lot, and continuing the same course to the channel of the river. Said street to be on the southerly side of said line, and to be four rods wide." In 1831, it was extended from High to Church Street, " nearly in range with Miller Street, and three rods wide." In 1855, the name of the whole, from the shore to Church Street, was changed to Miller Street.

Union Street was accepted in 1844, " provided there is no damage claimed by any person from the town." The location is as follows : " beginning on the southerly side of Summer (now Miller) Street, at the north-easterly corner of the Hall and Pishon lot ; thence across James Miller's land, south, forty degrees east, fifty-one rods or thereabouts, to a stake and stones ; thence south, thirty-six degrees east, about eight rods, to Wm. Frothingham's land ; thence, same course, about twenty rods, to the easterly line of a contemplated street in the easterly end of said Frothingham's orchard ; thence south, ten and one half degrees east, about twenty-eight rods, across said Frothingham's land, to the north line of the

¹ The present residence of Martin P. White.

McFarland lot (so called); thence, same course, about forty-seven rods, to the road leading from High Street near the town pound to the shore. Said road to be three rods wide, and on the easterly side of said course and line." In 1847, it was accepted from Park Street, over the old graveyard, to Summer, now Miller Street. In 1849, so much as was laid out over the graveyard was discontinued, and allowed again in 1852.

Vine Street was approved and allowed in 1831, as follows: "beginning on the westerly side of the road leading from the village to the upper bridge, on the division line between William Greely's lot of land, owned in part by Captain Saunders, and land owned by Jacob McDonald; thence westwardly, on said dividing line, fifty-two rods, to the road leading from said village to the Head of the Tide. Said road to be thirty-two feet wide, and said dividing line the centre." It was not named of record until Sept. 7, 1874. Before that, it was called Cobbett's Lane, from L. B. Cobbett, who lived near it.

Waldo Avenue was approved and allowed from Bridge Street to Main Street in 1830, as follows: "beginning on the southerly side of Bridge Street; from thence south, thirty-one degrees east, eleven rods and eighteen links, across Mr. Thomas Witherly's land, to Main Street. Said road located four rods wide, and to lay upon the west side of said line or course, and intended to compare with the easterly line of the new county road leading from Belfast village to the Head of the Tide."

Washington Street was laid out and accepted in 1807, as follows: "beginning at a stake on the westerly side of Main Street, on the division line between Dr. Hubbard's and Reuben Kimball's lots; running from said stake north, fifty degrees west, thirty-eight and a half rods, over Market and Pleasant Streets, until it intersects the Bridge Street. Said street to be two and one half rods wide, and to lie one half on each side of said course."

Water Street was accepted in 1808: "being a continuation of Green Street, on a south-easterly course, lying westerly of and running by the bank of the river to the common; said street being three rods wide." It was never opened.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

First Ferry. — Log Canoe. — Ferry at the Narrows. — Duke de Liancourt's Account of Crossing River in 1796. — Rates of Toll. — Ferry renewed in 1830. — Free Ferry projected. — Foot Bridge. — Bridges over Goose River, the Passagassawakeag, Morrison Brook, Little River, and Half-way Creek. — Belfast Bridge Company chartered. — Names of Proprietors. — Rates of Toll. — Upper Bridge Company. — Officers. — Bridge rebuilt. — Dividends. — Extension of Charter. — New Bridge in 1840. — Closed to Public in 1857. — Average Net Receipts. — Free Bridge. — East Bridge. — Tolls. — Officers. — Formal Opening. — Annual Suppers of Proprietors. — Anecdote. — Location and Dimensions. — Cost. — Receipts. — Toll-gatherers. — Bridge partially destroyed. — Rebuilt. — Cost. — Dividends. — Renewal of Charter refused. — Act authorizing City to maintain Free Bridge. — Draw and Draw-tenders. — Bridge at City Point. — Town Landing.

FERRIES.

FOR over thirty years after the first settlement, the only public means of crossing the river was by a ferry. The landing-place on the easterly side was on the flats, near where Bickford & Co.'s Wharf stands, and on this side above Lewis's Wharf: a portion of the time, just easterly of it, at what has been known as "the town landing." Before a ferryman was appointed, persons were carried from the east side by Tolford Durham, and from the west side by James Miller, usually without compensation. A log canoe, dug out with a round adze, served as a ferry-boat. This was succeeded by a scow, or gondola, sufficiently large to convey horses. By a law passed in 1794, towns were obliged to provide ferries, when deemed necessary by the Court of Sessions; and an additional one was established at the Narrows, where the upper bridge now stands. Dec. 25, 1794, the town voted "not to give the Town's Right & Title to Tolford Durham and his heirs, of the Ferry where the County road is laid out, and that the Selectmen shall Agree with Ephraim McKeen to keep the Ferry at the Narrows a certain time."¹ Communication between the opposite shores was uncertain, and frequently unsafe. "We were to pass

¹ Town records.

the river," wrote the Duke de Liancourt, who visited Belfast with General Knox, in 1796, "at a place where the access is extremely difficult. The ferry-boat is very small, and for horses very inconvenient. We were waiting for it a whole hour, and thought ourselves fortunate in reaching the opposite bank, when the wind became boisterous, the tide rose higher in the river, and our horses became unruly. The General's negro conducted over two of the horses, swimming."¹

In 1805, the ferryman was Daniel Hibbard, who occupied a small building called the "ferry-house" on Sandy Beach, near the side of the freight depot. His stated toll or fare was fourpence for a man, and four times that sum for a horse.²

After the partial destruction of the east bridge in 1830, the ferry from the foot of Main Street was renewed, James Langworthy being appointed ferryman by the Court of Sessions. He was required to keep sufficient boats in constant readiness to convey foot-passengers across the river, and authorized to receive a toll of three cents for each person so carried.

A free ferry was the subject of consideration in 1851, and the expense of maintaining a two-horse ferry-boat discussed at several public meetings. Nothing resulted from the plan, which probably had in view a reduction of tolls imposed by the East Bridge Company.

BRIDGES.

In the early days of the town, when there were no carriages, and but few horses, bridges over the small streams, except for pedestrians, were unnecessary. Goose River was first crossed by what is termed, in the old records, "the foot-bridge." The Morrison brook, just this side of Mr. Wight's farm on the Northport road, which is now dwindled to a mere rivulet, was made passable by a large pine-tree being felled across it. Until the establishment of roads, the opposite sides of Little River, the Wescott stream, and the Passagassawakeag above City Point, were only accessible by fording.

At a town meeting held March 12, 1776, it was voted "to Bild a Bridge over Goose River, so caled, this year;" but in the following June this vote was reconsidered. No further action appears to have been taken until June 27, 1788, when the town voted "To build a Bridge on Goose River this year; that all the Rates of the

¹ Travels of the Duke de Liancourt.

² William Quimby.

People on the Easterly side of the River, and one-half of this Present year's Rate of the People on the Westerly side, be worked on Goose River Bridge." A similar vote appears of record the next year.

1802, May 10. Voted, "That the District in which Goos River bridge (is) shall build the same, and if the money assessed upon said District does not compleat the said Bridge,¹ the Selectmen is to turn in the non-resident land tax."

1804, May 7. "Voted to raise \$400, to build the bridges on Passagawakeeg River, carried away by the late freshets."

In 1794, the town voted to build one-half the bridge over Little River, which was not done, however.

In 1810, a committee was chosen by the town to rebuild Cochran's bridge, at the Head of the Tide. The stone-work was struck off at auction to Joseph Barns, for eight hundred dollars; and the wood-work, for two hundred and fifty dollars, to R. B. Cochran.

In 1826, one hundred dollars were applied to rebuild half of the bridge on the stream between Prospect and Belfast.

UPPER BRIDGE.

The project of a bridge across the river originated with the owners of lands in this vicinity in 1800. At a town meeting held April 7, of that year, "To take the voice of the town respecting Building a Bridg over Belfast river at the Narrows,—whether they will agree to the present proceeding of the Proprietors now engaged in said Business, or agree to Build said Bridg free for Travelers," it was voted "that the proceedings be approved by the town." So jealous, however, were the members of the General Court, of the rights of all concerned, that they required the petitioners to publish a statement of their plan in the "Castine Advertiser," several months before action was taken.

A charter was granted Feb. 10, 1801. It incorporated William Cunningham, Jonathan Wilson, William Patterson, Ephraim McFarland, Samuel Russell, Robert Patterson, 2d, Abner G. McKeen, Nathaniel Patterson, Ephraim McKeen, Jacob Eames, Robert B. Cochran, and John S. Osborn, and their associates, under the name of "The Belfast Bridge Company, for building and maintaining a bridge over the river at the upper ferrying-place, one mile from the mouth of said river." Rates of toll were

¹ In 1874, Goose River bridge was built 25 feet high and 400 feet long, by S. G. Ellis, for \$2,440.

allowed as follows: for each foot-passenger, three cents; each man and horse, twelve cents and five mills; each horse and chaise, sulky, or riding-chair, twenty-five cents; each sleigh or sled drawn by one beast, twelve cents and five mills; each sleigh, sled, wagon, or cart, drawn by two beasts, twelve cents and five mills; by more than two beasts, seventeen cents; for neat cattle in droves or single, two cents each; for swine or sheep, one cent each.

The first bridge under the charter was built in 1801, at an expense of six thousand dollars.

In 1819, William Cunningham and others represented to the Legislature that the bridge was so much decayed as to be almost impassable, and that the public utility required the erection of a new structure before the expiration of the old charter, which the proprietors offered to surrender. A new act of incorporation was therefore asked for, and obtained. It bore date Jan. 21, 1820, and authorized William Cunningham, William Patterson, Ephraim McKeen, Salathiel Nickerson, Jr., Nathaniel Eells, John McKeen, and William Ryan, to build and maintain for twenty years a bridge twenty feet wide, with a draw, "near where the old bridge now stands." The title of the corporation was the "Belfast Upper Bridge Company." The rates of toll were substantially the same as before, subject to alterations by the General Court. "Each coach or pleasure carriage of four wheels, drawn by two or more horses," was chargeable with thirty cents. Such vehicles were unknown to this vicinity in the early days of the old bridge. When the toll-gatherer did not attend at his station, passengers and carriages were to pass free, as at all times were persons going to or returning from public worship on the Lord's day, military duty, or town meetings. The capital of the corporation consisted of twenty-five shares, valued at \$94.06 cents each. At the organization, Feb. 19, 1821, Rufus B. Allyn was chosen president; S. Nickerson, Jr., clerk and treasurer. The bridge was accepted Aug. 13, 1821, having been built by James McCrillis and Ephraim McKeen, at an expense of \$2,401.50. The first dividend, of about twelve per cent, was declared Dec. 31, 1822, the right of collecting tolls up to that time having been sold to Mr. Nickerson for \$321. From that date to the expiration of the charter, the net receipts were much less, not averaging five per cent per year, except during 1831 and 1832, when the east bridge was impassable.

As the life of the charter drew towards its close, a free bridge at the Narrows was projected; and the Legislature of 1839 authorized the County Commissioners to establish a highway across the river at that point. The measure was superseded the next year, by an Act extending the charter for another twenty years, and repealing the former Act, if the bridge was rebuilt before June 1, 1841. S. Nickerson, Jr., S. C. Nickerson, and Albert T. Nickerson, having become the sole proprietors, rebuilt the bridge, during the summer of 1840, at a cost of \$1,300. In 1857, it was closed to the public, being in a dangerous condition. The average annual net receipts during the last fifteen years of its continuance as a toll-bridge were \$120.04.

In 1859, the municipal officers voted thirty dollars to be expended in repairing the bridge for winter travel, "the city not to be liable for any damage." The following year, the Legislature authorized the city to erect a bridge at any time within three years, and to receive tolls. No action was taken under this charter, and the old bridge went entirely away in the fall of 1866. In the mean time, an Act approved Jan. 27, 1864, empowered the erection of a free bridge; but the measure was negatived April 16, by one hundred and fifty-one nays to thirty-eight yeas. Certain citizens then petitioned the municipal officers "to lay out and construct a bridge, or public town way, agreeable to the charter or Act of the Legislature." This prayer was refused. Thereupon, the aid of the County Commissioners was invoked, which tribunal laid out the bridge and way prayed for. From their decision the city appealed; and their appeal was sustained, upon the ground that the commissioners had no authority to lay out roads over tide-waters.¹ Such authority being afterwards granted by the Legislature, the present free bridge was constructed by the city, and completed June 17, 1869, at a cost of \$3,950. A draw for the passage of vessels is maintained for \$100 per year.

EAST BRIDGE.

By an Act of the General Court, approved March 14, 1804, "Jonathan Wilson, together with those who may hereafter associate with him," was incorporated under the name of "The Proprietors of the East Bridge in Belfast," and authorized to erect and maintain for sixty years, from the day of the opening for passengers, a bridge from Nathaniel Patterson's shore to the west

¹ 52 Maine Reports, 520.

side of the river. The prescribed rates of toll were as follows: for each foot passenger, three cents; for each man and horse, ten cents; for each horse and chaise, sulky, or riding chair, twenty cents; for each sleigh or sled, wagon or cart, drawn by one beast, twelve and one half cents; by two beasts, fifteen cents; and, if drawn by more than two beasts, an additional sum of three cents for each beast; for neat cattle, singly or in droves, two cents each; for sheep and swine, one cent each; and to each team, one person and no more shall be allowed as a driver to pass free from toll.¹ There were one hundred shares of stock, of which Thorne-dike, Sears, and Prescott, and Samuel Parkman, extensive owners of real estate in the neighboring towns, took forty-seven. The first meeting of the corporation was held at "the house of Thomas Whittier, innholder," on the tenth day of December of that year; at which meeting Francis Anderson was elected clerk; Jonathan Wilson, Thomas Knowlton, and Tolford Durham, managers; Samuel Houston, Samuel Prescott, and Jonathan White, assessors; and Thomas Whittier, treasurer.

At a meeting held soon afterwards, it was voted "that nine shillings per day be allowed to each man that works on the bridge, and that ten hours make a day." It was also voted "that the westerly end of the bridge land as near as possible to the northward of John Mansur's barn." The bridge was built in 1806, and accepted by the proprietors on Christmas day, the occasion being observed by a supper at Whittier's hotel. It was opened on the following first day of January. For many years, the annual meeting of the corporation was quite an event. In 1807, the following vote was passed, as appears of record: "That the members of this corporation, with their officers and such gentlemen as the directors may invite, *sup* together on the first day of January, unless that day shall happen to be Sunday — in that event on the succeeding day — at such time and place as the directors shall appoint, and give notice thereof by their clerk."²

It is a well-authenticated fact, although it does not appear on record, that these "sups" were sometimes of a rather exuberant character, as the following incident serves to show. At the close of one of them, after the party had risen from the table and were about to separate, a member made a motion "that we all take a night-cap, and adjourn to the first Monday in next January."

¹ Original charter.

² Corporation records.

Whereupon, a worthy deacon, who was embracing one of the door-posts at the time, suggested that it would be well before acting on the motion to look at the almanac and make sure that the day named didn't come on Sunday. The question was divided: the night-cap was taken, but the consultation of the almanac was indefinitely postponed.¹

The bridge, as originally built, was one hundred and twenty-two rods long and twenty-eight feet broad; the posts were from thirty to fifty-eight feet in length.² The terminus on the western side was near the house of Captain William O. Alden, from which Pleasant Street then extended to a point nearly opposite the Alfred Johnson house. The eastern terminus was near that of the present bridge. Remains of the piles may still be seen at low water. The cost of the structure was \$19,000. Two wharves adjoining the draw, each eighty by twenty feet, were constructed by Jonathan Wilson, at an additional expense of \$1,300. Mr. Wilson became the first toll-gatherer. Tolford Durham succeeded him in 1808, paying \$1,350 for the privilege. The toll was let to Apollos Alden in 1810. After him came James McCrillis, who held the position with occasional intervals until 1830, and paid upon an average \$500 per annum. An Act of the Legislature, passed in 1812, allowed a charge "for every curricule, twenty-five cents; for every phaeton or other four-wheeled pleasure carriage, on springs, drawn by two horses, thirty cents; and for every stage-coach, chariot, coach, or coachee, drawn by four horses, forty cents." The shares of the corporation were worth thirty-six dollars in 1817.

In 1830, the bridge had become much out of repair, and people were afraid of it. During a heavy north-west squall, on the evening of December 13th of that year, about twenty-five rods were carried away. A portion landed on the shore of Long Island. Immediately before the accident, an ox-team had passed safely over. Three years previously, Ralph C. Johnson and others represented in a petition to the Legislature that the bridge was in a ruinous state, that the net income had not averaged three per cent, and asked authority for a lottery to raise the sum of \$10,000 to build a free bridge.³ The prayer was not granted. The proprie-

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Across Belfast harbor are two drawbridges. The largest, which was built in 1806, is said to be the largest public work in the district. — *Parrish's Geography*, 1810.

³ Legislative Proceedings.

tors having determined to rebuild, Daniel Lane, Hiram O. Alden, and Thomas Bartlett were chosen a committee for the purpose; and the new structure was erected by James McCrillis, for \$6,500, on contract. It was opened for public travel Sept. 11, 1832. Twenty-two shares were sold to the corporation in 1831, at a nominal sum for non-payment of assessments, leaving seventy-eight in the hands of actual owners. On these, an average annual dividend of twelve per cent was made until the expiration of the charter. Mr. McCrillis acted as toll-collector until 1849, Alden D. Chase from that time until 1854, and Thomas W. Lothrop from 1854 to 1866 inclusive. On final settlement of the proprietors, a dividend of seventeen dollars per share was declared.¹

An extension of their charter was asked for by the proprietors; but, being met by a large remonstrance, the petitioners had leave from the Legislature to withdraw. In 1866, the following enactment was made:—

An Act to enable the City of Belfast to build and maintain a Free Bridge over Tide-Waters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:—

SECT. 1. The City of Belfast is hereby authorized and empowered to build and maintain for ever a free bridge over tide-waters in Belfast, across the river or bay where the lower bridge, so called, is now located, or at any other place between that point and the foot of Main Street, as the city may deem for its interest and the public convenience.

SECT. 2. Said city shall construct and maintain a suitable and convenient draw in said bridge, for vessels to pass and repass, and shall see that the same is opened for the passage of vessels at all times, when application shall be made therefor.

SECT. 3. On and after the expiration of the charter for the lower bridge, so called, all right and interest in and to said bridge, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, which may vest in the State of Maine, are hereby granted to the City of Belfast for its use in maintaining or building a free bridge.

This Act was duly accepted by the city; and at the expiration of the charter, Dec. 31, 1866, the bridge was duly surrendered, and became as it now is a free bridge, sustained by the public. John Stephenson was appointed the first draw-tender, at a salary

¹ Journal.

of \$170 per year. His successors were S. W. Pearson and Luther Perry. A new draw, swinging around in one piece instead of being raised in two sections, was finished in June, 1873.

BRIDGE AT CITY POINT.

The Legislature of 1836 authorized the County Commissioners to lay out a highway across the river at or near Russ's Point, and the town to build and maintain "a free bridge, with a suitable draw or passage-way for vessels, keeping open at all times passages and sluiceways for gondolas and rafts." The bridge was built in 1839, by Moses W. Ferguson and John Stevens; three thousand dollars having been appropriated for that purpose, and for the "Point road."

TOWN LANDING.

Until within about twenty years, a part of Sandy Beach, at the foot of Main Street, south of Lewis's Wharf, was kept open for boats, and known as the "town landing." It does not appear by the proprietors' records that the town ever had any easement there. In 1807, Bohan P. Field and Thaddeus Hubbard were chosen a committee to investigate the title; and a similar committee, of which Rufus B. Allyn was chairman, made a like examination in 1821, and their report appears to have been accepted. Two years afterwards, James McCrillis was allowed "for cash paid at the office of the clerk of the courts, for examining the records concerning the town landing, and for a transcript of the same." It was also voted to prosecute to final judgment the claim which the public may have to any easement. The reports and transcript have been lost in the general dispersion of the town papers. It is probable that the rights of the public were obtained by prescription.¹

¹ When public landing-places exist by immemorial usage, they cannot be discontinued without authority of the Legislature. 9 Gray's R. 527.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

Commencement of Steam Navigation in the State. — Steamboat "Patent." — First Steamer at Belfast. — The "Maine." — Captain Smith Cram. — Steam Brig "New York." — Collides with the "Patent." — Burned near Petit Menan. — Weekly Trips to Portland and Eastport. — Arrangements for Passengers. — Kennebec Steam Navigation Company. — Fares. — Description of the "Patent." — Owned at Belfast. — Lost at Sea. — Steamers "Eagle," "Waterville," "Byron," and "Connecticut." — Description of Steamer "Bangor." — Her History. — Lines upon her Departure. — Captain S. H. Howes. — The "Bangor" lands at Saturday Cove. — Dissatisfaction of the Belfast Public. — Steamer "Sandusky." — The "Independence." — Wrecked at Bangor. — Steamboat Wharf projected. — Eastern Steamboat Mail Line. — Landing at Foot of Allyn Street. — Captain McFarland's Signal Station. — Upper Steamboat Wharf built. — Steamers "Telegraph" and "Express." — Opposition and Cheap Fares. — Steamers "Portland," "Jefferson," and "Huntress." — Railroad Connection at Portland. — The "Charter Oak." — The "Penobscot." — Wharf Company incorporated. — Propeller "Bangor." — Burned at Islesboro'. — Steamers "Admiral," "Governor," "T. F. Secor," and "John Marshall." — Five Boats in 1848. — Route to Ellsworth established. — The "Senator." — Her Successful Career. — Steamer "State of Maine." — The "Kennebec," "Boston," "S. B. Wheeler," "Creole," and "Ocean." — Route to Machias. — The "Secor" sold — The "Lawrence" runs to Ellsworth. — Steamship "Eastern State." — Sanford's Independent Line first named. — Sketch of Captain Memenon Sanford. — Belfast Pilots. — Extension of Upper Wharf. — Steamer "Daniel Webster." — Propeller "General Knox." — Lower Wharf built. — Steamers "Rockland," "Eastern City," "Forest City," and "Nelly Baker." — Steam Navigation on Penobscot suspended during portion of 1862. — Accident to the "Sanford." — Barge runs from Bangor to Rockland. — Sale of the "Webster." — Steamers "Harvest Moon," "Katahdin," "Lady Lang," "Regulator," "De Witt Clinton," and "Milton Martin." — Description of the "Cambridge." — Lower Wharf purchased by the Sanfords. — Steamship "William Tibbetts." — Struck by Lightning. — The "City of Richmond." — Steamers "White Fawn," "Jersey Blue," and "Argo." — Steamship "Alliance." — First Steamer above the East Bridge. — New Route to Castine. — The "Pioneer."

STEAM navigation in the United States was successfully attempted by Robert Fulton, on the Hudson River, in 1807. Several years elapsed before the invention became general, and it was not until 1823 that the first regular steamboat visited our State. This was the "Patent," which arrived at Portland on the 7th of July, in four days, from New York. She ran during the season to Boston, under the command of Captain Seward Porter,

who may be regarded as the pioneer of the new enterprise in our waters. The first appearance of a steamboat at Belfast was that of the "Maine," on the twenty-second day of May, 1824. Her arrival is thus described by the "Gazette:" —

"On Saturday last, there arrived here the steamboat 'Maine,' over one hundred tons' burthen, commanded by the enterprising Seward Porter. This is the first boat, propelled by steam, which has entered the Penobscot waters. It excited much attention among us, and makes a very interesting era in the history of our navigation. It is intended to run this fine boat as a packet between Portland and Eastport, touching here, if sufficient encouragement is given."¹

The "Maine" came to Ladd & Morrill's (now Lane's) Wharf, and attracted a crowd of spectators. On the afternoon of her arrival, she took a large party on an excursion to Castine. She measured only one hundred and five tons, and was constructed from the hulls of two schooners, with beams across each; both keels being retained. Her cost, with a second-hand engine, was thirteen thousand dollars.² Captain Smith Cram, formerly of Montville, was her commander, and not Captain Porter, as stated above. During that season, she made weekly trips from Eastport to Bath, and back, touching at Belfast, and connecting at Bath with the "Patent," for Portland and Boston.³ This was the inauguration of a steamboat line along the coast of Maine. But, even at that early day, the undertaking met with opposition. In June, the steam-brig "New York," Captain Rogers, commenced running three times per month from Boston to Portland, Belfast, and Eastport, and proved a formidable competitor.⁴ The fare from Belfast to Boston became reduced to six dollars, including meals. To Eastport, it was five dollars. Persons wishing to take passage from this place were "requested to leave their names at

¹ Hancock Gazette, May 26, 1824.

² History of Steam Navigation in Maine, by William Goold, in "The State," November, 1872.

³ She went to Bangor occasionally, diverging from her regular route. It will amuse the steamboat patrons of this day, perhaps, to learn that, by the advertised notice of the arrival and departure of the boat, "passengers wishing to go in her are requested to leave their names at the store of Haraden and French, where they will find the boat's book" — *Crosby's Annals*.

⁴ On Sunday, twenty passengers arrived here from Eastport in the steam-brig "New York." Most of them belonged in the interior, and brought about fifteen thousand dollars in specie, obtained for cattle which they had driven to the British Provinces, and for labor. — *Hancock Gazette*, July 21, 1824.

the Maine Hotel (Sleeper's); for, as the boat would wait but a short time, it was necessary for passengers to make some arrangement for being called." Passengers could be landed at any intermediate point on the coast or rivers by previous agreement. The "New York" continued on the route during the summer, and during the following season until August, when she was burnt near Petit Menan.

In 1826, all the steamboat lines in Maine were controlled by the "Kennebec Steam Navigation Company," which purchased the "Legislator," a steamer of two hundred tons, and ran her through the season from Bath to Portland and Boston. The "Maine" ran from Bath to Belfast, and the "Patent" from Belfast to Eastport, all of them making only one trip each week. The next year, the "Legislator" ran on the same route, making two trips per week, and the "Patent" only one trip per week. This arrangement continued until 1830. The "Patent" left Portland every Tuesday evening, touched at Owl's Head, and reached Belfast Wednesday afternoon, proceeding thence, *via* Castine, Cranberry Isle, and Lubec, to Eastport, where she arrived Thursday afternoon. Returning, she left Eastport on Friday afternoon, reached Belfast the next evening, Bath Sunday forenoon, and Portland Sunday evening. The fare from Belfast to Bath was three dollars; to Portland, five dollars; and to Boston, nine dollars.¹

The "Patent" was a slow boat, although a writer in 1828 says: "We had a quick and pleasant passage, a little over three hours, from Castine to Belfast, twelve miles across the bay," in her. As she was the first steamboat brought to Maine, — and in 1835 became the property of Josiah Farrow, Philip Morrill, John Haraden, William G. Crosby, and other citizens of Belfast, — a formal description of her is worthy of record. She was built at Medford, Mass., in 1821, and registered ninety-seven tons; being eighty feet long by twenty-one feet in width, and had two masts. Her boiler and engine were below, and, like all boats of her time, she had a heavy balance-wheel half above her only deck. Of course, her cabins were all below. The ladies' cabin was in the stern, and lighted by the stern windows: the entrance was through the gentlemen's cabin. The stern was square, and the quarter-deck clear. The "Patent" proved an unfortunate investment to her Belfast owners. She was wrecked on the Southern coast soon after their purchase,² having been sold at a sacrifice to parties abroad.

The steamer "Eagle," a British steamer, which ran between

¹ Eastern Argus.

² Hon. William Gould.

Eastport and St. John, touched here a few times during 1825; and, once at least, the "Waterville," a small boat built at Bath for the Kennebec route. The latter was here again in September, 1826, on her way to Bangor.

During the summer of 1834, the "Byron," a small boat used for towing vessels and for excursion parties on the Penobscot, made an occasional visit here.

On the 20th of June, 1833, the steamer "Connecticut," bound to Portland, touched here for a few hours. She was from Bangor, whither she had carried a host of land speculators, who had been there to attend a sale of public lands.¹

In 1834, the rapid increase and business prosperity of Bangor demanded more extensive facilities of communication. Accordingly, the steamer "Bangor" was built in New York by a company formed for the purpose, and came upon the Penobscot route early in July. Her first appearance here, on the 14th, when she brought a large excursion party from Bangor, was welcomed by a salute.² She made one weekly trip to and from Portland and Boston, leaving Bangor at six o'clock Tuesday morning, remaining at Portland during the night, and proceeding to Boston on the following day; and, returning, reached Bangor Sunday afternoon. The fare to Boston was seven dollars and "found," which was not unreasonable, in view of the fact that, during the thirty-six hours employed, a passenger became entitled to five meals. A landing was made at Belfast until September, when, "owing to the shortness of the days and the small patronage," she touched no nearer than Saturday Cove. Owl's Head, Bucksport, and Frankfort were the remaining stopping-places.

The "Bangor" was the first new boat, as well as the fastest, that came to Maine. Her advertisement gives the following description: "The 'Bangor' is about four hundred tons; was built by Brown & Bell of New York, expressly for this route, and as a sea-boat has not her superior in this country. She is rigged with fore and aft sails, that can be managed as any other vessel in case of accident to the engine; is provided with two powerful forcing-pumps, and suction-hose; a fire-engine to be kept on her deck, in case of fire, to operate on any part of the boat; five large boats; a number of india-rubber and cork mattresses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water; and a large quantity of the celebrated india-rubber life-preservers."³

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Bangor Daily Courier.

³ Waldo Patriot.

She was painted white, and had a square engine without a walking-beam, and burned wood. Her first commander, Captain George Barker, was superseded by Captain Samuel H. Howes,¹ who continued on the route for several years. She ran until the 25th of April, 1842, when she made her last trip to Portland. After being fitted for a sea voyage, she sailed for the Mediterranean, where she arrived in October, and was first employed in carrying pilgrims to Alexandria in Egypt, on their way to the shrine of Mahomet, at Mecca. She was subsequently purchased by the Sultan of Turkey, and with a Turkish name became attached to his navy.²

¹ Captain Howes was long a popular and well-known steamboat captain. He was a native of Yarmouth, Cape Cod, and died March 22, 1849. After leaving the "Bangor," he commanded the "Telegraph," "Charter Oak," "Penobscot," "Governor," and "State of Maine."

² The steamer "Bangor," Captain Dunn, left August 15th for Gibraltar and Constantinople.

Stanch old steamer! thou art going
From New England shores away;
From her rivers swiftly flowing
On their wild and rugged way.

From Penobscot's waters wide,
Where thy fire-winged course was held
Rapid o'er the sinuous tide,
Thou art going, — fare thee well!

Thou art leaving Christian lands!
Where Marmora's brilliant sands
Sparkle 'neath the Orient sun;
Where the Arda's waters run,
Hasting gladly to the sea,
There, henceforth, thy destiny.

Camden's hill and Monhegin,
Owl's Head Point and Old Seguin,
Thou art leaving far behind,
On the wings of steam and wind.
Pemaquid, and Belfast Bay
Up where the borough islands lay,
Duck Trap Cove, and Megunticook,
All have given their last sad look.

Where the Black Sea's surges roar
On the rough Romanian shore,
'Mid the galiots' gilded prows,
Thou wilt force thy sturdy bows
Up Bosphorus's narrow strait,
To Byzantium's water-gate,
From Belgarod to Ereklize,
From Tartarian Oczakrow
To the Grecian Haero.

Where the knowing Yankees sat,
There the bearded Turk will squat;
Where erst speculators met
On thy deck, to "guess" and "bet,"
There Mohammed's followers grave,
Turbaned lord and cringing slave,
In solemn pomp and trowsers wide,
Will thy native land deride;
While thy engine strongly works,
For these lazy, bearded Turks,
They will call thy builders "hoga,"
"Sons of Shitim, Christian dogs!"

Tough old steamer, fare thee well!
We may never see thee more,
Or hear again thy merry bell,
'Mid the fogs that veil our shore.

Great Chebeague, Hog Isle, and Peaks',
Long will miss its pleasant tone,
While 'tis glad'ning Turks and Greeks,
On the bay of Samasoun.

And when before thee thickly rise
Byzantium's domes and minarets tall,
Round St. Sophia's giant size,
Where the Mufti's daily call
Brings "the faithful" home to prayer,
From thy steam-pipe loud and clear,
Wilt thou, "Bangor," then and there,
Puff one sigh for Portland Pier?

Portland Transcript.

During the season of 1835, the "Bangor" ran as before, passing by Belfast. The course of her managers, in receiving and landing passengers at Saturday Cove, caused great dissatisfaction. "On the last trip but one," remarked the "Journal" of May 21st, "fourteen were landed there, and the average number is ten. So long as our citizens will go to the Cove, so long the owners will refuse to come to the harbor. Let us agree not to patronize them." These complaints induced Captain Porter, of the steamer "Sandusky," which made a few trips in the summer, to afford the desired accommodation, on her way to and from Bangor and Boston. She was an opposition boat, and soon left the route. In August, the "Independence," owned by the Bangor stockholders, commenced making one trip a week to Boston. She was four hundred and seventy-seven tons' burden, and originally cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In the language of her advertisement, "her cabins are considered the most elegant and spacious of any American steamer; as a day boat, she can accommodate five hundred passengers."¹ The old "Patent" made three trips each week between Belfast and Bangor, during a portion of the season. This year,² proposals were solicited for building a steamboat wharf, five hundred feet long, to commence at the end of Durham's Wharf, which is now in Carter's ship-yard.

On the evening of Sept. 28, 1836, the "Independence" was wrecked on a sunken rock in the harbor of Bangor, afterwards called "Independence Rock." Her passengers were landed in safety. The boat broke in two, and sank. This accident left the "Bangor" in sole occupation of the route,³ where she continued until 1842, running as a day boat between Portland and Bangor, making two trips each week, and connecting at the former place with the steamer "Portland," which made a passage every alternate night to Boston. During 1836, all the steamers on the coast and rivers of Maine, five in number, were run in connection, under the name of the "Eastern Steamboat Mail Line." In November of this year, one of the boilers of the "Bangor" exploded, tearing up her deck, but injuring no one. She commenced touching at Belfast

¹ Advocate.

² Republican Journal. The project was not carried into effect.

³ D. Lape thinks that the "Connecticut" made a few trips in 1838. At the time the "Independence" was lost, she supplied the place of the "Bangor," which was disabled by a broken shaft. The "McDonough" afterwards towed the "Bangor" to Boston for repairs. The Bangor "Whig," Sept. 29, 1836, calls the "Independence" a boat of unsatisfactory character.

in 1837, rounding to at the entrance of the harbor, and sending a boat ashore where Captain Henry McGilvery's ship-yard now is, at the foot of the present Allyn Street, a rough road having been built to the landing from High Street. Up to 1840, the steamer passed down the bay on her western course without calling here, unless passengers were signalled by a flag hoisted for the purpose. In those days, if one wished to secure a passage, it was necessary to inform Captain Ephraim McFarland, who had charge of the flag-staff, at an early hour in the morning; and, unless fog or thick weather prevented, the applicant, by keeping a sharp lookout, was quite sure of being received from the slippery rocks, and safely deposited on board. As there was no telegraph and no steam whistle, the seasonable arrival of the boat was quite uncertain. In 1838, the fare from Belfast to Boston became reduced to four dollars and fifty cents.

The spring of 1842 introduced easy and cheap communication by steam. During the winter, the wharf, which in its enlarged form is known as Simpson's Wharf, was constructed by Daniel Merrill, and has ever since been used for several lines. The "Telegraph," which arrived on the 18th of April, first came to this wharf, followed by the "Express" on the 25th. Both boats made semi-weekly trips to Portland, the "Telegraph" continuing to Boston, and the "Express" connecting at the latter place with the "Portland." The competition was very warm, the fare being reduced to one dollar from Belfast to Boston. A large number of persons availed themselves of this cheap rate, and seventy-five to one hundred passengers were frequently taken from here. The "Express" was a fast boat which had been running from New York to Norwich, Conn. The "Telegraph" was older and larger.

The steamer "Jefferson," used as a tug-boat on the Penobscot, called here in July.

During the season, the steamer "Huntress" ran for a short time between St. John and Portsmouth, touching here on her return trip.

In November, 1842, Portland was connected with Boston by railroad, and a rivalry for the eastern travel commenced early the next season. The boats running in April, 1843, were the "Telegraph" and "Charter Oak," both on "the outside route," as it was then first begun to be called; while the "Huntress," a swift New York boat of three hundred tons, which for five years had been on

the Kennebec, ran three times a week to Portland, connecting with the railroad. The new steamer "Penobscot" arrived for the first time on the 26th of June, 1843, and continued to make two trips a week to Boston, until September, when she took the place of the "John W. Richmond" from Hallowell to Boston, the latter boat having been burnt at her wharf. This year Thomas Marshall and successors were incorporated as the Belfast Steamboat Wharf Company.

In 1844, the "Portland" made a few trips. With the reopening of navigation to Bangor, the "Charter Oak" returned, and continued on the Portland route through the season, connecting with the railroad twice a week. The fare to Boston was three dollars and fifty cents. While off the route in June for a single trip, having gone to convey delegates to the Whig State Convention at Augusta, the little steamer "Frank" supplied her place, to the discomfort of the travelling public.

Three steamers ran in 1845: the "Portland" early in the season, being succeeded by the "Charter Oak," as on the previous year; and the "Penobscot," which commenced semi-weekly trips to Boston on the 25th of June. An iron screw steamer, designed principally for freight, and called the "Bangor," made a few trips during August. On the 31st of that month, she was burnt at Dark Harbor, in Islesboro'. The next year, having been rebuilt, she ran a few trips, and was sold to the United States. With her, under the name of the "Scourge," Lieutenant Hunter captured Alvarado, at the commencement of the Mexican war.

The steamboat season of 1846 commenced with the "Portland," on the 16th of March, succeeded early in April by the "Penobscot," the "Huntress," and the "Governor." Captain S. H. Howes commanded the latter. She succeeded the "Huntress," and connected with the railroad at Portland.

On the 18th of June, the steamer "T. F. Secor," a new and fast boat, commanded by Captain Thomas B. Sanford, inaugurated a new route from Belfast to Ellsworth, connecting with the "Penobscot." She continued her trips for several seasons, and was always a favorite boat. During the Rebellion, in June, 1863, while in Government employ, she was burnt off the coast of South Carolina. For a short time during the fall of 1846, the "John Marshall," a boat built two years before to run between Baltimore and Richmond, Va., ran from Bangor to Boston. She continues afloat, and in 1874 was a tug-boat on the North River.

During 1847, the "Governor," commanded by Captain Thomas G. Jewett, who about the 1st of July superseded Captain Howes; the "Penobscot," commanded by Captain Asa M. Sanford; and the "T. F. Secor," — were the only regular boats. They ran as in the previous year. The "Portland" and "Charter Oak" made a few trips early in the season. After the river closed, the "Secor" ran to Portland.

In the spring of 1848, the "Admiral," running from Boston to St. John, touched at Belfast for a few trips. The "W. J. Pease," built by Captain M. Sanford in New York during the winter, was on the Portland route during April and May, and then, with the "Penobscot," took her place "outside." In June, the "Senator," owned by Daniel Drew and James Cunningham, of New York, commenced connecting with the railroad, making tri-weekly trips. She was one of the best boats ever in Maine. At the commencement of the California emigration in 1849, she went round the Horn, and for several years ran on the Sacramento River, earning an immense amount of money for her owners. The splendid steamer "State of Maine," built in New York, through the influence of Captain Howes, who commanded her, succeeded the "Senator" in July. She was found too large and expensive. The next year she was transferred to Long Island Sound, where she ran many years, and was finally sold to a West India firm.¹

The "Governor" returned to the Portland route in 1849, under the command of Captain Thomas Rogers. During a portion of the season, the "Kennebec," built in 1845, was substituted for the "Penobscot." Captain Asa M. Sanford was her master. On this boat, in August, 1849, the cholera first made its appearance in Bangor. The "Secor" ran as usual; and in November the "Admiral" resumed her weekly trip between Portland and St. John, *via* Belfast. The "W. J. Pease," Captain William Flowers, ran a portion of the year.

During the winter of 1849–50, the "Secor" ran as a day boat between Frankfort and Portland. In April, the "Boston," eight hundred tons, just completed for Sanford's line, took the place of the "Penobscot." The latter boat was placed upon the route between Philadelphia and Norfolk, and under the name of "Norfolk" was lost in September, 1857. The "Admiral" made a few trips early in the season. The "Governor" ran as before, commencing March 23; and the "Lawrence," a small boat, ran to Ells-

¹ Gould's History.

worth, in connection with the "Boston," the "Secor" having been transferred to the Kennebec River. The "S. B. Wheeler" made a few trips to St. John, but the route was soon abandoned.

In 1851, the "Creole" made a few weekly trips between Portland and Eastport, landing at Belfast. She was succeeded by the "S. B. Wheeler," for a short time. During the winter, the "Ocean," which belonged to the Kennebec route, made a few trips to Boston. The "Secor" ran to Machias until June 25, when, having been purchased by Damariscotta parties, her route was terminated.¹ The "Lawrence" then resumed the Ellsworth route, and with the "Boston" and the "Governor" continued until the close of the season. The same arrangement continued in 1852, with the addition of the "Eastern State," a steamship commanded by Captain William Flowers, which ran to Boston at reduced rates, in opposition to "Sanford's line,"² as it was then first called.

This year Captain Josiah Simpson was authorized to extend his steamboat wharf one hundred and fifty feet.

With the spring of 1853 came several important changes. On the 21st of April, the "Daniel Webster," a new and elegant boat, arrived on her first trip, and ran thrice weekly to Portland. Captain Joseph Farwell, of Rockland, was her first commander; and Edward Cushing, of Camden, clerk. She was built by the Maine Steam Navigation Company expressly for this route; and for strength, speed, and accommodations, having forty-two state-rooms and over two hundred berths, has never, to the present day, been excelled by any boat in our waters. A life-size portrait of Webster, presented by Boston friends of the late statesman, adorned her upper saloon. The "Governor," on the "People's line," also ran to Portland during a portion of the season on alternate days. On the outside route, the "Penobscot" ran at

¹ During the Rebellion, the "Secor" was employed by Government as a war despatch boat, and was burnt off Charleston, S. C.

² Captain Memenon Sanford, the originator of this line, died in New York, June 24, 1852, aged sixty-three. He was well known as one of the most extensive and enterprising steamboat owners in the country. He was the proprietor of a line of steamers between New York and Philadelphia, and on the Penobscot route he placed the "Penobscot," "Kennebec," "W. J. Pease," "Boston," and "T. F. Secor." The travelling public have been largely indebted to his enterprise and sagacity. For thirty years, he was a steamboat commander. Captains Thomas B. and Asa M. Sanford were his sons, as is Captain Charles B. Sanford, of Bangor. The line has been very successful, no serious accident having ever occurred. Among the pilots whose skill has contributed to this end may be mentioned the following from Belfast: Captains William Flowers, Samuel G. Flowers, W. C. Rogers, William R. Roix, Robert Otis Patterson, Ruel Stanley, Henry E. Brown, Thomas R. Shute, and David H. Staples.

the same time with the "Boston,"¹ and a brisk competition ensued. Tickets to Boston were advertised at a dollar, and frequently sold for five cents, and were even given away. The "Lawrence" ran as usual to Ellsworth. With the exception of the "Governor," the same boats ran during the next two years. The new propellor "General Knox" made weekly trips to Boston in 1855. In the summer, the "Secor" ran to Mount Desert, and the "Kennebec" came again on the outside.

In June, 1856, the new steamboat wharf which had been built by Captain James Miller, and which has since been purchased and enlarged by the Sanford owners, was first used for their steamers. The boats running this year were the "Webster," as before, the "Rockland," to Ellsworth, and the "Eastern City," Captain William Blake, directly to Boston.

From 1856 to 1859 inclusive, the "Sanford" and "Webster" ran during the season on the same days as in the previous year.

During the season of 1860, the "Webster" ran as usual, excepting for a few weeks in May and June, when, having been incapacitated by an accident, the "Forest City" supplied her place. The "Governor" ran direct to Boston during a portion of the summer.² In December, the "Kennebec" succeeded the "M. Sanford."

The "Sanford" and "Webster" ran in 1861. The latter was chartered by Government in November; and the "Nelly Baker" then made semi-weekly trips to Portland.

In 1862, while the Rebellion was at its height, steamboats were in demand; and several circumstances concurred to deprive the public of their customary means of transportation. The only boat on the Penobscot waters until August was the "Sanford." Early in that month, she ran on the Salvages off Cape Ann, in a fog, and did not resume her trips until October 20. She made her last trip on the 14th of November, when she entered the service of Government, and was lost on the 11th of December, on Carysfoot reef. During her absence, the only steam communication on the Penobscot was by the tug-boat "Terror," which three times each week towed the barge "Fairy of the Wave" between Bangor and Rockland. The "Webster" returned on

¹ The "Boston" grounded in Otto Sound, S. C., in May, 1864, while in government service, and was burnt to prevent her capture by the rebels.

² Soon after, the "Governor," having been thoroughly repaired, sailed for the South, and was abandoned in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

the 7th of October. While running the gauntlet of rebel batteries on the James River, she was injured, and marks of cannon-shot remained on her paddle-boxes. She was sold to Boston parties in November for forty-two thousand dollars, and left the route. Under the name of the "Saguenay," she was in 1874 running on the river St. Lawrence.

The new steamer "Harvest Moon" occupied the Portland route from March 23 until July 17, 1863, when the "Webster" returned and ran until October, being again succeeded by the former. The new steamer "Katahdin" arrived on her first trip on the 20th of May of that year.

In 1864, the only boats running were the "Katahdin," and to Portland the "Lady Lang," a new boat commanded by Captain William R. Roix, of Belfast. The "Regulator" took the place of the latter in 1865, and the "Katahdin" ran as before.

In May, 1866, the "Regulator," Captain J. A. Blanchard, and the "Lady Lang," Captain Andrew J. Whitmore, formed a daily communication to and from Portland. In July, the stern-wheel steamer "De Witt Clinton," owned by the Eastern Packet Company, made a few trips from Belfast and Castine to Portland. The "Katahdin" continued on the Sanford line.

The Portland route was supplied in 1867 by the "Milton Martin," commanded by Captain Albert Wood, formerly of the "Admiral." She was distinguished as having been the headquarters of General Grant during the siege of Richmond. On the 21st of August, the steamer "Cambridge," Captain C. B. Sanford, arrived on her first trip, taking her place in the Sanford line in connection with the "Katahdin," under an arrangement which still continues. This boat is two hundred and fifty feet in length by thirty-six in breadth, and constructed with reference to safety and strength. She is lighted with gas, and her sleeping arrangements accommodate four hundred and fifty first-class passengers. During this season, the "Sanford" owners purchased Miller's Wharf, which they enlarged, and added covered passenger and freight depots. In October, the steamship "William Tibbetts" commenced weekly trips to Boston, touching at the wharf of S. S. Lewis. She was not a fortunate boat. On the 25th of March, 1868, she ran ashore below Rockland, and escaped with considerable injury. In August following, while entering Belfast harbor, her pilot-house and foremast were shattered by lightning, and several persons stunned. A seaman was burnt by the destruc-

tion of a carboy of sulphuric acid, and died from his injuries. The "City of Richmond," commanded by Captain William E. Dennison, commenced running this season to Portland, and continues.

The little steamer "White Fawn" from Rhode Island made a few trips in the bay during April. She was soon after sold to parties in Bangor. In June, a freight-boat, called the "Jersey Blue," made a few trips to Boston.

In April, 1870, the iron steamship "Alliance," eight hundred tons, Captain Thomas R. Shute, succeeded the "Tibbetts," and ran until August of the following year, making one weekly trip to and from Boston. The "Argo," a side-wheel boat, of two hundred and fifty tons, ran to Ellsworth during the summer of 1871, connecting with the Moosehead Lake Railroad.

The first steamboat that ever went above the east bridge was the tug "Nautilus," which towed a vessel from City Point to the outer harbor. She was piloted by Captain Fred. Pattershall. This was Aug. 10, 1871.

The steamer "Pioneer" ran to Castine and Brooksville in 1874, and continues on the route.

CHAPTER XL.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD PROJECTS.

First Railroad in Maine. — Road projected from our Coast to Quebec. — Survey by Colonel Long. — Belfast selected as the Terminus. — Charter granted. — Proposed Railways to Gardiner and to Bangor. — Belfast and Waterville Railroad. — Moosehead Lake Railroad projected in 1853. — Revived in 1867. — Liberal Charter. — Municipal Aid. — Corporation organized. — First Officers. — Survey. — Contract for Construction. — Celebration at Breaking Ground. — Injunction applied for and refused. — Change of the Northern Terminus. — Lease to Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company rejected. — Contract with the Maine Central. — Additional Subscription by City. — First Train. — Gauge changed. — Road opened for Travel. — Depot Buildings. — Description of Road. — Distances. — Maine Central Company declines accepting Lease. — Compromise effected. — Terms of Contract. — Penobscot Bay and River Railroad. — Survey of Route through Belfast. — Georges Valley Railroad Company. — Project of Road from Brooks to Bangor.

IN 1835, the first successful application of steam to locomotion in New England was made upon the Boston and Worcester Railroad.¹ It was followed in our own State the next year,² by the completion of the Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford road. These enterprises made a great impression upon the public mind, and charters for railways in all directions were soon granted. Early in 1835, the importance of a direct communication from the St. Lawrence to the coast of Maine, which nearly two centuries and a half ago had been pointed out to his government by the sagacious Champlain, the founder of French colonization in America, began to attract attention.³ In response to a resolve of the Legislature, the United States Government detailed Colonel Stephen H. Long, an eminent engineer in the public service, to survey the most

¹ The early history of railroads in New England is a history of conflict with conservative ignorance. When the building of the Old Colony road was first agitated, the opposition was decisive. It was argued at a public meeting in Quincy that such a communication with Boston would affect the price of oats, and break up the business of a stage proprietor who daily took some six passengers to and from the city. Dorchester appointed a committee to remonstrate against the charter, and, if their efforts were unsuccessful, to have the road pass only on the outskirts of the town. — *Boston Advertiser*.

² The first railroad train in Maine was run over this road Nov. 6, 1836, with the "Pioneer," a ten-ton engine, imported from England.

³ Hon. John A. Poor's address at Belfast, July 4, 1867.

favorable route from Portland, or some other point on the seaboard, to Quebec. Under the same resolve, Albert Smith and P. H. Green were appointed to visit Canada, to procure the co-operation of that Province in the great undertaking. Lord Aylmer, the Governor-general, entered cordially into the project, and designated suitable officers to make a reconnoissance of the route of the proposed road to the line of Maine. Colonel Long's preliminary reconnoissance embraced three routes, — from Belfast, Wiscasset, and Portland. His report shows that the entire distance from Belfast to Quebec was two hundred and twenty-seven miles, being shorter by nineteen miles than from Wiscasset, and by fifty miles than from Portland. The estimated cost of a double track road from Belfast was \$4,906,151, equivalent to an average cost of \$21,613 per mile, being much less than to the other proposed termini. The result of this report, so favorable to Belfast, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. Real estate advanced rapidly in price, public meetings were held, and the people of the town pledged their capital and energies for the accomplishment of the work. A weekly communication was arranged with Canada, for an interchange of local information and progress; and H. O. Alden, Esq., on behalf of a citizens' committee, visited Quebec, where he addressed a large meeting at the Exchange.¹ Measures for a charter were immediately undertaken; and "An Act to establish the Belfast and Quebec Railroad Corporation"² was passed March 9, 1836. A bill to provide for making the section from the St. Lawrence to the Province line had been already granted by the Canadian Parliament.³ By a resolve of the Maine Legislature, five thousand dollars were appropriated for a preliminary instrumental survey, which Colonel Long commenced June 6, 1836, and completed during the following October.⁴ The route followed

¹ Quebec Gazette.

² The original incorporators were Alfred Johnson, Jr., Daniel Lane, Hiram O. Alden, John S. Kimball, Nathaniel M. Lowney, Rufus B. Allyn, Hugh J. Anderson, William G. Crosby, Ralph C. Johnson, Frye Hall, Salathiel Nickerson, Jr., Philip Morrill, Thomas Pickard, James White, Joseph Williamson, and Nathaniel H. Bradbury. On receipt of the news that the charter had been granted, a public supper took place at the Eagle Hotel, which was illuminated in honor of the event.

³ Copy of charter, printed in alternate pages of French and English.

⁴ The surveying party consisted of two brigades, headed by Lieutenant Simmons, U. S. A., and Professor F. A. Barton, of Andover, Mass. Each brigade contained about seventeen young men, mostly college students, who joined the party for the purpose of seeing practical engineering. There were two commissaries, two cooks, four axe-men, two wagoners and covered baggage-wagons, and eight horses. The head-quarters here were at No. 10 Phoenix Row. — *Journal*.

substantially that afterwards adopted for the Moosehead Lake Railroad to Unity; thence by Skowhegan, Bingham, and the Kennebec Forks, to the Canada summit; the whole distance being one hundred and fifty-four miles.

This enterprise died in its birth, and nothing but the able report came from it. The severe commercial crisis of 1837-39 checked all progress in internal improvements. But in 1845, stimulated by the inception of the Portland and Montreal Railroad, the charter was revived, and a fruitless attempt made to re-enlist the aid of the citizens of Quebec. The Levis and Kennebec Railway, which is now nearly completed over the original route from opposite Quebec to the Chaudiere River in Maine, and has a large governmental subsidy, contemplates a junction with the Somerset railroad at Solon, leaving a gap of only fifty miles to be provided for. When this is filled, two points of winter connection with the ocean present themselves, — Portland and Belfast. From Quebec to Portland by this route, the distance is two hundred and fifty-six miles; from Quebec to Belfast, two hundred and thirty-three miles, or only six miles longer than the route surveyed by Colonel Long.¹

Among the railroad projects of 1835 and 1836 was one to Gardiner, another to Moosehead Lake,² and a third to Frankfort and Bangor. The charter of the latter, granted March 22, 1836, gave the right to connect at Belfast with any railroad to the Kennebec River, and to extend a branch from Frankfort village to Brooks; there to join the Quebec Railroad. A singular provision stipulated that, if "more than three thousand shares were subscribed for from Frankfort to Belfast, the same shall be distributed among all the subscribers to the Brooks and Bangor divisions."

The certainty of an early railroad connection between Portland and Waterville became established in 1848,³ and measures for an extension to Belfast were taken. The Legislature granted a satisfactory charter, and eight hundred dollars were subscribed for a survey, which Mr. Butterfield, an engineer from Lowell, Mass., completed during the summer. This plan failed for want of perseverance and capital.

¹ Pamphlet published at Quebec, in 1869.

² "A civil engineer has commenced surveying a railroad route to Moosehead Lake." *Journal*, Aug. 10, 1835.

³ The railroad from Boston to Portland was opened December, 1842; to Waterville Nov. 27, 1849; to Augusta, Dec. 29, 1851; and to Bangor, in 1855.

A railroad to Moosehead Lake was first seriously conceived by the Hon. Albert G. Jewett, in 1853. At a large meeting held February 7, the subject was thoroughly discussed, and a charter soon followed. The usual number of conventions, newspaper articles, visits to towns along the proposed route, and attempts to obtain subscriptions both at home and abroad, proved ineffectual, and for nearly a quarter of a century the matter seemed buried in oblivion. During the winter of 1867, the importance of securing a connection with the interior seemed to have become impressed with peculiar determination. Early in the session, Dr. N. P. Monroe, who was then representative in the Legislature, introduced a bill to revive the old project of 1853, which resulted in a new charter for constructing a road over the most practicable route to Moosehead Lake, excepting the distance from Newport to Dexter. The whole distance was estimated to be eighty-one miles; viz., thirty to Newport, fourteen from thence to Dexter, and from Dexter to Greenville, at the foot of the lake, thirty-seven miles. Between Newport and Dexter, a road was already in progress, leaving sixty-seven miles to be built by the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railway Company. The charter embraced many liberal provisions. Preferred and non-preferred stock were authorized; the latter class to receive no dividend until a certain per centum was secured to holders of the former. Cities and towns to be benefited by the road were empowered to subscribe to the non-preferred class, to an amount not exceeding twenty per cent of their valuation, and to issue their bonds for the same. The estimated cost of the section to Newport was \$800,000. Immediate measures for raising this sum were taken. In public meetings and in private conferences, the subject was discussed with great earnestness. A railroad convention on the 23d of March was largely attended by delegates from twenty-three towns on and near the line of the proposed road. At meetings called for the purpose, on the 6th of April, by a vote of eight hundred and sixty-five in favor, to twenty-seven against, the city authorities were authorized to subscribe for three thousand six hundred and four shares of non-preferred stock, amounting to \$360,400. The result was received by a general expression of gladness. The bells were rung, and in the evening there was a bonfire in Custom-house Square, and a public gathering at Peirce's Hall. It was a matter of regret that certain persons endeavored to excite popular resentment against several prominent citizens who conscientiously

opposed the loan. Brooks and other towns upon the line of the road afterwards made conditional subscriptions of \$70,000.

The corporation was organized July 3, 1867, by the choice of Alfred W. Johnson, Thomas Marshall, Reuben Sibley, Nahum P. Monroe, Hiram O. Alden, Wm. M. Rust, Columbia P. Carter, Wm. H. Simpson, Wm. T. Colburn, Seth L. Milliken, Axel Hayford, H. N. Lancaster, and Charles B. Hazeltine, as directors, who elected Alfred W. Johnson president, John H. Quimby clerk, and W. T. Colburn treasurer. Mr. Johnson declined, and Axel Hayford succeeded him as president. Measures for obtaining subscriptions were adopted; and although a rule of both incorporators and directors prescribed that "no assessment whatever, except for preliminary survey and location of said road, shall be made upon any share or shares, so as above subscribed; nor shall any work upon said road be commenced until the full amount be secured for its completion to Newport, thereby avoiding the necessity of any mortgage or incumbrance being ever contracted by this corporation," enough was soon raised to render the ultimate success of the enterprise probable. On the 20th of August, when the books were closed, the individual subscriptions amounted to \$156,700, headed by \$10,000 from Colonel Alfred W. Johnson.

Colonel A. W. Wildes, of Skowhegan, assisted by Messrs. Fortimer and Smith, commenced a preliminary survey of the proposed route August 14. The distance to Newport, by the most direct course, was found to be thirty-six miles. Reckoning iron at eighty-five dollars per ton, he estimated the whole cost at \$900,843. To make up the deficiency of subscriptions, the city, by further legislative authority, voted March 29, 1868, by eight hundred and sixty-nine yeas against fifty nays, to take an additional sum of 140,000 of preferred stock. Great exertions were made for obtaining aid from abroad. During the winter, railroad meetings took place. In January, escorted by a band and a large cavalcade of citizens, the whole composing over one hundred sleighs, parties from Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Palmyra, and other towns in the north of Maine, came to view our commercial facilities, and were entertained by a ball and dinner.

Proposals for constructing the Newport section were offered in June, and accepted by Messrs. Ellis, Willson, Hogan, & Co., of Canada, for \$25,900 per mile: \$21,428 thereof to be paid in cash, and \$4,472 in preferred stock; the road to be completed June 1, 1870. An assessment was ordered July 20, 1868. The whole

amount then subscribed was \$911,700, comprised of individual subscriptions, \$156,700 ; of contractors, \$170,000 ; subscription of Belfast, \$500,000 ; conditional subscriptions of towns, \$75,000.

Ground was first broken for the road Aug. 4, 1868. Ceremonies incident to the occasion took place. A national salute was fired in the morning ; and at nine o'clock a procession, headed by the Excelsior Band and fire companies, escorted the officers of the corporation, the city government, the orator and chaplain of the day, and others, through the principal streets to the depot grounds, where a pavilion had been erected. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, a miniature wheelbarrow and spade were produced ; and Misses Carrie S. Sargent, Ada Pote, and Hattie White raised a sod, which Mayor Hayford wheeled a short distance, and made the first dump, accompanied by the discharge of cannon, music from the band, and cheers of the spectators. A large plough, drawn by eight oxen, was then drawn across the flat, followed by a shovel and pick-axe brigade of laborers, who loaded and hauled away the loosened earth. Seth L. Milliken then delivered an address, succeeded by brief remarks from Henry Hudson, of Guilford, and Judge J. G. Dickerson. A dinner at the New England House, at which toasts were given and speeches made, concluded the proceedings.¹

Against the protest of a large number of citizens, who believed that the amount of subscriptions was inadequate, the city authorities commenced issuing bonds in payment for the non-preferred stock. Apprehending litigation, in which the municipal officers might become involved, Daniel Haraden, city treasurer, resigned on the 31st of August. After six other persons had been elected and had declined, Timothy Thorndike accepted the position. In September, a bill in equity was brought by Ralph C. Johnson and twelve other "taxable inhabitants" against the city treasurer, the mayor and others praying for an injunction to restrain the payment of any money for the railroad. At the law court in December, the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.²

Early in 1869, it became apparent that without foreign aid, or an alliance with one of the main lines from the Kennebec, the road could not be completed. The original idea of the projectors, therefore, of tapping the interior of the State, and bringing its products directly to the sea, competing with both through routes, and using their connection as a secondary matter, for convenience

¹ Journal.

² 56 Maine Reports, 32.

only, was unwillingly abandoned. As the charter authorized a road to Moosehead Lake *via* Kendall's Mills, now Fairfield, in May the directors voted to change the western terminus from Newport to that point, intersecting with the Portland and Kennebec Railroad; and a contract for a lease to that company, subject to ratification by the stockholders, was entered into. The terms of the lease were five per cent on the total cost of the road for five years, and six per cent for the succeeding forty-five years. This arrangement, on the part of the Portland and Kennebec corporation, contemplated a branch from Brooks to Bangor, thus forming a nearer and independent line from Portland to the latter city. So important an alteration in the railroad system of the State was immediately recognized by the directors of the Maine Central, who made favorable offers for a lease of the road, if a connection was secured with their line at Burnham or Newport. Both parties made vigorous efforts to establish the benefits of the respective routes. As the city of Belfast owned a majority of the shares, the vote of the aldermen upon ratifying the lease contracted for with the Portland and Kennebec Company was of course decisive. A large petition of tax-payers asked an acceptance and ratification of the contract; but to their surprise the corporation voted to reject it,¹ and immediately concluded a lease with the Maine Central for a period of fifty years, at six per cent on \$800,000, if an intersection was made at Burnham, and provided certain stipulations concerning the construction and completion were performed. Much indignation at the course of the municipal officers was manifested. Many of the individual subscribers refused payment on account of alleged illegality on the part of the corporation, and their shares were sold at auction. The contractors were unable to dispose of preferred stock, and the city bonds could only be negotiated at a great sacrifice. Under these embarrassments, the work slowly progressed.

During the spring of 1870, two cargoes of iron arrived from England, and on the 4th of June laying of the track commenced. An engine and some gravel-cars having been brought from Bangor in a scow, the first construction train went over the road as far as "Beaver's Tail" the following week.

In July, the completion of the road by the 1st of November, according to the contract with the Maine Central, seemed very

¹ The aldermen were Reuben Sibley, Silas M. Fuller, S. L. Milliken, George B. Ferguson, and T. C. Ellis. Mr. Milliken represented the city in the stockholders' meeting.

doubtful. The directors reported that, unless one hundred thousand dollars were immediately obtained, the work must cease. Three public meetings were held to devise ways and means, which resulted in a vote by the city to raise \$101,925 for the purpose, secured by preferred stock and second mortgage bonds. The vote stood : yeas, three hundred and forty-nine ; nays, twenty-four. Over six hundred men were employed on the road night and day. On Sundays, for several weeks, gravel-trains manned by volunteers were run. The last rail to Burnham was laid September 24 ; and, the next day, the first train, composed of the engine Windsor, under the charge of E. C. Moulton, and two platform cars with temporary seats, went through. The first passenger train arrived November 1. It brought the directors of the Maine Central on a tour of inspection, and was received at the depot by a large crowd. Although the road had not been accepted by the lessees, under a friendly arrangement its gauge was narrowed, and rolling stock supplied by them. Regular trains commenced running December 23, leaving Belfast at 7 A.M. and 1.40 P.M., returning at noon and at 7.30 P.M.

The road was intended to be first-class in all its appointments. The iron weighs fifty-six pounds to the yard, and is of “continuous rail,” so called, fastened together by fish-plates. There are four buildings connected with the Belfast station, which occupy the triangular lot of land at the foot of Main Street, given by Varnum and Badger for a public common or market place in 1805, known in modern days as “Puddle Dock.” They consist of a passenger and a freight depot, a car and an engine house. The flats from “Sandy Beach” to the end of the east bridge are crossed by a pile bridge one thousand feet long. At City Point, the river is crossed by a Howe truss-bridge, of one hundred feet span. Two similar bridges, of fifty feet span each, cross the Wescott stream, about a mile above. The following table shows the distances between the different stations, expressed in miles and decimals :—

	City Point.	Brooks.	Thorn- dike.	Unity.	Burn- ham.
Belfast	2.46	12.69	21.68	25.28	33.14
City Point		10.23	19.22	22.72	30.68
Brooks			9.99	12.59.	20.45
Thorndike				3.60	11.46
Unity					7.86 ¹

¹ Journal.

Mr. William J. Colburn was the first station-master. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. H. H. Adams, July 15, 1872. Mr. John Mace assumed the position of conductor in May, 1871. Mr. J. W. Knowlton, postal agent, and Mr. J. Sullivan, baggage-master, have been connected with the road since its completion.

The consolidation of the Maine Central and Portland and Kennebec roads had an unfavorable effect upon the Belfast branch. Upon becoming united, the company did not care for its business. It was clearly seen that the road as built was a mistake, and could not be remunerative for many years. The interest of the united corporation was and is to secure "the long haul," to carry freight to Portland and Boston, and not to Belfast,—in other words, to reverse rather than assist the original design of the enterprise. It is therefore not to be wondered at that an unusually strict examination was made by the directors, and, defects being found, that they declined taking the road according to contract. The rejection raised a very troublesome question: what is to be done? The money was all spent, and there was no rolling stock. After various hearings before the Railroad Commissioners, and prolonged conferences of both Boards of Directors, a compromise was effected in May, 1871, by which the Maine Central Company became the lessees for fifty years, at an annual rental of \$36,000.

By the report of the officers of the corporation, made July 1, 1874, the amount of the funded debt was \$251,900, composed of first mortgage bonds, \$150,000, and note due the city of Belfast, \$101,900. The amount of the floating debt, after deducting available resources, was \$67,157.21.

In 1874, an arrangement was perfected to extend the road along the water front to Simpson's Wharf, which was done the same season.

The directors of the road for 1874–75 were C. B. Hazeltine, William McGilvery, Philo Hersey, J. W. White, William M. Woods, Edward Johnson, Daniel Faunce, Josiah Mitchell, J. G. Dickerson.

Charles B. Hazeltine was chosen president, Asa Faunce treasurer, and John H. Quimby clerk. The whole number of passengers carried on the road in 1874 was 17,244; tons of freight, 11,036.

In 1869, the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad Company, with authority to build a road from Rockland to Bangor, was chartered.

During that year, several meetings in aid of the project were held, the corporation organized, and a preliminary survey of the route made by L. L. Buckland, an engineer. The line through Belfast, according to the report, was as follows : —

“Following the valley of a small brook to John Wight’s place, we cross Meadow Brook, and, curving to the right, cross the main road to Belfast between the school-house and Mr. J. Wilson’s; thence along the slope to the south of Little River, we follow near the road to Perkins bridge, where we cross Little River just above the present travel bridge; thence in a direct line to the Tilden place, and, curving to the left, follow along the shore of the bay to the wharves in the city of Belfast, where we connect with the survey for the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. Curving along the wharves, the line crosses the upper part of the harbor from Simpson’s Wharf in a direct line to the northern shore. The radius of curvature here, entering on and leaving the proposed bridge, need not be less than seven hundred and seventeen feet, that being the radius of an eight degree curve. After crossing the harbor at Belfast, we find a very feasible line along the shore to Searsport.” The right to cross any tide-water or navigable river, by building and maintaining suitable draws for the accommodation of navigation, was granted by the charter. Subsequent enactments rendered the charter void, unless the road was completed by Feb. 26, 1875.

A charter for “The Georges Valley Railroad,” from Warren, through Union, Appleton, Searsmont, and Belmont, was granted in 1870, and a survey made. The route passed about one-half mile west of Belmont Corner; thence to Poor’s Mills, and, following the valley of the Passagassawakeag stream, reached the easterly end of the railroad bridge at City Point.

The last railroad project which concerned Belfast was one from Brooks, through Monroe, Newburg, and Hampden, to Bangor, connecting with the European and North American Railroad. This was in 1871. The Legislature declined giving a charter.

CHAPTER XLI.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

Agriculture subservient to Lumbering. — Cord-wood the Earliest Article of Export. — Its Price. — Large Quantity hauled. — First Saw-mill built on Wescott Stream. — Land granted to Mitchell for its Erection. — Other Saw-mills. — Belfast Sluice. — Surveyors of Lumber. — Boards and Shingles. — Last of the Old Pine-trees. — First Grist-mill. — Tide-mill on Little River. — Weavers. — Fulling-mill. — Axe and Nail Factories. — Extinct Industries. — Distillery. — Manufacturing Corporations. — Mechanical Trades. — Manual Avocations. — Gas Company. — Manufactories in 1874. — Shoe Factory. — Sash and Blind Factory. — Paper Mills. — Establishments on Goose River. — Kaler's Mills. — Industries on the Passagassawakeag. — Patents granted to Citizens of Belfast. — Portrait Painters. — Other Artists. — First Daguerreotypes. — Telescope. — Time-teller.

IN early days, "so entirely engrossed was the attention of our inhabitants in procuring timber and lumber that the cultivation of the land was neglected."¹ This is the statement of Mr. Willis concerning the first settlers of Portland, and the same is substantially applicable to this section. The lumber business, particularly, by its more ready command of money, held out irresistible temptation to engage in that pursuit, which, while it produced more sudden prosperity, was yet hostile to the agricultural interests of the territory. A century ago, the forests in many parts of the country had given out. Long before that, so much alarm was felt, and Plymouth Colony became so "straightened for building timber," that certain kinds of lumber were not allowed to be exported, except conditionally. From the first settlement of Belfast, until comparatively a few years, cord-wood constituted an extensive article of shipment. Numbers of the earliest inhabitants depended upon it for means with which to purchase the necessaries of life. In 1770, John Davidson, one of the first settlers, having no oxen, carried on his back enough wood to the shore to load a small sloop.² But the price was entirely inadequate to the labor, the wood bringing but eighty cents per cord. On the lot which now includes Main Street, during the winter of

¹ Willis's Hist. Portland, 450.

² Manuscript narrative.

1791, fifty cords were cut. It was worth, standing, only fifty-five cents per cord. William Houston was the teamster who hauled it to the "Beach." Six years afterwards, the Duke de Liancourt wrote, from personal observation and inquiry among the people of Belfast and Prospect, as follows: "An able woodman will cut two and even three cords of wood per day. The usual price is 7s. per cord. It costs about a third part of the value for conveyance. One who has no oxen of his own can earn therefore 10s. per day. This is sufficient to make these people careless of agriculture and husbandry. More distant prospects of interest are too weak to engage them steadily in agricultural industry."¹ In 1805, cord-wood delivered at the wharf brought two dollars per cord: it sold in Boston for about double that sum. After the war of 1812 terminated, lumber and wood were brought here for shipment in large quantities.²

Under date of March 2, 1825, the "Gazette" mentions that during a single day of the previous week, one hundred and seventy-one cords of wood were hauled into the village on one road; as much or more, probably, on all the other roads. One load of nearly five cords was a gift to Rev. William A. Drew. In 1830, a competition existed between Annas Campbell, Calvin Pitcher, and other persons living upon the Augusta and Wilson's Mills roads, as to who could bring to market the largest quantity of wood on one sled. Finally, Captain Campbell's load of five cords exceeded the others. With the American flag displayed from his team, he presented the load to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

The purchase of wood was never more extensive here than from 1835 to 1845. Besides the large number of merchants in the village, nearly all of whom received wood and lumber for "store pay," there were traders at the Head of the Tide, Russ's Point, Board Landing, and the Upper Bridge. During the winter months, the wharves became crowded with the huge piles awaiting the return of spring for shipment, which employed, upon an average, at least fifty coasting schooners, making about ten trips each season to Boston and Salem. No accurate record of the exportation exists. In April, 1844, there were ten thousand cords of wood and bark piled on the wharves, awaiting shipment.

¹ Travels of the Duke de Liancourt, p. 435.

² "Prosperity of Maine. On Wednesday, February 21, it was ascertained that between three and four hundred sleighs and ox-teams, loaded principally with lumber, hay, and provisions, arrived in Belfast, to market, from the adjoining country. Such a quantity of lumber, brought into town in one day, has perhaps never before been witnessed since its settlement." — *Bangor Weekly Register*, March 2, 1816.

In 1840, several of the principal buyers of wood gave notice “that, after the 1st of January next, they will not purchase or receive wood as merchantable, unless cut three and a half feet from one peak to the other, and none received unless the refuse wood is culled out, as the character of “Belfast wood” has suffered much from its bad quality and shortness.”

The price then averaged three dollars per cord. The following is the list of names appended: —

James Gammans.	W. H. Conner & Co.
Reuben Sibley.	P. R. Hazeltine.
John S. Caldwell.	J. S. Kimball.
Edwin Beaman.	French & Howard.
Beaman & Merrill.	Carlton & Palmer.
Ephraim Swett.	S. S. Stevens & Co.
James Wood.	James H. Spring.
J. Haraden & Son.	Asa Faunce.
White, ¹ Faunce, & Co.	R. White & Co.

Of these, Messrs. Sibley, Caldwell, Beaman, and Daniel Haraden are the only ones now (1874) in trade.

SAW-MILLS.

An article acted upon at a meeting of the proprietors, held July 20, 1769, set forth that, “whereas there is Sum mill Places that may fall into Particular Lots when they are Run out, to See whether the Proprietors will reserve them falls for Publick use, and make good to those people in whose Lots Such falls may Happen their Deficiency in Land Aquevelant in som other place.” It was voted “that any person shall not pitch their Lott or Lotts upon any mill place or falls.” At a meeting held on the following first day of September, “To See what Incorrigement Each purchaser will give to Have a Sawmill Built,” it was voted “for Incorrigement forty nine acres of Land with the privilege of the Stream (viz. Wescot’s Brook, so caled), and the Land and Stream is to Be John Mitchels;” also “that said mill shall be Built fit for Service at or before the firs. Day of Sept. 1770.” Dec. 26, 1769, the proprietors voted “That John Mitchel Shall have a Quitclaim Deed from a Committee of the Society that has purchased a tract of land on the west Side of Penobscot Bay at a Place

¹ Hon. James P. White, who was a member of this firm, informed the writer that on one occasion he purchased, before breakfast, from teams in the street, over forty cords of wood.

known by the name of Belfast, of forty nine acres of Land, one half of said Land on one Side of Wescot's Brook, so Caled, and the other on the other Side, Being in the whole forty Rods wide at Right Angles, together with the priviledge of Said Stream on the following Preliminaries; viz., that Said John Mitchel Shall give Suficient Bond to the Satisfaction of Said Comunity that he will have a good Suficient Sawmill Built at the mouth of said Wescott's Brook fitt to Saw by the first Day of Sep^r next, with an Engine to haul up the Logs out of the tide on to said mill, and further Said Mitchel is to Ingage to keep said mill in good Repair and fitt to Saw for the Space of ten years from the first Day of next Sep^r, and further that Said Mitchel is to Saw for any Settler for their Buildings on Said tract of Land when they Demand it, notwithstanding he the Said Mitchell may have any Quantity of Logs on the wharf whatsoever." In accordance with this arrangement, Mitchell, at a great cost of workmen and materials from Boston, built a saw-mill before a house had been erected in town,¹ probably early in the spring of 1770.

Under date of Jan. 22, 1777, a committee was chosen "to See that the Saw-mill is Kept in Repair for the future." During the Revolution, it was destroyed by the British, who carried the chain and some sawed lumber to Castine.²

About 1770, Major William Minot erected a saw-mill at Camden, which was resorted to by the Belfast settlers. After the reorganization of the town, mills were established on Goose River and at the Head of the Tide. In 1797, Robert B. Cochran had one at Cochran's Bridge, valued at \$500. Richard Stimson's mill on Goose River was valued at \$30, and William Griffin's, on Half-way Creek, at \$60. At the Job White place, Samuel Brown's and Captain Thomas Cunningham's mills were situated, in 1804. Further on, quite a large one was maintained at Poor's mills. On Wilson's stream, about a mile from the beach, Hon. John Wilson owned a mill: it was burnt Nov. 28, 1828. What is now a small brook then furnished a sufficient supply of water for sawing the year round. There was a tide-mill at Little River, and near Edward Perkins's house Thaddeus Spring occupied the privilege for another saw-mill. On the Wescott stream, the old Mitchell privilege was improved; and on Goose River there were

¹ White's History. According to Hon. Lorenzo Sabine (N. Am. Rev. LVIII. 321), the earliest saw-mill on the Penobscot was at Bucksport, in 1764.

² Joseph H. Kaler, who was so informed by David Miller.

three mills for sawing lumber, — one at Mason's Mills, so called, owned by Major William Cunningham, and near the site of the lower paper-mill, and one at the bridge, near the shore. In 1803, Robert Houston and others were incorporated under the name of the "Proprietors of the Belfast Sluice," with power to build a sluice from Stimson's mills on Goose River to tide-waters, to build locks so as to render the river navigable, and to receive tolls on all lumber passing through them for thirty years. The plan was never carried into operation.

For nearly three-quarters of a century after the first settlement, next to cord-wood, manufactured lumber constituted the principal article of export. In 1774, at the second town meeting, John Brown and James Patterson were chosen surveyors of boards and timber. Thirty years afterwards, when the population was about eight hundred, the records show twenty-five persons holding the office of surveyors and measurers of different kinds of lumber. Large quantities of boards and shingles were brought from the neighboring towns. Searsmont and Montville afforded what in those days was regarded an inexhaustible supply of the first quality of fine lumber. The "Gazette" of July 10, 1822, states that on the previous Saturday there were "hailed into the village on teams, as by actual survey, 136,086 feet of boards, 35,000 of shingles, 1,789 staves, 1,515 feet of oars;" and, on another summer's day, two hundred thousand feet were brought to market, valued at over \$1,200. In 1825, twenty-five vessels, mostly brigs, carried cargoes of lumber from Belfast to the West Indies. The price of merchantable boards in 1820 was \$7 to \$8 per thousand; of shingles, \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand. In 1840, clear lumber brought \$25 to \$30 per thousand. The last pine-trees of large size in town remained until about twenty years ago.¹

GRIST-MILLS.

There was no mill here for grinding corn, until after the Revolution. An article in the warrant for the annual town meeting of 1775, "To see if they can lay any Plann to have a grist-mill," does

¹ We saw a beautiful specimen of the products of the soil of Maine, in the shape of a magnificent pine spar, hauled into town on Thursday. It was cut in the south part of the town, on land owned by H. O. Alden, Esq. It measured 83 feet 33 inches in length, 21 feet in circumference, and 7 feet in diameter. It was estimated to contain 6½ M. feet, board measure, and was hauled by 14 yoke of oxen. It is intended for a mast to a large ship now building at Damariscotta, and was furnished by Leonard Cooper, Esq., of Montville, who gets \$250 for it. — *Signal*, Feb. 15, 1850.

not appear to have been acted upon. The nearest mill was on a small stream which empties into the Penobscot opposite Odoms's ledge. It was on their return from it in a canoe that Morrison and Steele, two of the first settlers, were drowned the winter after they came here. A mill at Camden was also resorted to. Two men would carry down the whole grist of the town in a boat. During the Revolution, people carried their corn to Castine to have it ground by a wind-mill. Deacon Tuft's mill, afterwards improved by Jesse Sturtevant, situated at Hiram Dale Falls, was built about 1785. This was the first one here. In 1797, it was valued by the assessors at \$50. James Nesmith had a tide-mill at Little River, in 1796. "The boats for the bay with corn paddle under the bridge, and come at once to a side-mill," says the Rev. Paul Coffin's Journal.

Several of the early settlers being practical weavers, an acquirement which had been learned at Londonderry, used to weave their own linen from home-made flax, make their own clothes from domestic woollen and linsey-woolsey cloth, and thus supplied their own demand for wearing apparel, esteeming foreign fabrics as useless extravagances.¹ Before the present century, Caleb Smith had a fulling-mill near the lower bridge on Goose River. The water power on that and the Head of the Tide streams was improved at an early date for other purposes than the manufacture of lumber. Near the old Wilder foundery site, there was a small nail-factory, erected by John McKinley, about 1805: the nails were headed by hand. It was maintained only a few years. Job White established the first axe factory in 1815. His brother William, who now resides in Waldoboro', made the first axes.² Major Benjamin Kelley and John R. Whiting afterwards carried on the same business on Goose River. A plaster mill was built on the Wescott stream in 1843.

Among the industrial enterprises which are now extinct here is the manufacture of stone ware, which was for several years prior to 1826 prosecuted by George W. Bruce, below Bridge Street, near the house of Captain W. O. Alden; of potash, in a small building on Spring Street; of ropes and cordage, in a rope-

¹ Locke's Sketches. Mathew Chambers and John Davidson, two of the original proprietors, are designated as weavers in the deed of Belfast. An account-book kept at Fort Pownall during the Revolution, under date of Jan. 19, 1776, contains the following entries: "John Brown, of Belfast, Cr. with his daughter's weaving, £3 10s. Alex. Clark, of Belfast, Cr. with his wife's spinning, £7 2s. 6d."

² Waldoboro' News, July, 1874.

which stood on the Northport road, in the Pitcher district ; m ; and of oakum. The latter was manufactured in a mill by Edwin C. Kimball, in 1853, which was burnt the same n. James W. Webster manufactured lime about 1836, this of Pitcher's storehouse ; F. A. Lewis, afterwards, at Little ; ; and John Carver & Co., in 1853, near the east bridge.

he distillery stood on the bank in rear of the premises now oied by A. K. P. Moore and Thomas P. Logan, near the ;, just northerly of an old brick-yard, the remains of which ll as a portion of the distillery wharf are still visible. It was by John Slade & Son, of Boston, for Alfred Curtis of that and Captain William Barnes of this place, who constituted of the numerous firms over which Samuel Upton was the ling genius. It was built of brick, and was one hundred n length by fifty in width. It contained forty-two thousand n cisterns, with heaters, condensers, and stills of sufficient r and capacity to manufacture five hundred gallons of rum ay. The article manufactured, to use the language of a dis- ished jurist of Maine, recently deceased, was "bad stuff, but rum." It had a high reputation, and from the method of facture and the superior quality of the water used was ded as worth more per gallon than any other rum then factured in New England. It was supplied with water from reservoirs on the hillside just above it. Parties making an ation recently near the road which runs westerly of its site across a reservoir about fifteen feet square, substantially the origin of which was unknown to the owner of the prem- and was the occasion of no little wonderment to those whose tion was called to it : it was one of the reservoirs which sup- the old distillery.

nnected with the distillery was a large storehouse of ca- y sufficient to hold five hundred hogsheads : it was used oring molasses. There was a solid, substantially built wharf, apparent from what remains of it, connected with the estab- ent.

he manufacture of rum in the distillery commenced in Febru- 1825. In the spring of 1827, it was sold by the original pro- rs to Colonel Daniel Lane, and was continued in operation of the time, until about 1838. That year the property d into the hands of Rufus B. Allyn, Esq., and was used for ge purposes until 1842, when the machinery was taken out

and the buildings were subsequently demolished, and the material sold.

During the time the distillery was in operation, it was in charge of Mr. Freeman C. Raymond, as superintendent and foreman. He came to this place about 1825; in 1834, he commenced business here as a watch-maker and jeweller; and in 1840 he removed to Boston, where he still resides, engaged in the same occupation. He is kindly remembered here by all who knew him.¹

Among the many local manufacturing corporations which had no existence other than in name, may be mentioned the Belfast Manufacturing Company, chartered in 1844, with a capital of \$100,000, which contemplated a woollen or cotton factory; the Waldo Mills Company, in 1846, of \$200,000; the City Mills Company, in 1854, with a capital of \$100,000; the Belfast Edge Tool Factory, in 1855; and the Hiram Dale Manufacturing Company, in 1856.

Connected with manufactures are the various mechanical trades and other manual avocations, which have furnished employment for a useful and respected class of citizens almost since the first settlement.

Bakers. The first one here was George Merrill, who came from North Yarmouth about 1805, and occupied a building afterwards known as the Farmer's Inn, which stood on the site of the store of L. A. Knowlton & Co., at the foot of Main Street. Heard Milliken, who came from Saco in 1820, succeeded him.² Next came John Clark, from Newburyport. Captain Nathan Swan at one time occupied a building, where the Sanborn house stands, as a bakery.

Barbers. Samuel Gray, a mulatto, came in 1804, and kept his shop on the lower floor of a wooden building where the Granite Block is. Henry Flagner succeeded him. James Cook, a colored man and a fugitive slave, came in 1820. He first kept on Main

¹ Crosby's Annals. "*The Devil's Tea-kettle carried off.* Being on a visit to Belfast last week," says the "*Washingtonian Banner*" of Aug. 15, 1842, "near the bridge we met a truck, on which was mounted an old rusty still, which was on its way to Boston to be sold for old copper. At a short distance, we came to a lone, gloomy-looking building, where, in days gone by, the incantations of the distiller were practised, and whence issued the fiery torrent that spread ruin and desolation among the hills and valleys of Waldo. Near the door lay another monstrous boiler tumbled out from the shattered brickwork, and doomed to share the fate of its companion."

² He carried on the business for several years. His biscuit, stamped with his initials "H. M.," sometimes translated "His Majesty," became well known. He died at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1872.

Street, just below High, and afterwards by his frugality was enabled to purchase a wooden building adjoining the Babel: it was burnt in 1846. The next year he erected a brick store on its site, which he occupied until his decease, April 15, 1865. He was a worthy, unobtrusive, and respected citizen.

Blacksmiths. John Morrison, one of the proprietors, was the first. Deacon John Gilmore, who came after the Revolution, and who died in Searsport, April 16, 1845, aged eighty-four years, was the next one. He lived on the eastern side. Walter Hatch had a shop on that side in 1803. Jonathan Quimby was located the following year on the corner of High and Spring Streets, where L. R. Palmer's house stands; Ansel Lothrop, on the site of Henry Wyman's store; and John Moor, on the site of the Belfast Livery Company's stable. The latter removed to Montville. Mr. Lothrop, about 1808, went to Searsmont, where he died in 1834.

Blockmakers. The first, and the only one for many years, was Joshua Adams. He had a shop near the railroad depot, and afterwards in what is now Carter & Co.'s ship-yard.

Brickmakers. Bricks were manufactured here at an early date. Among the town officers elected in 1800, the names of Benjamin and Caleb Smith appear as inspectors of bricks, a position which has long been out of use. At about that date, William Skinner had a small yard near the Sanford Wharf. Jonathan and William Pitcher, brothers, came in 1804 from Stoddard, N. H. The former built the brick house now occupied by Samuel G. Ellis, which was the first brick building here. Their brothers, Fisher A., Luther, and Calvin, arrived about three years afterwards.

Cabinet-makers. Samuel Peck came from Boston in 1804. He built and for many years occupied the house on Main Street owned by John N. Stewart. Ira Burnham was here in 1810, but did not remain long.

Calkers. Hezekiah Flanders, who lived at Northport, worked here in 1793. He calked the "Jenny Miller" that year, charging £15. She was the first vessel built in Belfast.

Carriage Manufacturers. One Moore made wagon-wheels in 1826. His stay was short. Charles Treadwell, who came from Portsmouth, N. H., the next year, was the first who carried on the business permanently, remaining in it over forty years.

Coopers. George Hopkins had a shop back of Spring Street from 1800 until his death in 1828.

Harness-makers. Alvan Edmunds was here in 1804. He built

the house on Main Street occupied by Rila Kittridge and S. G. Howard, and had his shop in the second story.

Hatters. Oliver Rouse carried on the business in 1804–5, in a small building that stood where McClintock's Block is ; and Joseph Gordon, about the same time. Lewis and Josiah Bean, brothers, came from York about 1806. The former built a store on Main Street, which was burnt in the great fire of 1865. Joseph Bean, 2d, his son, formed a copartnership with James P. Furber in the same business, Sept. 30, 1833. The old sign of Furber & Bean¹ remains over the store now occupied by himself and his brother Lewis. Josiah Bean, the father of Captain Andrew Derby Bean, had a shop on High Street, north of Martin P. White's house, which he built.

Housewrights. Several of the early settlers were what would be termed in these days "barn joiners," among them John Mitchell, who has the addition of "joiner" in the deed of Belfast ; but the first regular housewright was Reuben Kimball, better known as "Honest Kimball." He lived on Main Street, near Washington Street. Thomas Bartlett came from Concord, N. H., in 1803. John Haraden was here the same year, but did not make this his permanent residence until 1807. George W. Webster and Benjamin Joy were well-known joiners in 1805 : the former removed to Bucksport, the latter to Montville.

Masons. James Bicknell, the grandfather of Stephen G. Bicknell, was here early in the present century. He lived in the house afterwards occupied by Captain John T. Gilman, near Vine Street. His brother John was here for a short time about 1810. John Holmes, who resided in the Robert Miller house, carried on the trade in 1811, as did one Keller, who soon removed to "Three Mile Square," or Waldo.

Painters. The only one in 1804 was Stephen Mitchell, who is believed to have been the earliest.

Printers. Ephraim Fellowes and William R. Simpson brought the first printing-press here in 1820. (See chapter on newspapers.)

Tailors. Ichabod Clark was here in 1797 : he left before 1810. Abel Baker and Elisha Cole had shops on Main Street in 1805.

Shoemakers. In old times, the circuit cobbler paid his annual visit to every farm-house, bringing his "kit," and stopping several days ; long enough, perhaps, to make shoes for the family sufficient

¹ The firm name is still retained, and is the oldest one here.

to last a year. Wiggins Merrill was the first whose calling had a local habitation. He came before 1800, and for several years occupied the house where Dr. Hollis Monroe resided, which he built. Jonathan Basford came about 1800; Stephen Longfellow, four years after.

Tanners. The business of tanning has become almost extinct in Belfast; the only establishment now being that for sheep-skins, by Nathan F. Houston. Two generations ago, the tanner's occupation was hardly of sufficient importance to be regarded as one of the great industrial pursuits of the country. In almost every country town, some one united the business with that of agriculture. An old abandoned barn, perhaps, was the currying-shop, one or two small vats were ample receptacles for the tanning required, and the fence was large enough to hang the hides upon. It was the custom then for farmers to annually kill one or more of their beef creatures, and take their hides to the local tannery to be made into leather for home consumption. Those were not days of "quick tanning," and it would be about a year before the farmer would get his leather. One-half of each hide only would be returned to him, the balance being retained in payment for the labor of tanning.¹

John Milliken, a tanner by trade, sunk a few vats on that part of the premises occupied by the late Dr. N. P. Monroe, which lies between the house and the driveway on the eastern side of it.² They were subsequently removed. Paul Giles founded the old tan-yard now occupied by Mr. Houston. He was succeeded by David G. Ames. William Durham was a tanner here in 1805. Daniel Johnson had a yard at the foot of Main Street. About five years later, Aaron Sawyer established a yard north of where Phoenix Row now stands, the same afterwards owned by the late Hon. Thomas Marshall. From 1840 to 1843, P. R. Southwick maintained a large tannery near the foundery, between City Point and the Head of the Tide: it was last carried on by Hon. S. Sleeper, in 1856. Messrs. J. Gardner & Sons' tannery on the road from the Head of the Tide to Poor's Mills contained twenty-two vats. During the season of 1851, this firm dressed over ten thousand sides of leather.

Watch and Clock Makers. Abel B. Eastman was the earliest. He came here in 1806, from Concord, N. H., and occupied a shop at the north-east corner of Main and High Streets, then the house

¹ Boston Advertiser, 1871.

² Crosby's Annals.

formerly owned by Captain James Douglas, on the site of Peirce's Block. He died in 1821. William Quimby succeeded him. His first place of business was where Dr. Sylvester's store now is, at the corner of Main and Beaver Streets.

Tin-plate Workers. In 1823, Samuel A. Moulton, in connection with William I. Cross, under the firm name of Cross & Moulton, opened a shop on Main Street, just below its junction with Washington Street, where they carried on the business of "tin-plate and sheet-iron working:" it was the first shop of the kind in town. The firm was dissolved in 1824, and Mr. Cross removed to Portland.

Truckmen. Long trucks were formerly used for conveying merchandise. They were ponderous and clumsy. Isaac Smith for many years owned the principal teams. The truckmen, dressed in long white frocks, and mounted on their horses, occasionally performed escort duty to public processions on the 4th of July. Jiggers, as they are called, superseded the old-fashioned vehicles, about 1850.

According to White's History, the village afforded in 1827: Apothecaries, 3; Booksellers, 2; Bookbinder, 1; Butchers, 3; Brickmasons, 6; Brickmakers, 2; Blockmaker, 1; Barbers, 2; Clockmakers, 2; Clothiers, 2; Cabinet-makers, 3; Chair-maker, 1; Candle Chandler, 1; Housewrights, 11; House-carpenters, 4; Jeweller, 1; Milliners, 5; Meat shop-man, 1; Meat cart-man, 1; Milk cart-man, 1; Painters, 2; Printers, 2; Saddle and Harness makers, 3; Shoemakers, 10; Ship-carpenters, 15; Sailmaker, 1; Tailors, 3; Tanners and Curriers, 3; Truckmen, 2; Wheelwright, 1.

Gas Companies. The first one was incorporated by the Legislature of 1853, with a capital of \$50,000, but was never organized. In 1858, Hiram O. Alden and others were organized under a new charter, by the name of the Belfast Gas-light Company, with a capital of \$20,000. Works being erected the same year at the corner of Market and Pleasant Streets, gas was first used on the 23d of November. There were ninety consumers. The gas was manufactured from resin, and furnished at seven dollars per thousand feet. In the summer of 1862, owing to the Rebellion, no resin could be obtained, and the works were remodelled for manufacturing gas from coal. The number of consumers in 1874 was two hundred and fifty; number of feet of gas made, 2,300,000.

In 1870, under a statute which the Supreme Court has since

pronounced unconstitutional, the municipal authorities voted to exempt from taxation for ten years all manufacturing establishments having a capital of over five thousand dollars, and using water-power. This exemption was subsequently applied to other manufactories.

The principal industrial operations here at the close of 1874, whose motive power was steam or water, were as follows:—

Shoe Factory. Located on Pleasant Street. The building is of wood, 200 feet long, and four stories high. It is owned by the Belfast Manufacturing Company, which was organized under the general law, with a capital of \$20,000. The cost of the building, erected in 1872, was \$14,000. It is leased to Messrs. Richardson & Critchett, who have expended \$25,000 in machinery. The number of hands employed is 150. The motive power is steam.

Mathews Brothers' Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. Erected in 1873, at the corner of Cross and Miller Streets. The main structure, of wood, is 85 by 42 feet, and four stories high. There are other buildings, for store, engine, and drying houses. A steam-engine, of 50-horse power, drives the machinery, and is used for various other purposes. 40 persons are employed in all departments of the factory. Its products are sent to all parts of the United States.

Belfast Paper Company. The manufacture of paper was commenced here in 1852, by George F. White & Co., who erected a mill that year on Goose River, directly south of where the Bangor road crosses. The proprietors were incorporated, under the name of the Belfast Paper Manufacturing Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. Another mill was subsequently erected further up the river, by Kelley, Fuller, & Co., and one below that first named, by Marshall, Kimball, & Co. The three establishments were afterwards leased to Messrs. William A. Russell & Co., of Lawrence, Mass., who are the present managers. The following statistics of their operations are given in the official report of the wealth and industries of Maine for 1874: Capital, \$125,000; water-power, 250-horse; machines employed, 3; stock used, jute and manilla, 750 tons; valuation, \$50,000; chemicals, \$10,000; coal, 1,000 tons; valuation, \$7,500; total valuation, \$67,500; production, 500 tons; valuation, \$90,000; males employed, 20; females employed, 3; wages during the year, \$12,000; average weekly wages, \$11; twelve months in operation; market, general. Wrapping-paper is the kind manufactured.

Between the two upper paper-mills on Goose River are the axe factories of Benjamin Kelley and of Hardy & Sherman. Mr. Kelley has also a fulling-mill.

A few rods from the lower paper-mill, towards the mouth of the stream, Hiram E. Peirce has a grist-mill. The fall here has 15 feet head, equal to 114-horse power, with a stone dam. His dam near the outlet is elsewhere described.

At the outlet of the Wescott stream, Joseph H. Kaler has a plaster-mill, the plaster-rock being shipped from Nova Scotia. According to the report of the wealth and industries of Maine for 1874, the water-power was 30-horse; stock used, stone plaster, 800 tons; valuation, \$1,800; production, 800 tons; men employed, 4; wages during the year, \$1,000; average weekly wages, \$12; seven months of the year in operation; market, Maine, Boston, and the Southern States. This mill, which was established in 1843, occupies the exact site of the saw-mill which Mitchell erected in 1770.

On the Passagassawakeag River, at Poor's Mills, is the stave-mill of Robert Patterson. Below, on the site of the old Gardner tannery, Richard A. Gurney has a saw-mill. Between there and the Head of the Tide is the veneering manufactory of George U. White.

A short distance below the Head of the Tide bridge is the Patterson, Wilder, & Co. Foundry, now occupied by the Belfast Foundry Company. The latter corporation was chartered in 1849, with a capital of \$25,000, and immediately erected on Front Street a brick building, 90 feet in length by 40 in breadth, three stories high, containing a steam-engine of 35-horse power. That building was burnt June 24, 1851: another one of the same size, but only two stories high, took its place in the year following. The latter perished in the great fire of 1873. William W. Castle, the owner of nearly all the stock, soon after commenced business temporarily in the present location. The motive power is water and steam. Mr. Castle intends rebuilding on an enlarged scale, and to that end an increase of the capital stock to \$100,000 has been authorized.

Between the Head of the Tide and the Point are also the stave manufactory of Ebenezer Newell, and the grist-mill of Samuel G. Ellis.

Patents and Patent Rights. The more important machines of the Hon. Nathan Read were invented before he became a citizen

of Belfast, and will be referred to in the sketch of his life. Soon after removing here, he introduced a new mill for grinding hominy, which was favorably noticed by the Boston newspapers.¹

In 1823, Caleb B. Burnap, an ingenious mechanic, constructed a miniature "wind-boat," the motive power of which was applied to side-wheels, through the agency of sails on deck. While making a trial in the harbor, the power was sufficient to propel the boat against a head-wind to Isleboro'. It was found by a fisherman, who approached cautiously, fearing it might be a torpedo.²

A valuable machine for sawing coach-panels and veneer from the circular surface of timber was invented by Job White and P. P. Quimby, in 1829, and with improvements is still successfully used.

J. T. Quimby obtained a patent for a vessel's truss, in 1832.

Captain Samuel Haynes constructed an ingenious machine for cutting shoe leather, in 1833. It was formed of two cylinders rolled together, knives being so placed on one as to cut a side of leather into vamps and quarters as the leather passed through. Its rapid motion did the day's work of twelve men in an hour.³

In 1850, a new apparatus for steering vessels, by means of a screw and a compound lever, was patented by P. P. Quimby, the inventor. It was first applied to the bark "Lillias."

A patent for improved machine for turning prismatic forms was granted to Milton Roberts, in 1854. It was exhibited by Hiram E. Peirce, the assignee, at the World's Fair in Paris.

William H. Houston received a patent for a machine for composing and distributing type, in 1857.

Letters-patent issued to Job White, Dec. 2, 1856, for an improvement in the method of applying steam to and cutting scarfs from wood.

John E. Wilder, the successful manufacturer of patent safes, by which he accumulated a fortune, was a native of Belfast. He died in Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 7, 1859.

In 1861, Ambrose Strout invented an improvement to the common lever hay-press, nearly doubling the power, compressing the hay into almost a solid body. A patent was granted to himself and Axel Hayford.

A telegraphic instrument invented by Charles H. Burd is favorably noticed in the "Boston Post," of April 4, 1862.

¹ Columbian Centinel.

² Boston Courier.

³ Journal.

Frank A. Howard received a patent for improvement in mitring machines, in 1866; and the same year one for wood-sawing machines was granted to Isaac Allard.

Under date of Nov. 15, 1870, a patent for improved vessel hatch was issued to Joshua P. Maddocks.

A patent for the "Palmer stave-jointer" was issued to Lemuel R. Palmer, Aug. 8, 1871. The "Scientific American," April 6, 1872, has an article descriptive of this machine, illustrated by engravings. Valuable improvements have since been added.

Rufus B. Condon received a patent, in 1872, for boom jack on elevator.

Until the invention of daguerreotypes, portrait and miniature paintings were common. Charles Hall painted portraits in 1823; Mr. Atwood and J. Ritchie, in 1831; A. G. Hoit, at the Eagle Hotel, in 1833; and Samuel Palmer, in 1840. William Stevenson advertised to take miniatures in 1838, and William L. Torrey in 1843. S. V. Homan was a lithographic artist here in 1842.

The first daguerreotypes were taken by E. W. Perkins, in November, 1841, at from three to four dollars each, at rooms opposite the court-house. Two years later, E. Piper advertises photographic miniatures at the house of B. Brown, on Bridge Street.

In March, 1851, a telescope, costing three hundred and fifty dollars, was placed in the cupola of the City Hall. By its aid, the satellites of the planets were visible; and Bluehill appeared no further distant than a mile. After a few months, the instrument was removed, injuries to the object glass having occurred.

"Bliss's Standard Time-teller," for ascertaining the true time by the sun, and also for determining the true meridian, with the magnetic variation, was affixed to the south corner of the court-house in 1855. The expense was one hundred dollars, the amount being raised by subscription.

CHAPTER XLII.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

Fort Pownall the Earliest Trading Place. — James Nesmith. — First Store. — Traders in 1805, 1815, 1820, and 1830. — Country Produce. — Effects of the Embargo. — Remonstrance of the Town. — Memorial concerning Revenue Laws. — Land Speculation. — Corporations. — Appellative of Sleepy Hollow. — Custom-house. — District of Belfast. — Collectors and Subordinates. — Locations of the Office. — Government Building. — Description. — Engraving. — Monument. — Commercial Regulations. — Port Warden. — Wharves. — Screw Dock. — Marine Railway. — Banks. — Insurance Companies. — Ship-building. — First Vessel launched. — California Emigration.

PREVIOUS to the abandonment of the town during the Revolution, Fort Pownall was the nearest place resorted to for trade. An extensive traffic with the scattered settlers on the Penobscot, as well as with the Indians, was maintained there for many years. An account-book of the truckmaster, owned by the late Hon. Nathan G. Hichborn, of Stockton, contains various charges of merchandise to John Mitchell, William Patterson, and other inhabitants of Belfast. Although goods were occasionally kept for sale here by James and Robert Miller, no regular store existed until 1796, when James Nesmith opened one at Little River. Rev. Paul Coffin, who that year made a missionary tour in this vicinity, mentions him as “a sensible young man in trade, and has a fine situation.” Three years later, Nesmith removed to the place where the City Block now stands, and traded in a small building, afterwards used as a hatter’s shop. In 1799, he erected the two-story building on the opposite side of the street, which has since been called “Nesmith’s Corner.” A description and engraving of this building are given in Chapter XV. He resided and did business there until 1808, his store being the first in the village. The valuation list of 1801 enumerates store buildings of William Crooks, of Drinkwater, and of Moses Varnum; but it is not known that they were then used for the sale of goods. In 1805, there were eight stores in operation: viz., James Nesmith’s; Benjamin Palmer’s, on the site of that now occupied by Frank A.

Follett; James L. Cassin's, Reuben Derby's, and Samuel Peirce's immediately below; Francis Anderson's, still further down, on the opposite side of the street; Brown and McDonald's, in a portion of the building now known as the Telegraph Block; and John Angier's, where the store of L. A. Knowlton stands. John Milliken and John Merrill traded a short time in the building which Angier occupied. They were out of business in 1803.

The principal traders in 1815 were Francis Anderson, John Angier, William Avery, John H. Conner, William Cunningham, Andrew Derby, Samuel French, Benjamin Hazeltine, Ralph C. Johnson, Joseph P. Ladd, Andrew Leach, Benjamin Palmer, Thomas Pickard, John Russ, Samuel Spring, and Charles K. Tilden. Five years later, in addition to the most of these, Hugh J. Anderson, John Clark, Francis Hathaway, John S. Kimball, Philip Morrill, Peter H. Smith, and Oshea Page were in active business. The only survivors are Messrs. Anderson and Clark. White's History gives the number of merchants whom the village afforded in 1827 as forty-two.

In 1830, there were thirty-six stores for the sale of goods. Their occupants were Charles F. Angier, Ephraim Alley, John S. Ayer, William Avery, William Barnes, Edwin Beaman (Head of the Tide), Benjamin Brown, Isaac C. Brown, 2d (Upper Bridge), Hutson Bishop, Henry Cargill, Horatio G. K. Calef, Henry Colburn (Head of the Tide), Chase and Sibley, Andrew Derby, Foss and Lothrop, Samuel French, Charles Goodwin, John Haraden, Benjamin Hazeltine, Paul R. Hazeltine, Mayo Hazeltine & Co. (Ralph C. Johnson), Joel Hills, Richard Holt, Justus Hurd, Samuel Jackson, Jr., John S. Kimball, James Langworthy, P. & E. T. Morrill, Salathiel Nickerson (Upper Bridge), Peter Osgood, Palmer and Dudley, Joshua Pickard, John Russ (Point), Samuel Spring, James P. White, Whittier and Patterson. Of these, Edwin Beaman, P. R. Hazeltine, Reuben Sibley, and James P. White are the only ones now (1874) living. Mr. Beaman and Mr. Sibley alone remain in active business.

At first, traders did not deal in specific articles; but their stores were of that infinite variety which is found in country towns at the present day. Dr. Charles Hall opened the earliest apothecary establishment: this was about 1810. Dr. William Poor succeeded him. An auction store is advertised in 1827 by John W. Appleton. In 1825, for the first time, a store was opened devoted exclusively to the sale of dry goods. Francis A. Bowers was the

proprietor : the store was in the Telegraph Block. Samuel Sinkler and Loring Varney, from Portland, opened a furniture ware-room in the old Babel in 1821 : it was the first in the place. Although up to comparatively a recent date no stock was complete without an ample supply of every kind of spirits and wines, Reuben Kimball, about 1815, was the first whose sign indicated that they were a specialty in his business. The earliest restaurant, or "victualling cellar," as it was then called, John Croxford, under the Babel, opened in 1813.

While cord-wood and lumber were abundant, the cultivation of the soil in this section of the State was neglected. But little country produce came to market; and potatoes and hay, which now constitute so important a staple, did not become general articles of export until a recent date. The first exclusive purchaser of the latter products was Daniel Merrill, who in 1837 erected a storehouse, which William Pitcher afterwards occupied, and advertised for "twenty or thirty tons of hay." Ice was first exported in 1828, two schooners having loaded with it for New York. It did not come into public use here until 1847, when C. U. & L. E. Burkmar commenced delivering it through the village at the rate of one cent per pound.¹

The depression of trade and the stagnation of industry in the country have always produced a more unfavorable effect upon Belfast than upon other towns whose interests were more closely connected with agriculture. Steadily increasing for a quarter of a century succeeding the Revolution, was the embargo of 1807, the first dark cloud which gathered on the horizon of her prosperity. "The people of our town in that day," remarks Governor Crosby, "were eminently a commercial people. The principal business of the place was buying, selling, and shipping cord-wood to Boston and other western ports, and lumber to the West Indies. It was in reality the only business that yielded money, or its equivalent, in return. Under the restrictive policy adopted by Congress, this class of business was almost paralyzed. Ship-masters and sailors, who constituted a very respectable portion of the population here and elsewhere on the coast of Maine, were thrown out of employment. This state of things continued, with the exception of a brief interval, immediately following the passage of the Non-intercourse Act, until the close of the war in 1815. During

¹ Ice was not generally used in the city of Portland until 1840. Previous experiments for selling it there proved a failure.

all this time, however, a new field of labor was opening in the improvement and cultivation of the lands lying in the interior. Loss of profit from commercial enterprise, although a heavy blow, did not dishearten the men of that day. They accepted it as an inevitable necessity: if they could not plough the sea, they could plough the land, and they went into the work manfully.”¹

At a town meeting, held Aug. 23, 1808, the following proceedings concerning the embargo took place:—

“Voted, unanimously, to petition the President to suspend the law laying an embargo.

“Voted, unanimously, that the next member to Congress from this district be instructed to use the utmost of his endeavors to repeal the laws laying an embargo, in case they are not repealed before that time.

“Voted, that John Wilson, William Crosby, and Bohan P. Field be a committee to draft a petition.

“Voted, that a committee be chosen to forward the Petition to the President of the United States; also, to transmit a copy of it to the printer of the ‘Gazette of Maine,’ with the votes leading to it, for the purpose of publication, and the Selectmen are chosen a committee for that purpose.”²

In response to a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, the merchants of Belfast held a meeting at Huse’s Tavern on the 9th of September, and adopted resolutions against an increase of duties on imported goods.

From 1833 to 1836 occurred the eastern land speculations, when fortunes were made and lost with great rapidity. Timber lands attained a temporary value which they have never since possessed; every obscure mill-stream became the fancied motive power of thousands of cotton spindles, and town lots were bonded at almost fabulous prices. All classes, merchants and farmers, ministers and professional men, turned speculators, as in the days of John Law and the great Mississippi bubble. The Legislature was besieged by visionary corporators, and in a single year granted over two hundred private charters, comprising, among others, companies for manufacturing shoes, india-rubber hats, glass, and steel; for silk-worm culture and for establishing market

¹ Crosby’s Annals. The Embargo Act caused a great sensation. Bills on the Penobscot Bank, then the only monetary institution in this vicinity, declined to twelve per cent discount. They were taken at par, however, for rum and lottery tickets.

² The petition is not recorded, and is not found among the town papers.

houses, stages, ferries, canals, railroads, and banks, and for mining coal, iron, soapstone, pipe-clay, and plaster. Belfast did not escape the general contagion, at least upon paper; and, in addition to the projected enterprises already enumerated, may be mentioned the following bodies politic, for which charters were granted to her citizens during the brief period of two years, between 1834 and 1836 :—

Belfast Fishing Company.	Peter H. Smith and others, corporators.		
„ Marine Railway Co.	F. A. Lewis	„	„
Waldo Mill Co.	H. G. K. Calef	„	„
Sullivan Granite Co.	John S. Ayer	„	„
Waldo Coal, Iron, Marble, and Lime Mining and Manufacturing Co., with a capital of \$200,000.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.,	„	„
Belfast Paper Manufacturing Co.	John Dorr	„	„
Belfast Cordage Manufacturing Co.	P. Morrill	„	„
Belfast Flannel Manufacturing Co.	P. Morrill	„	„
Saturday Cove Granite Co.	R. Moody	„	„
New England Manufacturing Company, which the town, in 1836, voted to exempt from taxation for five years.			

In wild lands, our citizens were slow to embark their money or their credit. Yet to some extent they shared the general enthusiasm. After the collapse of the inflation, in 1837, it was remarked by a wealthy and most observing citizen that, had our village people disregarded the wild phantoms of the period, and pursued their customary legitimate business, they would have been at least a quarter of a million of dollars better off. “This,” said the “Journal,” “is a mere drop in the bucket, compared with the speculations of many places no larger than this. Indeed, so cautious were our citizens of the mad schemes, that our more speculative neighbors, as a term of reproach, christened the place ‘Sleepy Hollow.’” Nearly a generation elapsed before we escaped the influence of the opprobrious term.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Previous to the Revolution, Falmouth was the only collection district in Maine: it was established in 1758, and embraced our

whole territory. In 1789, Congress erected the district of Penobscot, with Castine for the seat of customs. John Lee was the first collector, but he had no subordinate here. Through the influence of Hon. John Wilson, our member of Congress, it was enacted, under date of April 20, 1818, "That a collection district be and hereby is established in the State of Massachusetts, which shall include all the ports and harbors on the westerly shore of the Penobscot Bay and River, from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor, both inclusive; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Belfast, which shall be the only port of entry for said district." Colonel Daniel Lane, of Portland, having been appointed, came here to reside early in the summer of that year, and opened the custom-house in the second story of a wooden building erected the previous year by George W. Webster, on the site of the North Church. The passage of the Act was celebrated by a supper at Cunningham's hotel.

In 1827, an attempt to incorporate Castine, Hampden, and Bangor into a new district resulted in the establishment of the office of inspector at Frankfort, now Winterport. Benjamin Shaw, Esq., clerk of the courts in Hancock County, received the position, with authority to act as deputy collector, and to enter and clear vessels. Prospect, now Searsport, was constituted a port of delivery in 1831. The district of Bangor was created in 1847. It included the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, and the town of Frankfort. Two years later, Islesboro', North Haven, and Vinalhaven were separated from the Castine district, and annexed to that of Belfast. A deputy collector was first appointed at Stockton, in 1866. In 1868, Vinalhaven and North Haven being made ports of delivery, to enable vessels to obtain drawback on salt used for fishing purposes, private bonded warehouses were established in both towns.

The following list comprises the names of the collectors of customs, the date of their appointment, and the subordinate officers resident here: —

Daniel Lane, July 29, 1818. Nathaniel H. Bradbury, Deputy Collector and Inspector. James Douglas, Inspector.

Nathaniel M. Lowney, March 13, 1838. David W. Lothrop, Deputy.

George Thacher, March 18, 1841. Norman E. Roberts, Deputy. Alonzo Osborn, Inspector.

Benjamin Wiggin, Jan. 10, 1845. Ansel Lennan, Deputy.

Darius D. Pinkham, Deputy and Inspector. Bradford S. Foster, Weigher and Gauger.

Nathaniel M. Lowney, April 10, 1845. Subordinates, the same as those last named.

Alfred Marshall, Aug. 10, 1846. Ansel Lennan, Deputy. Jacob S. Marshall, Inspector. Bradford S. Foster, Weigher.

Maurice C. Blake, June 1, 1849. Isaac N. Felch, Deputy. Horatio N. Palmer, Inspector.

Adams Treat, April 4, 1853. Ansel Lennan, Deputy. Henry W. Cunningham, Inspector.

Ephraim K. Smart, Aug. 27, 1853. Ansel Lennan, Henry W. Cunningham, Deputies. Levi R. Wing, M. V. Stetson, Weighers.

Jonathan G. Dickerson, Feb. 20, 1858. Joseph Wheeler, Jonathan H. Fuller, Deputies. Josiah Simpson, Abner G. Gilmore, Weighers.

Truman Harmon, April 1, 1861. Wakefield G. Frye, Deputy. William H. Fogler, Inspector. George D. McCrillis, occasional Inspector.

William G. Crosby, Sept. 29, 1866. William H. Fogler, Deputy. George Crosby, Inspector. George D. McCrillis, occasional Inspector.

Truman Harmon, Feb. 9, 1867. Wakefield G. Frye, Special Deputy Collector. M. P. Woodcock, Deputy Collector.

Barnabas M. Roberts, Feb. 21, 1871. Timothy Thorndike, Special Deputy Collector. J. D. Tucker, Inspector. Wooster Parker, Deputy Collector. Charles H. Wording, Janitor. E. A. Perry, Storekeeper.

In November, 1821, the custom-house was removed to a room over the store of F. Tinkham & Co., in the brick block on Main Street erected by Ladd and Morrill. In April, 1822, it was moved back to the room where it was first kept, and continued there until June, 1824, when it was removed to rooms in the brick block before named, and thence, in January, 1829, to the office on High Street, previously occupied by Judge Crosby, on the site of the brick building now occupied as a store by Mr. Arnold Harris. In November, 1834, it was removed to the rooms over the store on Main Street, now occupied by Mr. H. H. Forbes, erected that year. Mr. Lowney, who was appointed collector in 1838, upon the erection of the store now occupied by Thorndike & Carle, the following year removed to rooms in the second story of that building, where he remained until superseded by Colonel Thacher, in 1841.

During the term of the latter, for four years, ending in 1845, the office was kept at No. 5 Phoenix Row. On the reappointment of Mr. Lowney, in 1845, he removed it to its former place on Main Street. For a few months in 1846, during the administration of Hon. B. Wiggin, it returned to Phoenix Row. From September 5 of that year until February, 1857, the office was over Colonel Hiram Chase's store, on Main Street. It was then removed to the building erected by Government on Church Street, between Main and Franklin Streets, for which, in 1854, Congress made an appropriation of \$20,000. This structure, known as the custom-house and post-office, occupies ground purchased of James White and Samuel S. Hersey. Several other parcels of land were offered, but no other seemed so eligible to the agents appointed to make the selection. The contract for the building was awarded to Isaac Allard, for \$19,900. Ground was broken June 18, 1855; and, under the superintendence of Ephraim Swett, the premises were ready for occupancy in January, 1857. The lot was graded and fenced in 1858. The building has a frontage of forty-five feet, and is thirty-two feet deep. A room for the customs' business, twenty-



CUSTOM-HOUSE. ERRECTED 1855-56.

four by twenty-three feet, and the collector's private room, seventeen by sixteen feet, occupy the second story. On the lower floor are the post-office and a room for the postmaster. There is a balcony from the second story, and the roof is surmounted by a balustrade. The structure is constructed of brick and iron, and is supposed to be fire-proof.

THE MONUMENT.

An Act of Congress, passed in 1826, appropriated twelve hundred dollars for erecting a beacon or monument on Steele's Ledge. Jonathan Wilson offered to build it of split granite; but a proposal to construct a wooden one was accepted. It was completed the following year, being twenty-six feet in height. On the 13th of October, 1833, a violent south-east storm washed out the ballast; and the whole structure, the mast surmounted by a cask, came sailing up the harbor. It was subsequently sold at auction, and taken to the flats opposite the Railroad Wharf, where for many years it served as a pier. In 1846, P. R. Hazeltine and fifty-four others asked Government to purchase it of Otho Abbot, the owner; but their petition was not granted. It was carried away by a vessel, on the 4th of November, 1864. In 1835, a stone beacon supplied the place of the old one on Steele's Ledge. It was thirty feet high, and twenty-four feet square at the base, narrowing to half that size at the top. After remaining until Feb. 20, 1859, it was thrown down by the pressure of the ice. The present monument was built the same year, by Mr. McIntyre, of Camden.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

In 1862, an ordinance establishing regulations for the harbor was passed. It provided for the appointment of a harbor-master, who should have the care and regulation of the harbor and of all water-craft therein, with authority to remove vessels when anchored to the danger or inconvenience of parties interested. The Legislature of 1869 passed an act prohibiting the anchorage of vessels longer than twelve hours, at certain times of year, between McGilvery's ship-yard, at the foot of Allyn Street, and Lewis's Wharf. The office of port-warden was established in 1873, and Captain Horace W. Brackett appointed to the position.

WHARVES.

The first wharf was built by James Nesmith, in 1799. It was just southerly from Lewis's Wharf, at the foot of Main Street. In 1805, besides Nesmith's Wharf, was Russ's, built by John Russ, north-westerly from it, and Mansur's, built by James Mansur, at the foot of Market Street. Major William Cunningham had a wharf near the westerly end of the upper bridge.

SCREW DOCK.

In 1834, James S. Burgin and John Worthing invented a screw dock, upon a new principle, for taking up vessels to repair or paint. The Belfast Screw Dock Company, composed of Ephraim T. Morrill, Samuel French, Samuel Jackson, Jr., John Haraden, and Abraham Libby, having been chartered that year, a dock was constructed at Holt's Wharf, near the westerly end of the east bridge. It went into operation May 1, and was used until about 1841.

MARINE RAILWAY.

F. A. Lewis and others were incorporated, under the name of the Belfast Marine Railway Company, in 1834; but nothing resulted from the movement. In 1849, a railway adapted for vessels of three hundred tons was built where the present one stands; and the next year James P. White and others were chartered under the same name as the former company, with a capital of \$12,000. Messrs. D. W. Dyer & Co. afterwards became the proprietors.

BANKS.

The first one incorporated was the Belfast, in 1825, with a capital of \$50,000. It was not organized.

The Waldo Bank, chartered in 1832, went into existence March 24, by the choice of Ralph C. Johnson, Joseph Williamson, Rufus B. Allyn, Thomas Marshall, and Hugh J. Anderson, directors. Ralph C. Johnson was the first president, and H. O. Alden cashier. The banking room was in the easterly half of the store now occupied by George R. Sleeper, in the Fire-proof Block: it was removed to No. 6 Phoenix Row, Jan. 23, 1833, when James White succeeded Mr. Alden as cashier. In 1837, an Act authorizing the surrender of the charter was accepted; and on March 28, fifty per cent of the capital, which never exceeded \$50,000, was divided among the stockholders, and the affairs brought to a close.

In 1836, John S. Kimball, H. G. K. Calef, James P. White, John Dorr, P. R. Hazeltine, Samuel A. Moulton, Prescott Hazeltine, H. H. Johnson, Joseph Williamson, William Quimby, N. H. Bradbury, Samuel Jackson, Jr., H. N. Lancaster, John Haraden, Samuel Locke, Frye Hall, Daniel Lane, S. Nickerson, Jr., W. T. Colburn, Edwin Beaman, Thomas Bartlett, Josiah Farrow, Benjamin Hazeltine, Thomas Pickard, Solyman Heath, and R. Sibley were incorporated as the Belfast Bank, with a capital of \$50,000.

was organized June 3, Joseph Williamson, Daniel Lane, P. R. Hazeltine, Thomas Pickard, James P. White, S. Nickerson, and John Haraden comprising the original Board of Directors. Mr. Williamson was the first president, being succeeded in 1837 by John S. Kimball, in 1839 by James White, in 1847 by Thomas Marshall, and in 1867 by James P. White. The succession of cashiers have been Albert Bingham, from 1836 to 1840; N. H. Bradbury, from 1840 to 1859; and Albion H. Bradbury, the present incumbent, from 1859. The capital stock was increased to \$75,000 in 1851, and to \$125,000 in 1854. The national system was adopted in January, 1864, with a capital of \$150,000. The banking room was first in the Fire-proof Block, on High Street: it was removed to its present location, in the Johnson Block, in 1857.

The Bank of Commerce, with a capital of \$75,000, incorporated in 1854, commenced business July 1 of that year, over Furber & Dean's store, west of the American House. Hiram O. Alden, Alfred W. Johnson, James P. Furber, John W. White, Asa Faunce, Columbia P. Carter, and W. H. Hunt were the first directors. Mr. Alden was chosen president, and Charles Palmer cashier. The latter resigned Nov. 1, 1864, being succeeded by John H. Quimby. Alfred W. Johnson succeeded Mr. Alden as president, in 1866; and Asa Faunce was chosen in the place of Mr. Johnson, who resigned Oct. 12, 1857. In October, 1868, after the national system superseded State institutions, the affairs of this bank were brought to a close; and the Belfast Savings Bank took its place, under the charge of Asa Faunce, John G. Brooks, William O. Moor, Charles B. Hazeltine, and Nathan F. Houston, trustees. Asa Faunce has been president, and John H. Quimby treasurer, since the organization. The first banking room was that of the Bank of Commerce, which was exchanged for the present commodious quarters at the corner of Main and Church Streets, June, 1874. From the annual report of the bank examiner, 1874, it appears that the amount of deposits was \$990,133; number of depositors, 2,844.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The only institution of this nature ever organized here was the Faldo Mutual, in 1847, with a capital of \$76,500, composed of advance premium notes, with sureties. The business did not prove profitable, and was discontinued in 1858. James P. White,

Josiah Farrow, Nathan Pendleton, Paul R. Hazeltine, H. J. Anderson, Daniel Haraden, Rowland Carlton, John W. White, Oakes Angier, William H. Burrill, Salathiel Nickerson, William T. Colburn, Robert White, William G. Crosby, Benjamin Hazeltine, and Prescott Hazeltine, of Belfast, and Phineas Pendleton and David Nickels, of Searsport, were the first trustees; Josiah Farrow being president, and N. H. Bradbury secretary. James P. White was president from 1850 to 1858. The office was in the room of the Belfast Bank.

The first policy issued by the company was on the brig "Antoinette," Dec. 2, 1847: the last was on the ship "C. W. White," Dec. 8, 1858.

In 1859, James P. White and others received a charter for the Belfast Mutual Fire Insurance Company. No organization was made.

The Belfast Marine Insurance Company, with an authorized capital not exceeding \$300,000, was incorporated in 1874. It has never gone into operation.

From the account-book kept at Fort Pownall, which has been before referred to, it appears that the first vessel ever built upon the Penobscot was launched there in 1774. No further information concerning her exists, except that she was a schooner, and that Thomas Goldthwait and others were her owners. After the Revolution, when cord-wood became a profitable article of export, the building of coasters began to receive attention. The earliest experiment of the kind here was that of the schooner "Jenny Miller," built by Robert and James Miller, at Sandy Beach, and launched Oct. 26, 1793. She measured one hundred and twenty tons. The assessor's books for 1797 show the valuation of six vessels: viz., William Griffin's, 800; James Patterson's schooner, \$1,000; Solon and Zenas Stephenson's schooner, \$1,000; Miller's, \$800; Ephraim McFarland's, \$1,500; N. Patterson's sloop, \$400. It is not known how many of these were built here. The records of the Penobscot Customs District, which included Belfast until 1818, give the following list of vessels built here up to that year:—

Tonnage.			
1796.	Schr. Two Brothers	92.72	E. McFarland & B. Young, owners.
1798.	Sloop Ranger	104.57	E. McFarland, W. Patterson, T. Cunningham, owners.
1798.	„ Hero	90.26	Samuel & Robert Houston, owners.
1801.	Schr. Industry	101.66	Benj. Young, Robt. Patterson, owners.
1805.	„ Venus	127.54	E. McFarland, Jas. Nesmith, „

Schr. Rosannah . . .	106.86	Joshua Elwell, W. Grinnell, owners.
„ Packet Eliza . . .	98.17	Ezra Ryan, owner.
„ Superb . . .	188.14	Jona. & R. White, J. Patterson, owners.
„ Greyhound . . .	118.87	Nathan Cram, John Hartshorn, Isaac & Alanson Senter, owners.
„ Harriet & Jane . . .	35.66	John Doyle, Andrew Derby, owners.
„ Washington . . .	34.86	Benjamin & William Davis, „
„ Belfast . . .	124.52	John & Samuel Gilmore, „
„ Creole . . .	21.92	Eben. Meader, owner.
„ Superb . . .	95.78	Ephraim McFarland, „
„ Polly . . .	80.28	Thomas Stewart, „
„ Sally . . .	60.44	C. & N. Smith & D. McLaughlin, owners.

The above list is imperfect. It does not include the ships "Fox" "Belfast" or the brig "Illuminator." The "Fox," the first launched here, was built by Major William Cunningham, near upper bridge, in 1805. Her tonnage was about three hundred. People from far and near came to the launching, and wondered at immense size. The number of vessels owned here that year twelve: viz., schooners "Trial," owned by Captain E. Mcand, "Ranger," "Humbird," "Friendship;" Major Cunningham's schooner, William Griffin's schooner, Samuel Peirce's schooner, William Patterson's schooner; sloops "Mary," "Indus," "Endeavor;" and Samuel Bird's boat.¹ The ship "Belfast" built in 1811, by Walter Hatch, for western parties, on the eastern side of the harbor, near Goose River. The same year, the brig "Illuminator,"² built for Jonathan and Robert White, Messrs Patterson, and John Angier, of Belfast, and James A. Angier, of Boston, was launched from a yard on the site of Congress Wharf. The ship "Alfred," three hundred and twenty tons, built by Hutson Bishop, in 1823, was the first copper-fastened vessel launched here.

A complete list of vessels built in Belfast, from the establishment of the collection district, in 1818 to 1874 inclusive, will be found in the Appendix. The whole number of vessels owned in the district in 1874 was 337, with a tonnage of 73,772.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.

Following the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, many persons from this vicinity started for the new El Dorado; the

valuation lists.

In 1873, a lot of ship-carpenters' tools used in constructing this vessel were found in an unoccupied attic of the old Robert White house, where they had remained for over sixty years.

more venturesome by the uncertain and dangerous route of the Isthmus ; others with ox-teams, overland, through a pathless wilderness. The first direct voyage from Maine was projected in and started from Belfast. Early in 1849, the bark "Sulioté," of 263 tons, just launched, owned by Asa Faunce and others, and commanded by Captain Josiah Simpson, was announced for San Francisco, provided forty passengers were obtained. To the surprise of the owners, the requisite number soon applied. The freight that offered was of curious and miscellaneous kinds. Old stocks in the stores were sifted, and the less marketable portions sent out as ventures. Dry goods, groceries, clothing, medicines, and all imaginable articles went. Many of the passengers were forecasting enough to provide small frame buildings ready to put up, and these proved the best investments. In order to fill the hold of the vessel to a suitable height for the construction of passenger accommodations, a large lot of hemlock boards, the readiest thing that came to hand, was bought on ship's account, and taken in. This lumber, which cost about \$10 per thousand, was sold in San Francisco at \$300 per thousand,—a crowded and shelterless population having forced building materials up to that enormous figure.

Towards the end of January, every thing was in readiness. The event was one of no small importance, and created much excitement in all this region. The Bangor passengers, on their arrival, were met by a deputation of citizens, and escorted into town with a band of music. On the 27th, a meeting was held in Washington Hall, on High Street, where a collation was spread and partaken of by the voyagers and their friends. Ex-Governor Anderson presided. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Palfrey, Rev. Mr. Cutter, W. H. Weeks, Esq., Captain Simpson, Benjamin Griffin, Esq., W. O. Poor, and others. And it is remarkable to note the fact that, notwithstanding the adventurers were about to sail to an almost unknown land, the future foreshadowed in their speeches was almost precisely what California is to-day, — a region of wonderful resources, great development and unbounded wealth, pervaded by New England enterprise, and controlled by its regard for law and order.¹

On Tuesday afternoon, January 30, at two o'clock, the bark set sail ; and, although the day was bitterly cold, a large crowd witnessed her departure. The passenger list numbered fifty, among

¹ Journal.

whom were the following from Belfast: Thomas Farrow, carpenter; Benjamin Griffin, printer and editor; Curtis B. Merrill, boat-builder; William L. Torrey, artist; F. Patterson, sailmaker. After a passage of one hundred and sixty days, in the course of which she touched at Cape de Verde Islands and Valparaiso, the vessel¹ reached San Francisco on the 19th of July. In a gale off Cape Horn, April 16, Edwin P. Simpson, son of the captain, was washed overboard and lost. This was the only death or accident during the voyage. Soon after the "Suliot" left, Charles B. Hazeltine and Justus G. Miller started by the Isthmus route. They arrived at Chagres March 1, and were until the following September in reaching San Francisco.

Among the other earlier passenger vessels which sailed from here for California were the schooner "Mary Reed," 103 tons, Nov. 27, 1849, "with a cargo of lumber, provisions, wagons, wheel-barrows, marble chimney-pieces," &c., the brig "San Jacinto," and the bark "W. O. Alden," which left December 9, spoke each other off Cape Horn, and entered San Francisco together. The latter vessel took out fifty persons, of whom thirty-one resided here, viz.:—

OFFICERS.—Wm. O. Alden, captain; James T. Tilden, 1st officer; George D. Palmer, 2d officer.

CREW.—Leonard Townsend, steward; Jacob L. Solomon, cook; Lorenzo G. Coombs, Franklin Havener, George W. Elwell, Henry Dunbar, Jr., George W. Blodgett, Prescott H. Nason, Peter Gilson, Jr., seamen.

PASSENGERS.—Wm. F. Abbott, Stephen Caldwell, Edward Crosby, James M. Craig, Henry Dunbar, Wm. C. Frederick, Benj. P. Hazeltine (Secretary), George C. Hall, Joseph L. Havener, V. R. Lancaster, Samuel Locke, Thomas W. Lothrop, Jesse Townsend, John N. Stewart, George E. Wight, John Wilson, Samuel Walton, Wm. W. West, Henry J. Woods, Jr.

On Thanksgiving evening, November 29, a public ball and supper were given to the adventurers in the foundery building, then

¹ The subsequent history of the "Suliot," as the first vessel which went from Maine to California, may be interesting. She returned to the Atlantic, and remained in the hands of her original owners. On the 12th of August, 1864, while on the way from Cow Bay to New York, she was captured by the rebels, bonded for \$5000, and compelled to take on board three hundred passengers from the ship "Adriatic," burnt at sea. In 1867, she was dismasted, towed into Boston a wreck, sold, and rigged into a schooner. In November, 1870, while bound from Bangor to New York, she was brought here in a leaky condition, and repaired.

just completed, at the foot of Main Street. Such departures soon lost their novelty by frequent occurrence. It is to be regretted that no accurate list of those who at different times went from here is preserved. It would be curious to trace the history of the hundreds of our citizens who flocked to the land of promise, to seek that fortune which many realized, but which a much larger number only saw in the distance. In a letter from Sacramento, under date of June 12, 1850, to the "Journal," Cyrus Rowe, the former editor of that paper, mentions sixty-one Belfast men whom he had recently seen or heard of. Mr. Rowe started overland, April 9, 1849, accompanied by Solyman Heath, William S. Heath, Charles Treadwell, Annas Campbell, Hiram E. Peirce, and A. V. Parker. The party reached the mining regions safe and sound, September 21, after experiencing numerous dangers and hardships.

CHAPTER XLIII.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Fire. — Samuel Houston's House burned by British in Revolution. — Fire-wards. — Municipal Precautions. — Fire Club. — First Engine. — Original Members of her Company. — Named the "Vigilance." — Her History and Destruction. — Fires from 1820 to 1843. — Hydrant Engine No. 2. — Officers of her Company. — Engine-houses. — Reservoirs. — Fires from 1843 to 1865. — Great Fire of 1865. — Incidents. — Buildings destroyed. — Map of Burnt District. — Fire Department reorganized. — Restrictions upon Wooden Buildings. — Washington No. 5 purchased. — Officers. — Fires from 1865 to 1873. — New Engine for the Hydrant Company. — Great Fire of 1873. — Incidents. — Engines arrive from Bangor, Searsport, and Castine. — Buildings and Property destroyed. — Insurance. — Pecuniary Donations. — Plan of Territory burned over. — Reconstruction. — Fires to close of 1874.

NO authentic record of the ravages of fire in Belfast before 1820 has been preserved. It is believed that the first destruction of any buildings was during the Revolution, probably in 1781, when a party of soldiers from Bagaduce burned the unoccupied house and barn¹ of Samuel Houston, on the east side of the river. About the same time, another party burned the saw-mill of John Mitchell, on the Wescott stream.

In 1805, an article was inserted in the warrant for town meeting, "to see if the town will purchase a fire Engine for the Safety of the town, by request of a number of inhabitants." The vote was not passed.

The first fire-wards were chosen in 1814. George Watson, Benjamin Whittier, Thomas Cunningham, William Moody, and William Crosby composed the board. From that year until the formation of the city government, similar officers were annually elected.

The earliest municipal precaution against fire is under date of April 17, 1820, when it was voted in town meeting as follows:—

"That all persons are hereafter forbidden the burning of crackers and gunpowder within the limits of the village.

¹ White's Hist. According to Mrs. Tolford Durham, the barn only was destroyed. She remarked that "the house was so poor I suppose that they did not regard it worth burning."

“ That hereafter no person shall be allowed to carry any fire in any of the streets within the limits of the village, excepting it be in an iron or earthen covered vessel.

“ That any person caught contrary to the above regulations shall forfeit one dollar for each offence.”

This was before the days of matches, when fire was only procurable by flint, steel, and the old-fashioned tinder-box, or, what was more expeditious, by obtaining a few embers of a neighbor.

On the night of Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1821, at about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in a large wooden building on Main Street, which stood upon the ground now covered by the Allyn granite block,¹ owned by Ladd & Morrill, and occupied on the lower floor by them as stores. The front chambers were occupied by Rufus B. Allyn, attorney-at-law, and by Sylvanus Gallison, tailor. The weather being calm, and the town-pump in good order, the fire was prevented from spreading beyond the building where it originated, and a small dwelling-house adjoining, occupied by Archibald York, which were consumed. A large building, about four feet from the store, owned by Judge Crosby, and occupied by Captain Benjamin Hazeltine, was saved by great exertions.²

The perils to which lives and property in the village were exposed from the want of a fire department were forcibly realized by the last-mentioned conflagration. On the following week, a public meeting was held at Mr. Biglow's school-room for the purpose of forming a fire club and procuring suitable apparatus. This resulted in the organization of the “Belfast Fire Club,” and in the purchase of a fire-engine subsequently called the “Vigilance.” The constitution of the club admitted as members every citizen “who shall furnish himself with two good substantial leather buckets, twelve inches in length and eight inches in diameter, marked with his name; and a good substantial bag, four feet in length and two feet three inches in breadth, marked with his name.” Each member was “constantly to keep his buckets and bag in some conspicuous and accessible part of his house, where he may lay his hand upon them as well by night as by day,” and

¹ A block of three brick stores was erected on the site the next year, being the first brick block in town. This was partially burnt in 1844, and remained in a ruinous condition until 1849, when the Granite Block took its place.

² Hancock Gazette. At the town meeting in 1823, it was voted “not to pay Benj. Carver \$20 for a schooner's mainsail destroyed in checking the fire that consumed Joseph P. Ladd's store.”

upon an alarm of fire to immediately repair to the place of danger, where he was to be under the order and direction of the fire wards. This association was maintained for several years, and rendered efficient service.¹ Some of the fire buckets are still suspended in the front halls of several old houses.

The "Vigilance" was purchased by subscription in the spring of 1821, for five hundred dollars. In June, the selectmen issued proposals for building a house twenty by twelve feet, "to be divided into two compartments for the hearse and fire-engine." Apart from any express statutory provision, the power of towns to raise money for maintaining a fire department was considered questionable until 1837. Ten years previously, however, it was voted "that fifty dollars be appropriated for repairing the engine and purchasing new hose." This was the first sum raised in aid of the Fire Department.

The engine does not appear to have been under the charge of any regular organization until April 7, 1823, when Thomas Marshall, Samuel Spring, Herman Abbot, Samuel Sinkler, Job White, John H. Conner, William Quimby, Samuel Tyler, Samuel A. Moulton, Henry Peaks, James Shaw, Frederic A. Lewis, Hutson Bishop, William R. Simpson, Ephraim Fellowes, John Anderson, John Tenney, William Stevens, Henry Cargill, Asa Eastman, William Barnes, F. C. Raymond, James H. Kellam, Benjamin Morrill, Alexis Morrill, Joseph Y. Gray, James B. Hanson, William Frederick, Charles Clark, Sewall Gilbert, and Asa West formed an association called the Belfast Fire Engine Company. A code of by-laws was adopted, which provided for the annual election of a captain, vice-captain, and clerk, who should also act as treasurer, establish monthly meetings, and impose fines for non-attendance at the same, and at fires. The following extract from the code illustrates the rigid economy of the times in the matter of salaries: —

"ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to keep a record of all the doings of the Company, to call the roll at all meetings, to notify members of all special meetings, to collect all fines and demands

¹ The original members of the club were as follows. Daniel Lane, *President*; George Watson, *Vice-President*; John S. Kimball, *Treasurer*; Philip Morrill, *Clerk*; Alfred Johnson, William Crosby, Zaccheus Porter, Peter H. Smith, Alfred Johnson, Jr., N.H. Bradbury, Thomas Pickard, Bohan P. Field, Samuel French, Stephen Longfellow, George W. Webster, Joseph Williamson, William White, William Moody, Francis Hathaway, John Angier, Joseph P. Ladd, John H. Conner, Benjamin Hazeltine, James McCrillis. They have all deceased.

due to the Company, of which he shall keep a true account, and present a correct statement of all demands to and from the Company, at their annual meeting; and it shall also be his duty, at the expense of the Company, to procure some one or more persons to clean and oil the Engine, and to do and perform every kind of labor in and about the Engine and appurtenances, that shall be necessary, whenever the captain shall order it; and shall receive *two dollars annually* for his compensation from the funds of the Company.”¹

Thomas Marshall was chosen the first captain; Samuel Spring, vice-captain; and Dr. Herman Abbot, clerk.²

Until about 1820, fire engines were of a very primitive kind, many of them having wooden tubs. The Belfast engine was a “Thayer machine,” so called from its manufacturer. It had a copper tub, with a large air-chamber, and when well manned, and in good order, yielded a continuous stream of some power, if kept supplied with water. There was no display of varnish and gilding; no bell, torches, lanterns, crane-neck, hose-carriage, or suction-hose. The records of the company, which are regularly kept, from 1823 to 1865, furnish some interesting light upon the manners and customs of the firemen of half a century ago, as follows:—

June 2, 1823. Monthly meeting. Conner and Quimby tardy, but were excused by treating the company.

Sept. 4, 1823. Another alarm, and the company turned out. We returned with the engine to the town-pump at dusk, *and left it for the night.*

Feb. 11, 1825. Voted, that Conner, Lewis, and Tenney be a committee to make arrangements for a supper, and that twelve dollars be appropriated for the purpose.

May 1, 1826. Voted, “to expend the funds of the company in the purchase of lottery tickets.” Under this vote, two whole and three quarter tickets in the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery were procured.

¹ Records of the Company.

² The captains (called foremen from 1844) who have succeeded Mr. Marshall are Samuel Spring, F. C. Raymond, Robert W. Quimby, John Dorr, Helon Brooks, S. A. Moulton, L. R. Palmer, Asa Faunce, J. P. Furber, Daniel Faunce, Stephen B. Day, Amos R. Boynton, George R. Lancaster, A. N. Noyes, Axel Hayford, Horatio H. Carter, J. W. Frederick, and Jacob Y. Cottrill, Jr.

While the militia system was maintained, the members of any engine company who had been approved by the selectmen of a town were exempt from military duty. It was therefore an advantage to belong to the fire department.

July 6, 1829. Voted, that the clerk be authorized to purchase, at the expense of the company, pit tickets for the theatre on Wednesday evening.

June 7, 1830. Voted, that the captain be authorized to employ some person to paint the engine; that the name of "Vigilance" be given to it, and be painted on the sides. This is the first recognition of a name.

In January, 1844, a majority of the members of the company having become connected with Hydrant Company No. 2, it was voted to disband, and deliver the records to the selectmen. A new organization was however formed on the 18th of that month, which elected J. P. Furber captain, A. R. Boynton vice-captain, and E. H. Hall clerk. The by-laws of the old company were temporarily adopted, and a committee chosen to request the selectmen to put the engine in repair. This was done, to the satisfaction of the members. On the second day of September, the engine was removed to the new house erected for it on Church Street, on the land now covered by the store of A. D. French. "We found the new house," says the record, "far more convenient than the old one; still, it wanted several things, such as furnishing, fireplace," &c. October 7, the new hose-carriage was first attached, and the hose reeled on.

On the 6th of January, 1845, both engine companies met in convention, and resolved that, unless their respective rooms were comfortably furnished, the department must be dissolved. This movement induced a sufficient subscription by citizens for the purpose. In the fall of 1846, the "Vigilance" was converted into a suction engine; the expense of the change, three hundred dollars, being defrayed by subscription. By a vote of the town in March, 1847, the purchase of new hose for its use was authorized. Sept. 1, 1849, the company voted to disband, owing to "indifference on the part of the authorities to provide those necessities which, on many occasions, the season and the night have required after duty." A new organization succeeded in the following May, and continued three years. This was disbanded, because the city council "refused to appropriate the sum of a hundred and fifty dollars for the ensuing year." A few weeks later, several energetic young men revived the company, which existed until March, 1854, when after voting that the balance of fifty dollars remaining

¹ The first house was located on High Street, where the Johnson Block now stands. It was afterwards moved to Franklin Street, near the south-westerly corner of the lot now owned by the United States. It was demolished in 1856.

in the treasury be given to the poor of city, and to the Washington Monument Association, a motion to surrender the apparatus and to adjourn without day prevailed. Still another company was soon after formed, which continued until June 23, 1865, when, at the burning of the store of C. A. & J. A. Russ, at the foot of Main Street, the engine proved unserviceable, and, in the language of the last entry upon the records, "we hauled her back to the engine house, declaring we would never take her out again." She was used, however, at the great fire of October, 1865, and, after the purchase of Washington No. 5, she was transferred to the ship-yard of C. P. Carter & Co. At the great fire of 1873, she was worked as long as men could stand at the brakes, and was finally abandoned and burnt. "Her warped and blackened remains lay on the scene of the last conflict with her old enemy, near the vessels on the stocks, where took place one of the hardest struggles of the day."¹ Such was the end of the old "Vigilance," that for nearly fifty years had done efficient duty in our fire department.

The next serious fire which occurred was on the 12th of November, 1823. It broke out at about eight o'clock in the morning, in the large tavern house of Samuel Jackson, where Phoenix Row now stands. A part of the building was being finished, and the flames spread through the shavings, and scattered combustibles with such rapidity that but little was saved. The rescue of an amiable and accomplished daughter of Mr. Jackson, named Mary Eleanor, who was in bed in the upper story, was impossible, and she perished by suffocation. The dwelling-house of George Watson, the stores of John Angier and Samuel B. Morrill, with several barns in the rear, including a part of their contents, were also consumed.²

1825. During the summer, extensive fires prevailed in the forests; and many valuable wood-lots near the village were injured.

1826, Feb. 1. The barn of Luther Gannett, on the east side of the river, together with a horse and cow, was burnt. Loss, two hundred dollars.

1827, Aug. 15, Sunday. "During divine service," say the records of the Fire Company, "the alarm bell for fire was rung, congregations dissolved, and both men and women, with engine,

¹ Journal.

² Phoenix Row was built the following year.

pails, and buckets, ran to the top of Wilson's Hill. The fire appeared to be raging in the woods in front of Jona. Durham's house. After remaining until dark, the company was dismissed."

1827, Nov. 24. A new saw-mill, at the Head of the Tide, owned by John T. Poor, was burnt. The loss was eight hundred dollars, and there was no insurance.

1828, Oct. 16. In the forenoon, a building on the south-east corner of Market and High Streets, owned and occupied by Thomas Marshall as a store and currier's shop, took fire from a defect in the chimney, and was burnt. It was once the publishing office of the "Hancock Gazette." A bark-house, six feet in the rear, narrowly escaped destruction.

1828, Nov. 28. The saw-mill of Hon. John Wilson, about two miles from the village, was entirely destroyed by fire.

1829. On Sunday morning, January 11, at three o'clock, the schooner "Albert," Captain Shute, lying at the head of Bishop's Wharf,¹ was discovered to be on fire. The only means of saving the vessel was by scuttling her, which was done by boring holes in the run, and the fire was thus extinguished. A sad incident of this fire was that two of the crew, Thomas Reed, Jr., aged thirty-five years, and George W. Merriam, son of John Merriam, Esq., both of Belfast, were suffocated in the forecastle. Their bodies were shockingly burnt. The fire appeared to have caught under the fire-place, by the heating through of the bricks, and considerably injured the vessel and cargo. The weather was intensely cold.²

1829, Feb. 20. At about one o'clock A.M., a two-story wooden building, south of the site of the Granite Block on Main Street, occupied by F. A. Lewis as a store, and by William G. Crosby, Esq., as an office, took fire, and with its contents was destroyed. The adjacent wooden building, occupied by James B. Norris for a store, and by Hon. William Crosby as an office, was also burnt. The demolition of a small shop arrested further progress of the flames. Judge Crosby lost his valuable law library and many private papers. Mr. Norris was fully insured. The night was calm, and the roofs of the neighboring buildings covered with snow. The supply of water was very limited.

1829, Dec. 30. A new, unfinished, and unoccupied house, belonging to Shepherd B. Blanchard, in the eastwardly section of the

¹ Now Lewis's, occupied by Pitcher & Gorham.

² Waldo Democrat.

town, was consumed at an early hour in the morning. The estimated loss was one thousand dollars.

1830, Jan. 27. The dwelling-house of Nicholas Jefferds, near the Head of the Tide, was burnt. Loss, about four hundred dollars.

1830, July 19. At about ten o'clock Sunday evening, a large two-story house belonging to Nathaniel Patterson, opposite the village, on the east side of the river, was destroyed. No insurance. Loss on house and furniture serious.

1831, Dec. 8. A meeting of the fire-wards was held, and duties assigned to each in case of fire.

1831, Dec. 26. The schooner "Daniel and James," of St. George, lying at the wharf of James P. White, was discovered to be on fire in the evening, during a snow-storm. Before the flames were subdued, the cabin was nearly burnt, and one man, who was asleep, had a narrow escape.

1832, March 19. A fire destroyed the house of Jonathan Knowles, in the southern part of the town. Three children, the oldest only four years of age, were alone in the house, and escaped uninjured.

1833, April 16. The Cochran saw-mill, at the Head of the Tide, took fire by friction, and was burnt.

1834, Jan. 12. At two o'clock in the morning, the toll-house, at the east end of the lower bridge, was burnt.

1834, Jan. 22. At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out in a wooden building on Main Street, which stood upon the ground now covered by store No. 21, opposite the American House, occupied by John Dorr, publisher of the "Workingmen's Advocate." The fire originated from a defective chimney, and the upper portion was soon in flames, which communicated to the contiguous building, containing the "Republican Journal" office¹ and the leather store of Nathaniel Frost. The contents of both buildings were saved in a damaged condition. In its removal, the printing press of the "Journal" was broken, and the types of both establishments were knocked into *pi*. The buildings² were owned by Joseph Williamson, and were uninsured. At the time of the fire, the high wind threatened to produce a serious conflagration.

¹ The "Journal" office was temporarily removed to "Mechanics' Row," which now forms a portion of the Belfast Livery Company's stable, on High Street. Mr. Dorr found new quarters in the old "Babel," on Main Street.

² During the following season, the brick stores of John S. Caldwell and Henry H. Forbes were built on the spot, and five years later those of Benjamin F. Wells and the heirs of Timothy Thorndike.

1836, Jan. 14. At eight o'clock in the evening, the blacksmith's shop of R. W. Quimby and R. M. Monroe, on Range Street, was burnt. Loss, five hundred dollars.

1836, Oct. 25. A one-story double house on the Judge Read farm, owned by Colonel Philip Morrill, was totally destroyed. It was one of the oldest frame structures in town.

1839, Jan. 19. The shoemaker's shop of George Durham, on the east side of the river, was burnt, and with it two hundred dollars' worth of leather.

1839, Sept. 30. A barn and shed owned by Jonathan Durham¹ were set on fire in the night-time, and destroyed, with their contents.

1839, Nov. 4. The old "Quaker house," situated on the upper bridge road, opposite the residence of Captain Eben Peirce, was burnt. Loss trifling.

1840, Feb. 25. The house of Simon Knowles, near Belmont, was burnt, with its contents.

1840, June 18. At midnight, the barn and shed of Captain Benjamin Linniken, on the upper bridge road, were destroyed. The house was saved by great exertions.

1840, June 27. During a rain-storm, at one o'clock A.M., an unoccupied house at the corner of Main Street and Waldo Avenue, owned by John Doyle, was burnt. Insured.

1840, Sept. 3. A barn situated near the old muster-field, on the Salmond farm, was destroyed.

1840, Oct. 11. Another barn, on the farm of Jonathan Durham, was set on fire and consumed. All the fires which occurred this year, except the first one, were supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

1842. The house of Mr. Ellis, near the Wescott stream, was destroyed.

1842. George Durham's house and barn, situate on the Stanley road, about three-fourths of a mile from the village, were burnt. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

1842, Dec. 17. At half-past ten o'clock in the evening, the driver of the Thomaston stage discovered the Belfast Academy to be on fire. The flames had not made much progress when the alarm was given, but a scarcity of water and a want of suitable fire apparatus rendered all attempts to save the building ineffectual.

¹ These buildings were on the farm now owned by William N. Hall, on the Augusta road.

The academy had been removed from its old site, and thoroughly repaired in 1840, at an expense of eighteen hundred dollars. The estimated loss was three thousand dollars, and no insurance. The school at the time was under the instruction of Mr. George W. Field, and was in a flourishing condition. It was supposed that the fire originated from hot ashes deposited in a wooden vessel, and left in the second story.

1843, July 12. A small house and shop occupied by Abiather Smith, near the jail, were burnt. Loss, two hundred dollars.

1843, July 28. The tannery of Philip R. Southwick, between City Point and the Head of the Tide, took fire in the night, and with a large quantity of hides and leather was destroyed. Loss, eight thousand dollars.

1843, Dec. 2. A barn at the upper bridge, owned by Colonel Watson Berry, and containing sixteen tons of hay, was burnt early in the evening.

The necessity of additional protection against the ravages of fire began to impress the inhabitants of the village during the winter; and on the 11th of December, at a town meeting called at the request of several prominent citizens, two thousand dollars were voted for an additional engine and for other apparatus. Major Timothy Chase was chosen an agent to proceed to Boston, and to make the purchase. He performed the duties of his mission by procuring of Messrs. W. C. Hunniman & Co. the suction-engine afterwards called the Hydrant,¹ which is still in use. The new machine arrived Jan. 16, 1844; and a company of sixty young men was immediately formed for her.² In

¹ The following is a copy of the bill paid for her: —

1 Suction Fire Engine	\$690.00
1 Hose Carriage	45.00
400 feet Leading Hose	240.00
8 prs. Couplings	28.00
1 Flexible Pipe and fittings	12.00
1 pr. Torches	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,017.50

² The first officers were: —

STEPHEN B. DAY, *Foreman*.
 C. B. MERRILL, *Assistant Foreman*.
 JOHN W. WHITE, } *Directors*.
 JOS. BEAN, 2d, }
 BENJ. GRIFFIN, }
 M. C. HAZELTINE, *Clerk*.
 NATH'L MERRILL, *Foreman Leading Hose*.
 J. DENNETT, Jr., *Assistant Foreman Hose*.

JOSIAH AMES, Jr., *Foreman Suction Hose*.
 CHARLES GILES, *Assistant Foreman Hose*.
 JOSIAH HALL, Jr., and JOHN S. CALDWELL, *Hosemen*.
 WM. BECKETT and D. MURCH, *Polemen*.
 A. D. CHASE and S. A. MOULTON, *Torchmen*.

he eastern section of the town, a strong hostility existed against the expenditure of so large a sum for the benefit, as was alleged, of the village alone. A public meeting was held, and resolutions aiming at repudiation were passed. At the spring town meeting, an article in the warrant, "To see if the town will sell the new engine and town clock, inserted at the request of Robert Patterson, 5th, and others," was negatived by a decided vote, and opposition ceased.

1844, March 10. Early in the morning, a two-story block of three stores, owned by the late Rufus B. Allyn, which was situated on the site of the Granite Block on Main Street, and occupied by Benjamin Hazeltine and A. N. Noyes, was partially burnt. Mr. Allyn had an office in the second story; and the fire was caused by John Green, a young man formerly employed by Mr. Allyn. He confessed his guilt, and stated that his object was plunder. The safe was found to have been tampered with, but not forced. Green received a sentence of five years in the State prison.

1844, July 9. At midnight, a house on Bridge Street, then recently occupied by Lieutenant Asa Day, was burnt.

1844, July 26. An old barn on Bridge Street, belonging to Mrs. Apollos Alden, was burnt, the work of an incendiary. It was one of the buildings occupied by the British in 1814, when they established a guard at the end of the east bridge.

During the summer, two wooden engine-houses were erected: one for the Vigilance, on Church Street, where the store of A. D. French now stands; and another for the Hydrant, on Miller Street, on the lot now occupied by the Methodist Church. The former now stands on Market Street, below High Street: the latter was removed to Spring Street, in 1869. Two reservoirs, the first in town, were built, — one at the head of Main Street, and the other on the Common. In connection with the former, a granite tub was placed in the square for supplying water to horses and cattle, being supplied from a spring above. It now occupies a place near Peirce's Block.

1845, April 23. A joiner's shop on Peirce Street, occupied by Henry Carlton, was much injured by fire.

1845, April 26. A barn on the eastern side of the river was burnt.

1845, May 26. An unoccupied building near Rolerson's (now Carter & Co.'s) ship-yard, erected by F. A. Lewis, in 1837, for an iron foundery, was set on fire and destroyed. The schooner

"Helen McLeod," then nearly ready for launching, was saved with some difficulty.

1846, March 3. At one o'clock P.M., a fire broke out in the Richard Holt house, near the east end of the bridge, occupied for storing oakum, which was partially consumed. Loss, about one thousand dollars.

1846, March 5. A small unoccupied house on Bridge Street, formerly occupied by William Murch, was burnt.

1846, March 20. A wooden building on the east side of Church Street, where the present brick block stands, and of the same dimensions, was destroyed. It was occupied by J. C. Moore & Co., A. Richards, and by the Belfast Division of the Sons of Temperance. The building was owned by Joseph Williamson, who had an insurance of eight hundred dollars. The goods were also insured. A small stable in the rear was also burnt, and the adjoining stores on Main Street repeatedly took fire. The whole loss of property exceeded seven thousand dollars.

1846, June 5. A wooden building in the ship-yard of Messrs. John Peirce & Co., with the materials for a vessel, were burnt. Loss, five hundred dollars.

1846, July 9. Amory Engine Company No. 4, of Bangor, and Bagaduce Company No. 2, with their respective machines, arrived by the steamer "Tarratine," and were received by the Hydrant Company. An informal trial of the three engines was had on the Common. After a dinner at the Phoenix House, a trial between the Amory and Hydrant took place. Both companies claimed the victory.

1846, Sept. 18. A dwelling-house formerly occupied by Paoli Hewes, and owned by John S. Kimball, situated on "the Beach," or Dock Square, with an adjoining workshop owned by Daniel Merrill, were entirely destroyed.

1846, Oct. 16. The barn of Colonel Watson Berry, at the upper bridge, took fire in the evening. Aided by a south-west wind, the flames spread to his house, and to the house and barn occupied by Josiah S. Witherell, all of which were consumed, with a portion of their contents. The arrival of the engines only prevented a more serious conflagration. The whole loss exceeded twenty-five hundred dollars. Colonel Berry had an insurance of seven hundred dollars.

1846, Oct. 24. At three o'clock in the morning, the old "Babel" on Main Street, and a small store adjoining, occupied by Luther

Coombs, were discovered to be on fire, and with the dwelling-house of James Cook were destroyed. The progress of the flames was arrested by demolishing a building owned by Benjamin Hazeltine, occupied by John Simpson. Hersey & Wilder, tin-plate workers, William Quimby, provision-dealer, and William Tilden, painter, occupied the Babel, which was insured for nine hundred dollars. The whole loss was estimated at four thousand dollars. By great exertion, the building on the corner of High Street was saved.¹

1847, Sept. 10. A small barn on the east side of the river, owned by Mr. French, was burnt.

1847, Dec. 7. A block-maker's shop at the foot of Main Street, occupied by Nathaniel Chapman, was, with its contents, partially destroyed.

1848, May 1. A small house, over the jail-hill, was consumed.

1848, Aug. 21. Intelligence that a destructive fire was raging at Castine, having been conveyed by steamboat, the Hydrant Company with their engine immediately started in a schooner, and reached the scene of disaster in one hour and a half, the distance being twelve miles.

1848, Nov. 24. The barn and ell part of the house owned by Captain Isaac Smalley, on Waldo Avenue, were consumed. The main building was saved by the Fire Department.

1849, Feb. 11. A large workshop, with moulds, tools, &c., in the ship-yard of S. C. Nickerson, at the upper bridge, was burnt.

1849, Feb. 13. At midnight, a house on Federal Street, owned by Doctor Cass, was destroyed. The weather was cold, and some of the occupants froze their feet.

1849, June 15. A house on the eastern side of the river, occupied by Bancroft Wyman, was burnt.

1849, Aug. 16. A small building in H. E. Carter's ship-yard was burnt.

1849, Sept. 8. For reasons given in a published statement, the members of the Vigilance Company voted to dissolve their organization, and to deliver their apparatus to the selectmen.

1849, Oct. 27. An unoccupied house owned by Mr. Gordon, of New York, was consumed. It stood on Bridge Street, and the former tenants were of dubious character.

1850, Jan. 5. Two wooden buildings at the corner of Main

¹ These buildings were replaced the next season by substantial brick blocks, and Main Street was changed to its present width.

and High Streets, owned by J. Y. McClintock, were burnt. The occupants were Messrs. Edwards & Lennan, clothing-dealers, and Noah G. Clark & Robert T. Thomas, saloon-keepers. The whole loss was five thousand dollars, none of which was protected by insurance, although Edwards & Lennan had a policy in a fraudulent company.

1850, March 5. Store numbered 12, on Phœnix Row, occupied by George W. Moulton, took fire under suspicious circumstances, and was much injured.

1850, March 20. A small house on Cobbett's Lane, now Vine Street, owned by Joseph McDonald, and occupied by John G. Small, was set on fire at midnight, and destroyed.

1850, April 19. A barn in the rear of Mrs. Abigail Cunningham's house, on High Street, was burnt.

1850, April 27. The "Farmer's Inn," at the foot of Main Street, formerly the bake-house of Herbert R. Sargent, was destroyed. It was owned by H. H. Johnson, who had an insurance of four hundred dollars. The whole loss on house and furniture was estimated at seventeen hundred dollars.

1850, May 23. A barn on the Lincolnville road, containing twenty-five tons of hay, both owned by Dr. Hollis Monroe, was burnt. Loss, five hundred dollars.

During the year ending May 1, the number of fires in town was eight, and the value of property destroyed was nine thousand five hundred dollars.

1851, June 24. At eleven o'clock P.M., a three-story brick building on Front Street, erected in 1849, for the Belfast Foundry and Manufacturing Company, took fire, and, with a dwelling-house and small shop in the rear, was entirely consumed. The main building was one of the most spacious in town, and, including machinery, cost over twenty thousand dollars. The basement was occupied for the steam-engine and a brass foundry. The second story contained a grist-mill, a wood and iron planing-machine, and several turning-lathes. The sash and blind factory of Mr. Henry Ames, and the pump and block establishment of Mr. Silas M. Fuller, occupied the third story. The loss of the former in machinery was fifteen hundred dollars, and of the latter about one thousand dollars. There was also other machinery, belonging to the company, in this part of the building. In the fourth story was the sail-loft of Mr. Joseph Dennett, Jr. The dwelling-house was owned by Mr. Samuel Sweetser, and oc-

occupied by three families. Loss, about six hundred dollars. The worst feature of this fire was that no insurance existed on any of the property destroyed. A safe containing valuable books and papers escaped injury. The fire originated about the boiler.

1851, June 29. A blacksmith's shop and its contents, in the rear of the stable of the old Farmer's Inn, were burnt. The building was owned by William Frederick.

1851, Oct. 16. The Belfast Hotel, now the Phoenix House, owned and occupied by Josiah N. White, was damaged by fire to the amount of three hundred and eighty dollars.

1852, Jan. 1. Early in the morning, a fire was discovered in the building owned by Jonathan Durham, near the ship-yard of C. P. Carter & Co., at the foot of Miller Street, and occupied by the latter as a workshop. Being filled with combustible material, the building and contents were entirely consumed. The whole loss was fifteen hundred dollars. A small house owned by Aaron Eaton was also burnt.

Some circumstances connected with this fire indicated that it was caused by an incendiary, and the whole community was on the alert to discover the perpetrators of the crime. At a town meeting on the 14th, attended by three hundred and fifty persons, the selectmen were authorized to give a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the detection of incendiaries,¹ and immediately offered a reward of five hundred dollars to that end. The suspected parties were never brought to justice.

1852, March 11. The house of Mrs. A. D. Field was slightly damaged by an accidental fire, which was first discovered in a closet in the upper story.

1852, May 7. The old Kelsey house, on the east side of the river, was burnt.

1852, Aug. 14. The buildings occupied by David S. Whittaker, on the upper bridge road, took fire at midnight. The house was saved, but the barn and ell were destroyed.

1852, Aug. 19. Neptune Engine Company No. 3, of Waltham, Mass., arrived, and returned by steamer "Governor," on the following morning. They were entertained by Hydrant Engine Company No. 2, and were quartered at the American House.

1852, Aug. 30. Early in the morning, during a violent storm, the house of Libbeus T. Cottrill, on Cobbett's Lane, took fire from a defective chimney, and was consumed.

¹ Town records.

1852, Sept. 9. A levee was given by the ladies to Hydrant Engine Company, at City Hall, on the occasion of presenting a banner, which was painted by Mr. Theodore N. Phillips. The donation address was made by Miss Helen A. Upton, and responded to by Captain Calvin Hervey. On the following morning, the company started on an excursion to Portland and Biddeford.

1852, Sept. 13. At sunset, the steam factory of D. Howard, on High Street, now occupied by the Belfast Livery Company, was seriously damaged.

1853, July 8. The house, barn, and workshop of Abiel R. Peirce, situated on a cross road leading to the Lincolnville road, was destroyed by fire, which caught on the roof. Loss, twelve hundred dollars, which was nearly covered by insurance.

1853, Aug. 14. An unfinished house owned by John J. Mahoney, on the Northport road, was consumed, together with the furniture. Loss, eight hundred dollars. Insured for five hundred dollars.

1853, Aug. 25. A new oakum factory on Goose River, owned by Edwin C. Kimball, was destroyed. Loss, five thousand dollars, and no insurance.

1853, Sept. 8. The Pioneer Engine Company No. 1, of Biddeford, commanded by Captain James Smith, arrived by steamer "Daniel Webster," and were escorted to the American House by Hydrant Company No. 2. During the forenoon, both companies marched through the principal streets, accompanied by the Saco and Bangor brass bands. At two o'clock, a dinner was given at Peirce's Hall, at which speeches were made by the firemen and invited guests. A ball terminated the festivities, and the Pioneers returned on the following day.

1854, July 4. While the firemen were enjoying a dinner at the American House, a fire broke out at the Board Landing, endangering several houses and much property. The Hydrant Company immediately went to the rescue, and after three hours' hard work suppressed the flames.

1854, Aug. 16. Accompanied by Clarke's Bangor Brass Band, the Hydrant Company left for Biddeford, on a pleasure excursion.

1854, Sept. 12. The brig "Selah," owned by Robert Patterson from Pictou, with a cargo of coal, was damaged by fire to the amount of two thousand dollars. The sails and running rigging were stripped off to save them.

1854, Oct. Engine Company No. 1 contributed twenty-four dollars towards the Washington National Monument.

1854, Dec. 29. At midnight, a fire broke out in a wooden building, known as the old Nesmith store, at the corner of Main and High Streets, occupied by Henry H. Haas, clothing-dealer, Nathaniel Wiggin, as a boot and shoe store, and Daniel Howard, grocer. The building was entirely destroyed, together with one adjoining, occupied by J. C. Thompson, furniture-dealer. The old Cunningham Hotel shared a similar fate. The total loss was ten thousand dollars.

1855, April 16. At noon, a storehouse on the wharf of J. Durham, 2d, on the east side of the river, containing paper stock belonging to George F. White & Co., was burnt. Loss, six thousand dollars, and no insurance.

1855, July 29. The barn of Cyrus Patterson, on the east side, valued at three hundred dollars, was destroyed before the engines could reach the spot.

1855, Oct. 18. Two blacksmiths' shops, and another small building at the foot of Main Street, were burnt. Loss, five hundred dollars.

1856, April 26. Early in the morning, the house of Cyrus Patterson, on the east side, was burnt.

1856, June 1. The house of Captain Doty L. Blake, on the jail-hill, was destroyed.

1856, Sept. 8. A barn on the Lincolnville road, belonging to Josiah N. White, with its contents of hay, was burnt. Loss, seven hundred dollars.

1856, Nov. 10. An unoccupied house on Bridge Street, owned by George G. Taylor, was burnt. It was insured for three hundred dollars.

1857, Dec. 18. The Hydrant Engine Company gave a banquet to their brethren of Vigilance No. 1, at Peirce's Hall.

1858, May 31. A house on the east side of the river, near the upper bridge, recently built by Horatio Spicer, was burnt. Loss, fifteen hundred dollars. Insured for seven hundred dollars. The old Ryan house, at the north, took fire from cinders, and was consumed.

1859, Nov. 18. An unoccupied house near Little River bridge, owned by B. Brown and B. T. Ewell, was burnt.

1860, April 19. The house at the corner of Church and Spring Streets, owned by Dr. Calvin Moore, was much damaged by fire.

1860, May 9. At three o'clock A. M., the house of Harrison Hayford, on the Belmont road, was burnt. Loss partially covered by insurance.

1860, Dec. 16. A store owned by Daniel McFarland, at the foot of Main Street, with a portion of his stock, was consumed. Loss, eight hundred dollars. Insured.

1861, Jan. 19. The grist-mill of Hiram E. Peirce, on Goose River, was damaged by fire, the running gear being nearly destroyed.

1861, April 2. The house of Amaziah D. Blake, over the jail-hill, was injured by a fire, which was with difficulty extinguished.

1861, Aug. 2. The house, barn, and furniture of Thomas A. Beckwith, at the Head of the Tide, were burnt. Loss, fifteen hundred dollars. No insurance.

1865, Sept. 23. A building on Dock Square, owned by S. S. Lewis, and occupied as a carpenter's shop, was burnt.

1865, Oct. 12. At about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, a boat-shop, occupied by James C. Lewis, situated on the old common, where the railroad freight depot now stands, was discovered to be on fire. The weather was clear, with a moderate breeze blowing from the north. Before a general alarm could be given, the building was enveloped in flames, which speedily extended to storehouses in the rear containing hay, and to those of S. S. Lewis on the Kimball Wharf. The tide was low, and the reservoirs were dry. To these disadvantages was added the inefficiency of our fire apparatus; only one engine, the Hydrant, being fit for use. The other, the Vigilance, was disabled, and was not taken out. Crossing Common Street, the fire consumed the Thompson and Beckett houses on the right, and the Cremer house at the corner, and commenced its march up Main Street, both sides of which were soon ignited, scattering sparks and burning shingles through the whole southerly portion of the city. An attempt to arrest its progress by demolishing some of the buildings on Pleasant Street proved unavailing; and the store of L. A. Knowlton, on the site of the old Farmer's Inn, together with the stores and houses beyond, between Front and Cross Streets, were soon in a blaze. Thence, the flames spread on, consuming everything on Federal Street and on Cross Street, as far as Spring Street, carrying all before them to the Whittier Block, on Main Street, and on both sides of Spring Street to McClintock's brick tenements. Crossing to Miller Street, all the houses on the northern side up to that now occupied by Simeon Staples were destroyed. On the northern side of Main Street, from the shore to Washington Street, not a building was saved. With great exertions, aided by the Searsport fire-engine, which arrived in

season to render effective service, and by a squad of disciplined men under charge of Commander William D. Whiting, of the United States steamer "Tioga," then in our harbor, a stand was made by blowing up the store of Dr. Sylvester, adjoining the Whittier block, thereby protecting the stables in the rear, and by confining the flames to the lower side of Washington Street. Had the fire extended beyond these points and reached the New England House and Phoenix Row, the whole city would have been in ruins. In momentary fear that High Street would not be spared, the contents of nearly all the stores there were removed.

The conflagration reached its height at about midnight. Main Street then presented a sight which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The wind had changed to north by east, sweeping directly up from the water; and the flames which emerged from the burning buildings on each side formed a magnificent arch of fire. At seven in the morning, after raging for nearly nine hours, the disaster was stayed; and never did daylight dawn upon a more exhausted community. One hundred and twenty-five buildings, embraced within an area of about twenty acres, were consumed. Most of them were old, and of wood; but the Morison Block, the stores of Robert Pote, Edwin Beaman, and Lorenzo S. Smith, and the dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary E. Hatch were substantial brick structures. The burnt district extended from Lewis's Wharf, across Common and Pleasant Streets, on the northern side of Main Street up to Washington Street, in the rear of Phoenix Row, and on the southern side above Cross Street to Miller Street, a distance of a quarter of a mile from the first building destroyed, with a breadth of about thirty rods. But a single tier of buildings from the foot of Main Street, by the head of the wharves through Front Street to Miller Street, escaped. The whole territory was swept clean, and scarcely the charred remains of a wall were left standing.

According to reliable estimates, the losses of all kinds amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars, forty per cent of which was covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was never satisfactorily ascertained. Popular belief attributed it to an incendiary, while some grounds existed for regarding it as accidental. In response to a call from the mayor, a public meeting assembled, and adopted measures for relieving the sufferers. Large contributions of money, clothing, and provisions were judiciously distributed by a committee selected from each ward.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed:—

On "Puddle Dock," North of Common Street.

Boat-builder's shop of James C. Lewis.

„ „ Nathaniel Merrill.

Hay barn of Edward Johnson & Co.

„ „ William Crosby & Co.

Store of S. S. Lewis, on the old Kimball Wharf, with four other buildings connected.

Store of Albert Hall, owned by Josiah Hall, next south of Lewis's.

On the West Side of Common Street.

Dwelling-house occupied by James Whalen, owned by S. S. Lewis.

Cooper-shop and small building adjoining.

Dwelling-house, formerly of William Beckett, occupied by five families.

Dwelling-house, formerly of Benjamin Brown, with store in basement.

On the North Side of Main Street.

Cremer house, at corner of Common Street, built in 1802, and formerly occupied as Hobbs's Tavern.

Two dwelling-houses, with out-buildings, owned by heirs of Abraham Libby.

Dwelling-house of Charles M. Keen, where the Sanborn house stands.

Store of J. Y. Cottrill, on opposite corner of Pleasant Street.

Dwelling-house and barn of L. C. Stephenson, formerly occupied by Peter H. Smith.

Dwelling-house and store occupied by Lorenzo D. Fogg.

Bakery and two stores, owned by W. B. Swan, and occupied by Pierce & Riggs and A. J. Harriman & Co.

Wooden store and house occupied by F. A. Follett.

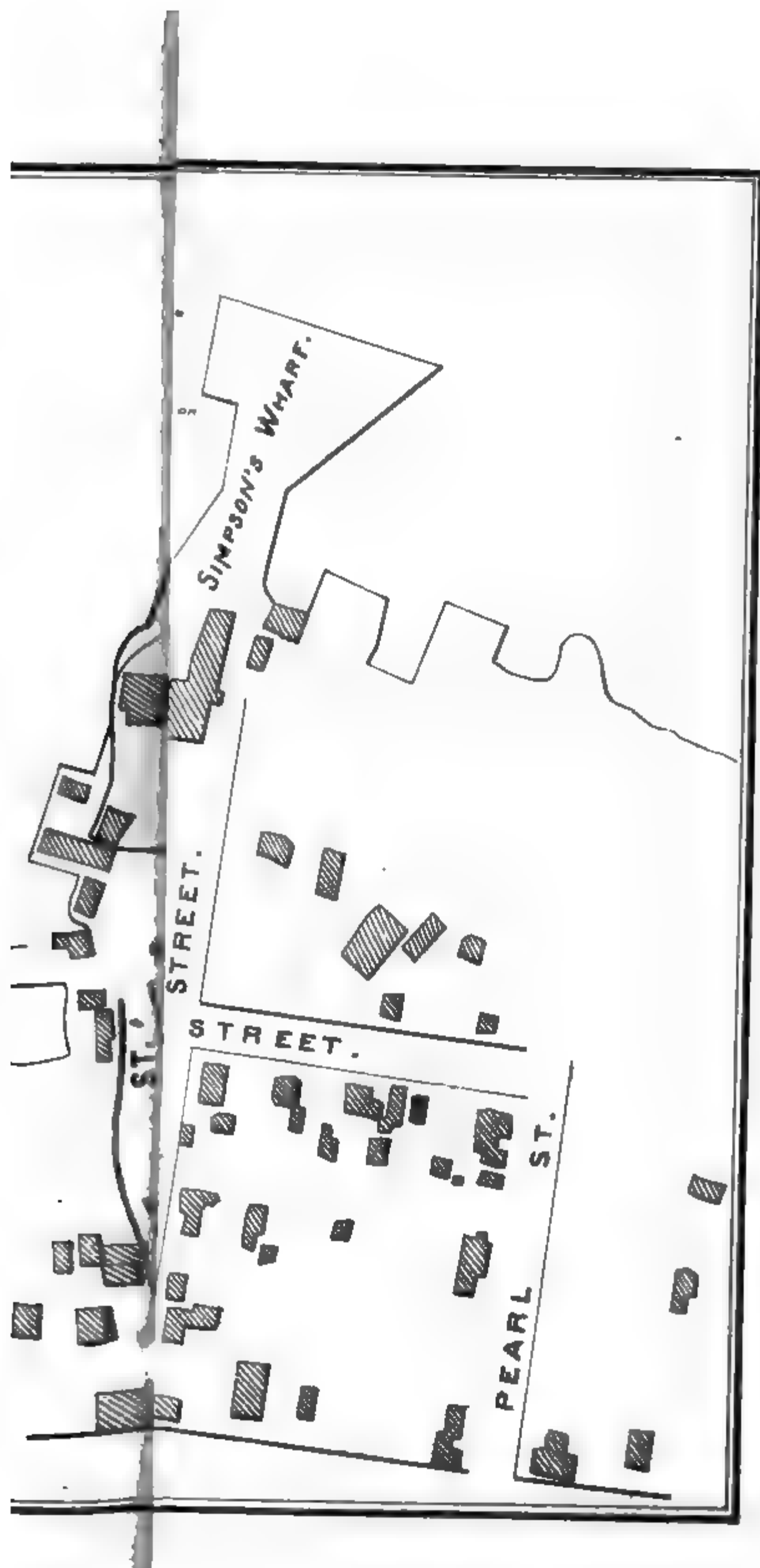
Morison Block, three stories high, occupied by A. J. Stevens & Co. and John H. Severance, with a livery stable occupied by Holmes & Carter, and a tenement-house in the rear.

Store of F. M. & D. Lancaster, at corner of Washington Street.

On Washington Street.

Dwelling-house of Mrs. Alvin Leighton.

„ „ Mrs. T. Shaw.



On Pleasant Street.

Cooper's shop of Charles M. Keen.

House of V. D. Jones.

House and out-buildings of Alfred J. Libby, occupied by George W. Wise.

House and out-buildings of Hiram W. Thomas.

” ” ” Edward D. Burd, occupied by Benjamin F. Clark.

On the South Side of Main Street.

Store of L. A. Knowlton, on the site of the old "Farmer's Inn," where his present store stands.

Dwelling-house of Mrs. Harvey Smith, below Knowlton's.

Store of F. O. Havener.

The Farrow house, at the corner of Front Street, opposite the Foundry.

Building formerly the John Merriam house, and afterwards the Morrill store.

Store of F. B. Knowlton.

Two tenement-houses and blacksmith-shop of J. F. Hall.

Blacksmith-shop of William A. Swift.

Tenement-house of F. A. Knowlton.

Store of Martin P. White.

Brick house and barn, owned by Mrs. Mary E. Hatch, built by Herbert R. Sargent.

Brick store of Lorenzo S. Smith, at the corner of Cross Street, erected by Samuel Spring.

Two brick stores owned by Robert Pote, occupied by him and by Edwin Beaman. They were built by Lewis Bean.

Dwelling-house and shop of Solon Eustis.

Store of Moses W. Frost.

Store owned by John Haraden and occupied by Dr. Daniel Sylvester. The fire on Main Street was stayed at this building, which adjoined the block of Woods, Mathews, & Baker, and was formerly the office of Bohan P. Field, Sen.

On Federal Street.

Snell house and barn, owned by Captain John Pace.

Dwelling-house of Samuel G. Howard.

Blacksmith-shop of Jacob L. Havener.

Four small buildings.

On Cross Street.

House and barn owned by Mrs. B. Hazeltine, formerly occupied by Lemuel Weeks.

House and barn of Axel Hayford.

Shop owned by H. N. Lancaster.

House and barn of Mrs. Elijah Torrey.

Stable of Pierce & Riggs.

House and barn of Asa West.

House owned by H. N. Lancaster.

On Spring Street.

Dwelling-house of Mrs. Carter, on the south-west corner of Cross Street.

Dwelling-house of Addison A. Moore, with out-buildings.

„ „ Abner G. Gilmore, „ „

„ „ owned by J. Y. McClintock.

„ „ of John Edwards (in the rear).

Tenement-house of J. L. Havener, on the south-east corner of Cross Street.

Dwelling-house of Lewis C. Murch, with out-buildings.

„ „ Charles Bagley, „ „

„ „ Charles A. Stephenson, „ „

On Miller Street.

Dwelling-house and barn of Joseph Dennett, at the corner of Cross Street.

Dwelling-house of Isaac Sides, with out-buildings.

„ „ Simeon Staples, „ „

At a meeting of the city government, held immediately after the fire, measures were taken to reorganize and enlarge the fire department. The Hydrant No. 2 was put into a suitable condition, and new hose purchased. A new engine, the Washington, which had been used but a short time, was procured at Charlestown, Mass., and arrived here November 18. To defray these expenses, the sum of three thousand dollars was voted, and raised by loan.

Oct. 6, 1866. By a city ordinance, the erection of wooden buildings on Main Street, between the custom-house and the west line of Front Street; on Church Street, between the court-house and the westerly corner of Spring Street; and on High Street, between the south line of Bridge Street and the west line of

Spring Street, was prohibited: excepting upon leased land, where wooden buildings stand, until the expiration of such leases. This ordinance was amended the following year, by allowing the municipal officers to grant permits for erecting wooden buildings, under certain restrictions. The amendment was repealed in April, 1868.

1866, Sept. 10. A two-story wooden building on High Street, owned by Arnold Harris, and occupying the spot now covered by his store, was burnt at about two o'clock in the morning. The adjoining store, owned by Joseph Williamson, and occupied by R. A. Hankerson, upholsterer, and M. A. Cullnan, painter, was partially destroyed. Loss, eleven hundred dollars. Mr. Harris was insured for three hundred dollars. The basement was used by the city for selling liquor, under the law authorizing a municipal agent for that purpose. This building was erected by Judge Crosby, in 1802; and the upper story then constituted his office. For many years it was used for the custom-house. During the political campaign of 1840, the Democrats converted it into their headquarters.

1867, April 8. At about two o'clock, the house, stable, and out-buildings of the Hon. A. G. Jewett, at the corner of Main and Congress Street, on Wilson's Hill, were totally destroyed. The steep ascent rendered it difficult for the engines to reach the spot, and there was an insufficient supply of water. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a defect in the chimney. A part of the furniture was saved. The loss was partially covered by an insurance of ten thousand dollars. For many years, this house was one of the most prominent and spacious here. It was built in 1806, by the Hon. John Wilson, and occupied by him until his death in 1848.

1867, April 16. At nine o'clock A.M., the second story and roof of the house of Isaac Patterson, on Union Street, were burnt. The fire took from a defective flue.

1867, Sept. 24. At eleven o'clock in the evening, two barns connected with the house of Hon. A. G. Jewett, on the Lincolnville road, were destroyed. The ell connecting them with the main house was also burnt. The barns contained farming tools, arriages, two horses, and eighty tons of hay, all of which were consumed. Nothing was known of the origin of the fire. Loss, four thousand dollars, which was partially covered by insurance.

1868, Jan. 6. Rooms in the south end of Hayford Block were

hired for Engine No. 5, for a term of five years, at an annual rent of \$200.

1868, Feb. 7. At midnight, a small house at the foot of Main Street, occupied by Andrew Bates, was burnt. Mrs. Jipson, aged eighty years, perished in the flames. The fire consumed the store of Martin P. White, which occupied the spot now covered by his brick store.

1869, Feb. 1. The old engine-house formerly occupied by Vigilance No. 1, on High Street, near the court-house, was sold to W. C. Marshall, for \$160. A lot of land on Spring Street, for Hydrant No. 2, was leased for five years, at \$45 per year. Feb. 8, the shop and tools of John West, on the Poor's Mills road, burnt. Loss, five hundred dollars.

March 14. House on east side of the river, owned and occupied by Holley M. Bean, known as Robert Patterson house, totally burnt. Insured for eight hundred dollars.

March 18. A four-wheeled hose-carriage for Washington No. 5, built by John Lower, of Charlestown, Mass., at a cost of \$550, arrived. The engine was removed to its new quarters in Hayford Block, January 20.

June 17. The Hydrant, No. 2, was returned from Boston, where she had been thoroughly repaired. Her company was re-organized, and S. G. Bicknell was chosen foreman.

July 15. In the ship-yard of Carter & Co., a large two-story joiner's shop, a machine-shop, and a blacksmith-shop, together with a portion of materials, were destroyed. The neighboring house of William Farrow was injured. Loss, twelve thousand dollars.

Aug. 14. House of Gilmore Flagg, between High and Union Streets, burnt. Loss small.

Sept. 24. The stable connected with the house of Hon. Axel Hayford, on the corner of Spring and Charles Streets, took fire at noon, by a cinder, and was damaged to the amount of a few hundred dollars.

1870, March 28. A barn owned by Michael Casey, near McGilvery's ship-yard, burnt.

Dec. 8. House and barn of Elijah Shuman, on Waldo Avenue, burnt. Cause of fire unknown. Insured for eight hundred dollars.

1871. Wheelwright-shop of Samuel Shorey, at the Head of the Tide, burnt. Insured for five hundred and seventy dollars.

1872, April 25. House owned and occupied by Mrs. Webber Banks, on the Northport road, consumed. Loss, five hundred dollars. No insurance.

1872, April 29. In the evening, the house and ell owned by Mrs. Margaret Meek, on Wilson's Hill, near Grove Cemetery, were burnt. The barn and out-buildings were saved. Loss, two thousand dollars. Insured for fifteen hundred dollars. This was the first fire in the city proper for more than a year.

July 30. At midnight, an old unoccupied house at the junction of the Lincolnville and old Stanley roads, near the "muck-hole," owned by Dr. N. P. Monroe, was consumed. Loss, about four hundred dollars. Partially insured.

Sept. 12. Washington Company No. 5 attended the Fireman's muster at Rockland, with their engine.

Sept. 29. At ten o'clock P.M., the ell and barn connected with the house of Edward L. Whittier, on the east side of the river, were burnt. The main house was saved in a damaged condition. A defective chimney the supposed cause of the fire. Loss, two thousand dollars. Partially insured.

Oct. 16. The E. P. Walker Fire Company, numbering seventy-eight men, arrived on the steamer "Pioneer" from Vinalhaven, accompanied by a band. They were the guests of Washington No. 5, by whom a dinner was given at Peirce's Hall, presided over by Mayor Marshall. Sentiments were given and speeches made. A trial of engines took place in the afternoon, followed by a ball at Hayford Hall. The Crosby Guards, from Hampden, were also here, by invitation of the City Guards.

Nov. 15. A new Hook and Ladder Company, consisting of sixty-five men, was formed.

Nov. 20. A public meeting was held to consider the expediency of bringing water for use in fire from the "muck-hole," in the rear of Congress Street, and a committee selected to confer with the city authorities.

Dec. 8. The house of Joseph Dennett, corner of Miller and Cross Streets, partially destroyed.

1873, Jan. 26. At eleven o'clock P.M., during a violent snow-storm, the house of Captain S. Riley Cottrill, on Northport Avenue, took fire from a defective chimney, and, with a portion of the furniture, was consumed. There was an insurance of two thousand dollars.

April 1. The house of James Haney, on Allyn Street, was burnt. Loss, seven hundred dollars.

June 11. A small storehouse in Carter & Co.'s ship-yard was destroyed.

1873, July 3. An untenanted building on the back road to Lincolnville, known as the Worthing house, was burnt at midnight.

July 15. A powerful Button engine, called the Deluge, purchased in Bath for Hydrant Company No. 2, arrived. It has a nine-inch cylinder, and is constructed to throw three streams, when needed. The first officers connected with it were as follows: H. J. Locke, foreman; Charles T. Richards, assistant foreman; Benjamin Robinson, foreman leading hose; Arvida Hayford, assistant; W. A. Swift, foreman suction-hose; J. C. Cates, assistant; George W. Burgess, clerk. The name was changed to Hydrant; and in October quarters provided by the city in the basement of the Washington Hall Building, on High Street, were leased for \$250 per year.

Next to the destruction of Falmouth by the British, in 1775, and the great conflagration in Portland on the 4th of July, 1866, the most disastrous fire which ever visited Maine occurred here during the afternoon and evening of Sunday, Aug. 24, 1873. In proportion to our size, it was a greater calamity than either of the fires at Chicago or Boston were to those places.

The fire commenced at about two o'clock, in a wooden building on Haraden's Wharf, at the foot of Main Street, and soon raged with such intensity as to defy the exertions of those who hastened to stay its control. A fierce gale of wind from the north was blowing, which hurled cinders and blazing shingles in its course. The store of R. Sibley & Son was among the first in flames; and, before an organized stand could be made, the fire seized the adjoining warehouses of Frederick Brothers, Pitcher & Gorham, and Swan & Sibley. From there, the buildings on both sides of Front Street, with those upon the wharves in the rear, to the Marine Railway of D. W. Dyer & Son, were destroyed. This was the southern limit of the disaster on the shore. The fire burned Cross Street from Spring Street south, reached Union Street, and extended as far as there was any thing to consume; followed up Commercial Street to High Street, and, with the exception of two or three houses, swept the latter street to the house of E. K. Boyle, which was the last one burnt. That and the next one being of brick, a determined effort of the firemen succeeded in staying the fire here. Only one house on the western side of High Street was destroyed, — that of Mrs. Mary M. Hall, where the Congregational parsonage now stands. Vigorous exertions to save the brick block of Mansfield & Knowlton at the

corner of Main and Front Streets, the brick house at the corner of High and Pearl Streets, and the house of Arnold Harris on Park Street, fortunately proved successful. Had they failed, the entire southern portion of the city would have been in ruins.

At about six o'clock, the danger was over, although large deposits of coal, corn, and other merchandise were still burning. The whole area of the flames exceeded twenty acres, and the distance between the extreme points was about a half mile. Eighty-six buildings and blocks were destroyed, fifty-three of which were dwellings, rendering seventy-five families houseless. Twenty business firms, occupying the largest warehouses in the city, were burnt out. The whole loss in buildings, merchandise, and furniture was three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars were covered by insurance.

But one life was lost, that of Miss Rebecca Prentiss, a well-known and much respected lady, who resided in the Frothingham house, and, returning to the building after it was on fire, became bewildered, and perished in the flames. In the confusion of the hour, this loss of life was not discovered until the next morning, when her remains were found in the cellar of the burnt dwelling.

Only one vessel upon the stocks was burnt, a brig of five hundred tons, partially completed, in the ship-yard of C. P. Carter & Co. In this yard, one of the hardest struggles took place to save two other vessels which were nearly ready for launching. It was here that Engine No. 1 fell a victim to the enemy with which she had so many times contended during a service of over fifty years. One of our engines, a new one, belonging to the Hydrant Company, was undergoing repairs, and was not used.

Assistance from neighboring towns was rendered as soon as intelligence of the calamity reached them. The Searsport fire company, with their engine, came early to the rescue. Without waiting for a call for help, volunteers from Castine brought an engine over in the revenue cutter, "J. C. Dobbin." The steam-tug "Howell," which was lying at Fort Point, came at once, in charge of Captain Charles B. Sanford, and threw water from her force-pumps upon such points as could be reached. A special train from Bangor brought the Union steam fire-engine and a hose company, which worked during the night in throwing water upon two large piles of ignited coal.

During the progress of the fire, the utmost efforts were made by persons in its line of march to move out goods and furniture.

In the uncertainty as to its being checked, furniture was carried from houses on Church Street, and even from some on Grove and Court Streets. In the hurry and excitement of such an occasion, much was damaged or misplaced.

Next morning the burnt district presented a sad sight. The busy bustling of the trade and business which had pervaded the whole water front was changed to the blackness and desolation of ashes. From Lewis's Wharf, at the railroad depot, to the Sanford Wharf, every pier save one was swept of its buildings, and back to the line of Front Street were only the ruins of what were the day before substantial business stands. The one exception was Simpson's Wharf, on which the storehouses, four in number, were standing, but access to them was cut off by the burning of the shore portion of the wharf. The ruins still gave out dense clouds of smoke. Heaps of burning coal sent out suffocating gas. Cellars filled with burning heaps of flour and corn sent up bright flames. Engines still kept streams of water on the ruins, to extinguish the coal heaps or to cool safes. Owners wandered disconsolately about, or looked mournfully on their ruined business. Crowds of curious spectators from other towns gathered at points of interest. Carter's ship-yard was black with the ashes of burnt lumber and chips, among which lay the consumed frame of one vessel.

The saddest sights were seen about the ruins back of High Street, and from that point to the ship-yards. The territory was covered with the houses of men of small means, mechanics, seamen, &c. Not a house was left standing. Beside the ruins, women sat and wept among their homeless children, where in many cases they had remained all night. Others wandered about the remains of their vanished homes, plucking here and there something from the ashes. A more desolate spot could not be imagined, with the heaps of ashes, burning fences, trampled gardens, and blistered trees. Along High Street, the houses were generally larger, with spacious grounds, handsome lawns, and well-grown shade-trees. Nothing was visible but the cinder-strewn ground, the trees holding their bare and blackened arms to heaven, and here and there the saved remnants of furniture. At the Frothingham house, a group of men were reverently gathering the bones of the poor old lady, and laying them in a box. Knots of citizens, worn and weary from labor and excitement, stood around with blistered faces and scorched garments, viewing the spot where the fire was conquered. Long snake-like stretches of en-

gine-hose lay across the streets. In every spot away from the path of the fire were piled such goods as had been saved. The green about the school-houses, Custom-house Square, and many other places, held these deposits, in many instances with the owners sleeping upon them.¹

In response to numerous offers of assistance from abroad,² the mayor sent the following despatch : —

“Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid shall be offered. She needs it. For the second time within eight years, a terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then : now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

“W. C. MARSHALL, *Mayor.*”

Contributions at home and from abroad were promptly made, and afforded much needed relief. Among them was a donation of four hundred bushels of corn, forwarded free, by rail, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the efforts of Stephen Caldwell, a former resident of Belfast. A committee of relief, consisting of the Mayor, Dr. John G. Brooks, John W. White, Daniel Faunce, and Philo Hersey, was appointed by the municipal officers to receive and distribute supplies. Head-quarters were established at Peirce's Hall, where a company of ladies, with sewing-machines, at once commenced work for the sufferers. During the week of the fire, assistance in money, clothing, furniture, and building materials, was furnished to seventy-seven families and individuals. The total amount received by the committee, in cash, was \$23,424.78, of which \$5,196 were obtained in Belfast. There were also large and valuable contributions of lumber, household goods, clothing, and provisions, the value of which was not estimated. The fund

¹ Journal.

² Our citizens have generally responded to calls from abroad invoking charity or relief. The first recorded public act of the kind was in 1823, to sufferers from fire in Wiscasset and Alna. Contributions were taken up in the churches, and a generous sum was raised. In January, 1847, the Universalist Sabbath school gave an exhibition on behalf of those rendered destitute by a fire at Marblehead. A public meeting, at which Governor Anderson presided, was held Feb. 23, 1847, to co-operate in measures then in progress for the famishing poor of Ireland. The sum of \$193 was raised, and forwarded to the treasurer of the relief fund. The destruction by fire of the business portion of Waldoboro', Aug. 25, 1854, enlisted much sympathy here; and, at a public meeting called by the mayor, a committee was chosen, who obtained subscriptions to the amount of about \$1,200.

was disbursed to one hundred and forty-four families. The sum of \$17,185 was appropriated for building purposes, and aided in erecting fifty new houses. By order of the city government, the following public acknowledgment of assistance was made : —

CARD.

With feelings of deepest gratitude for the great aid rendered during the terrible conflagration of August 24, and for the generous contributions since, with sensibilities profoundly touched by the expressions of sympathy towards her in this time of her calamity, the City of Belfast returns her heartfelt thanks to the fire-engine company and citizens of Searsport, the engine company and citizens of Castine, the Mayor, Chief Engineer, and firemen of Bangor, who responded so quickly and rendered such valuable assistance upon that day ; to her sister cities, Bangor, Rockland, Portland, and Augusta, who have shown their kinship by their generous contributions since ; to her sons, who, though afar off, have remembered her, as also to the strangers, heretofore unknown, but henceforth to be remembered, who have so freely and promptly sent forward their gifts ; and, in short, to all, each and every one, who at home or abroad, at the fire or since, have rendered aid or manifested sympathy.

By order of the City Government.

WM. C. MARSHALL, *Mayor*.

BELFAST, Sept. 2, 1873.

Various rumors existed as to the cause of the fire. The verdict of a sheriff's jury, composed of Hiram Chase, Charles Moore, and Seth L. Milliken, found, after a long and exhaustive investigation, that the disaster originated on board of a schooner at Haraden's Wharf. Sparks from the funnel of the stove ignited the building which was first discovered in flames.

The accompanying plan of the burned district shows the location of the buildings destroyed.

LIST OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

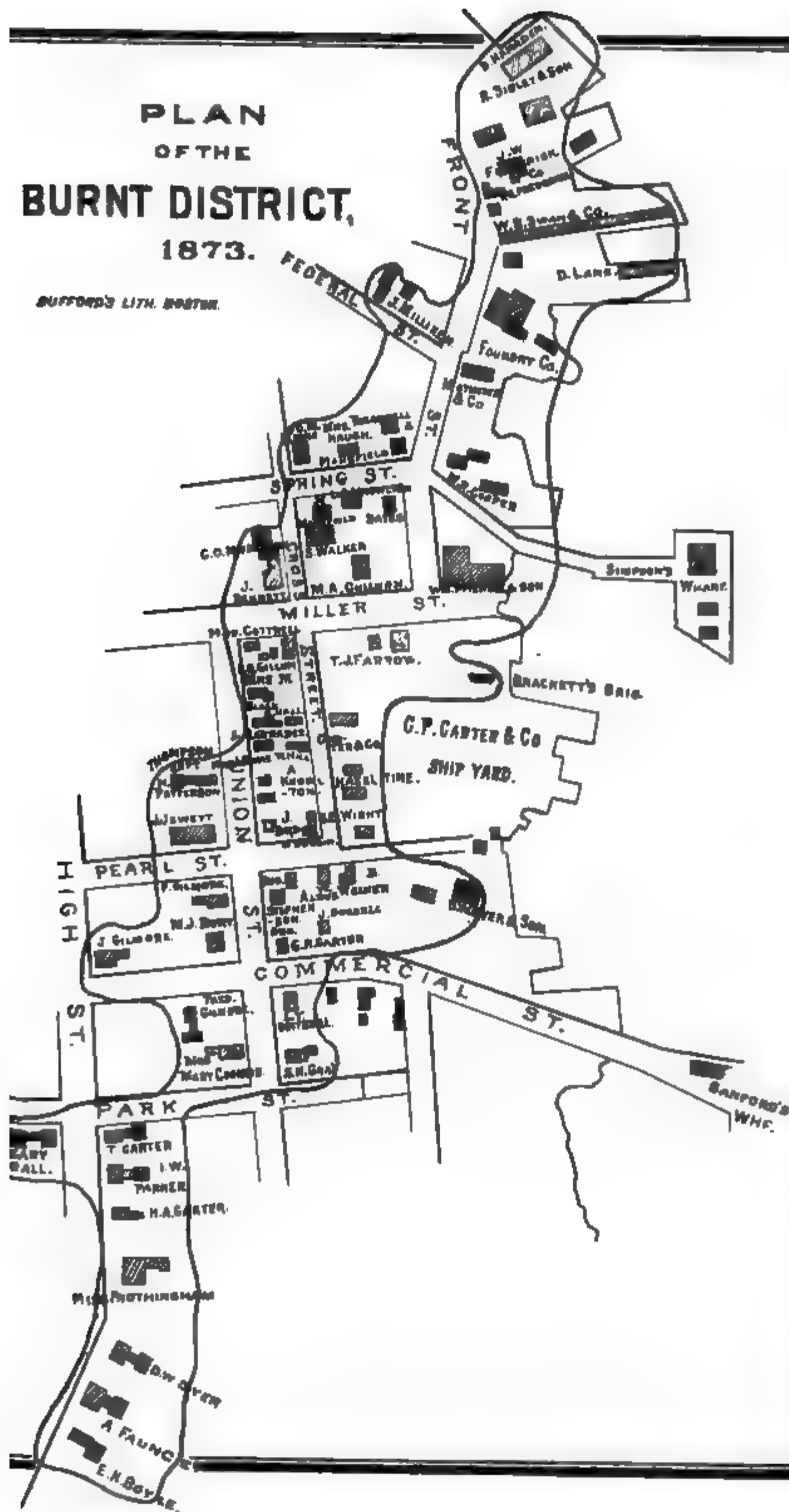
On Front Street and the Wharves.

Storehouse on Haraden's Wharf, where the fire originated. The second story was occupied by Joseph Dennett, as a sail-loft.

Storehouse of R. Sibley & Son, used as a United States bonded warehouse.

PLAN OF THE BURNT DISTRICT, 1873.

SUFFORD'S LITH. MASTER.



Store of R. Sibley & Son.

J. W. Frederick & Co.'s ship-chandlery store.

Frank B. Frederick's store, occupied by Pitcher & Gorham.

William B. Swan & Co.'s two stores, and a long line of store-houses on wharf. In the second story of one of the latter was the sail-loft of Charles R. Thombs.

Daniel Lane's office, and storehouse on wharf.

Belfast Foundry Co.'s buildings. The main one was of brick, three stories high.

Mathews & Co.'s storehouse.

M. R. Cooper's buildings in lumber-yard.

William Pitcher & Son's store, and storehouses at head of Simpson's Wharf.

Two tenement-houses, owned by Treadwell & Mansfield, near corner of Spring Street.

On Federal Street.

House and barn of John Milliken.

On Spring Street.

House of A. Bates.

„ owned by Lewis A. Knowlton.

„ owned by Newell Mansfield.

„ of Mrs. Margaret Haugh.

On Cross Street, North Side.

Double tenement brick house of Charles M. Keen.

House of S. Walker.

House and barn of M. A. Cullnan.

Two buildings in Carter & Co.'s ship-yard. A brig being built for Captain Horace W. Brackett, in this yard, was also burnt.

House of James Croshy. .

Blacksmith's shop of George E. Wight.

On Cross Street, South Side.

Stable of Charles O. McKenney.

House and barn of Benjamin Hall.

House of William Hill.

On Miller Street.

House of T. J. Farrow.

House and barn of Joseph Dennett.

House and barn of Mrs. Cottrill.

House of S. B. Gillum.

Union Street, North Side.

House of Mrs. Mary Black.

„ „ Simeon A. Larrabee.

„ „ Mrs. L. Davis.

„ „ Amos Knowlton.

„ „ John Bird.

Two tenement-houses of John Stephenson.

House of George R. Carter.

„ „ James Goodell.

„ „ L. T. Cottrill.

„ „ S. H. Gray.

Union Street, South Side.

House and barn of Henry Patterson.

House of Fred Gilmore.

„ „ Mrs. Mary J. Burt.

„ „ Mrs. Mary A. Coombs.

Pearl Street.

House of William Aldus.

„ „ Benson Walker.

„ „ J. Jewett.

„ „ David Durgin.

Buildings of Marine Railway of David W. Dyer & Son (at foot of the street).

Commercial Street.

House and barn of Fred. Gilmore.

High Street.

House and barn of James Gilmore.

„ „ „ „ Thomas Carter.

„ „ „ „ Mrs. Mary M. Hall.

„ „ „ „ Israel W. Parker.

„ „ „ „ Henry A. Carter.

„ „ „ „ Miss Ellen P. Frothingham.

„ „ „ „ David W. Dyer.

„ „ „ „ Asa Faunce.

„ „ „ „ E. K. Boyle.

1873, Sept. 4. The carriage-shop of Joshua Towle, at Poor's Mills, in Ward No. 4, was burnt.

Sept. 10. Fire Companies Nos. 2 and 5 went by steamer "C. B. Sanford" to Vinalhaven, as guests of the E. P. Walker Company. They were not permitted to take their engines.

Oct. 9. At about eleven o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the building known as the "old bowling alley," in the rear of Phoenix Row, occupied by the Howard Manufacturing Co., as a steam-saw and planing-mill. The upper portion of the building was consumed. Loss three thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

Oct. 16. House of Edmund Stevens, on the east side of the river, between the upper and lower bridges, destroyed, with a portion of its contents. Cause, a defective chimney. Loss, six hundred dollars. No insurance.

Dec. 15. At half-past seven in the morning, the court-house took fire, in the south-easterly corner, from an overheated stove, and was slightly damaged.

Dec. 21. A house on Cedar Street, occupied by James Greer and R. L. Stone, was partially burnt. Damage, about one thousand dollars, which was covered by insurance.

1874, April 10. Early in the morning, a hay-barn of Woods, Mathews, & Baker, and of Reuben Sibley, in the rear of Main Street, below the Granite Block, together with three hundred tons of pressed hay, were burnt. Other buildings were saved by great exertions. The loss was over six thousand dollars, upon which the owners had a partial insurance.

1874, May 11. At midnight, the storehouse of John Peirce, at the west end of the lower bridge, was destroyed with its contents. Loss, three hundred dollars. No insurance.

1874, May 10. The city authorities offered a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of incendiaries.

1874, July 4. Washington Co. No. 5, with their engine, made an excursion to Bucksport.

1874, Sept. 20. The grist and stave mills of Robert Patterson, at Poor's Mills, were burnt. Loss, three thousand dollars. Insured for two thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XLIV.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Masonic Institutions. — Belfast Lodge chartered. — Installation of Officers. — St. John's Day celebrated. — First Masonic Funeral. — Hall in Court-house occupied. — Address by Hiram O. Alden. — Anti-masonic Party. — Charter of Lodge surrendered. — Suspension of Communications. — Phoenix Lodge. — Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter. — Timothy Chase Lodge. — Visit of Portland Knight Templars. — Hall enlarged. — Public Installation. — Odd Fellows. — Passagassawakeag Lodge instituted. — Dedication of Halls. — Addresses. — Excelsior Encampment. — Charter surrendered. — Bible Societies. — Young Men's Christian Association. — Agricultural Societies. — Farmer's Club — Mechanics' Association. — Miscellaneous Organizations. — Independent Order of Hog-reeves. — Festival. — Club of Thirty. — Original Members. — Mechanics' Relief Association.

FREEMASONRY¹ was first introduced in 1817, by virtue of a charter² from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under which the Belfast Lodge was opened at the house of John Huse. On the day of the installation of officers, a procession proceeded to the Academy, where public ceremonies took place, and an address was delivered by the Rev. John H. Ingraham, of Thomaston. The association continued to prosper, and numbered thirty-three members the year after its organization. In January, 1818, Masonic Hall, in the "Old Babel," which stood on the site of the Marshall Block on Main Street, was first used for communications.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was first publicly celebrated in 1823. The brethren were escorted from their hall to the Unitarian Church by the Light Infantry; and after hearing an address from Manasseh Sleeper, Esq., they repaired to Wilson's Hall, at the corner of Main and Common Streets, where dinner was served, and "the day spent in a proper spirit of joy, benevolence, and masonic feeling."³

¹ The account of the Belfast and Phoenix Lodges is derived from the valuable history of those bodies, by the Rev. John L. Locke, published in 1863, in a pamphlet of twenty-five pages.

² The petitioners were Timothy Frisbie, Charles C. Chandler, Thaddeus Hubbard, Manasseh Sleeper, James Gilbreth, David Webster, Asa Edmunds, Charles Hall, Thomas Whittier, 2d, Samuel Jones, Elijah Torrey.

³ Gazette.

In 1824, the Lodge was incorporated by the Legislature. Jonathan P. Alden, Samuel Tyler, Samuel Jackson, William Tilden, and Job White are the persons named as corporators.¹

The first Masonic funeral was that of Elijah Torrey, one of the founders of the Lodge, who died July 27, 1825, aged forty-nine years. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. William A. Drew. Sixty brethren were present on the occasion.

In 1826, the hall in the attic of the old court-house, which had been obtained from the town, was occupied. On the 12th of February of that year, the officers were publicly installed, and an address delivered on the occasion by H. O. Alden, Esq., which was published.

On the 26th of June, 1826, the anniversary of St. John was a second time commemorated. Delegations from various neighboring lodges attended. The fraternity listened to an address from the Rev. William A. Drew.

The reputed murder of Morgan, in the year 1826, near Fort Niagara, N. Y., for divulging the secrets of the order, implicated the whole fraternity, and for several years suspended its growth. So strong a current of feeling prevailed, that it was turned to political purposes. A numerous anti-masonic party was formed, which sought ascendancy, not only in the several States, but in the general government. During its existence, the Belfast Lodge experienced the depressing influence of the excitement; and in January, 1828, it was unanimously voted to surrender the charter. A few months afterwards, a petition was granted for its restoration, under the name of the "Phoenix Lodge;" but, the anti-masonic excitement continuing, the hall was leased for a school-room, and no communications were held from June 30, 1831, to Nov. 26, 1838. Several years elapsed before the former prosperity of the order was regained.

In 1846, an act of incorporation was obtained, the leading petitioners being Frye Hall, Samuel Haynes, and Timothy Chase. "From this period commences a season of continuous prosperity."

In 1862, by an agreement with the Central School District, the attic of the High school-house was leased to the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, for the term of ninety-nine years, in consideration of the Masons constructing, at their own expense, a French roof on the building, and keeping it in repair during that time. The work of renovation commenced in June, and was completed dur-

¹ Acts of Maine.

ing the following November, at an expense of \$1,175. The room afforded by the change is nearly twice as large as in the old quarters, the new hall being fifty feet by thirty, and fifteen feet high.

Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, named from our venerable and respected fellow-citizen, Major Timothy Chase, was organized in 1864.

King Solomon's Council of Royal and Select Masters, No. 1, was established in 1854.

Corinthian R. A. Chapter, No. 7, was organized in 1848.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Passagassawakeag Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted June 7, 1844. Among the conditions of membership, it was provided that "the candidate shall be a believer in Supreme Being, Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things. He shall not be under the age of twenty-one years, a man of good moral character, . . . having some respectable means of support, and exempt from all infirmities which may prevent his gaining a livelihood. No smoking or refreshments except water are allowed in the Lodge rooms."¹

For several years, the organization was in a flourishing condition. Their first hall, over the store of Oakes Angier, No. 2 Phœnix Row, was publicly dedicated on the evening of Sept. 18, 1844. Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher delivered an address.

An address upon the principles of the order was delivered at the Baptist Church, Dec. 27, 1844, by the Rev. Richard Woodhull, of Thomaston, and on the 29th of January, 1846, on the same subject, by the Rev. Frederick A. Hodsdon, followed, March 12, by a similar discourse at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Cyril Pearl.

On the 21st of March, 1846, the Lodge dedicated their new hall (formerly Phœnix Hall) with the customary ceremonies. Mr. Woodhull was the orator of the occasion.

Excelsior Encampment No. 10 was organized April 15, 1847, by Allen Haines, Esq., of Bangor.

The first one of the order who was buried under its funeral rites was David Robinson, who died Oct. 15, 1846.

Two years after its institution, the Lodge numbered about two hundred members. The claims for charity subsequently became

¹ Constitution and By-laws.

greater than it could bear, and in 1857 its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge.¹

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of seamen and other inhabitants, held Sept. 25, 1820, "The Auxiliary Marine Bible Society" of Belfast and vicinity was formed. A contribution of seventy-five cents constituted yearly membership; five dollars, life membership. The first officers were Colonel Daniel Lane, president; Ebenezer Poor and John S. Kimball, vice-presidents; Ralph C. Johnson, treasurer; Rev. William Frothingham, corresponding secretary; Bohan P. Field, recording secretary; Captains Hutson Bishop, Ezra Ryan, and Josiah Simpson, Dr. Herman Abbott, Dr. William Poor, Peter H. Smith and Alfred Johnson, Jr., directors. The organization was immediately recognized as a branch of the American Bible Society, which voted a donation of one hundred Bibles and Testaments. On Christmas Day, 1821, a discourse was delivered before the society by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

A county society was organized at the court-house, March 26, 1828, by the choice of Alfred Johnson, Jr., president; Rev. Nathaniel Wales, vice-president; Rev. Stephen Thurston, corresponding secretary; and N. M. Lowney, Esq., treasurer. Colonel Philip Morrill presented twenty Bibles for distribution. The society has maintained its existence to the present time.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This was organized June 5, 1873, by the choice of Charles F. Ginn, president; Alfred G. Ellis, treasurer; John S. Fernald, secretary; and John Smith, librarian. A room in Hayford's Block has been fitted up, at which weekly meetings are held.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Hancock Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1822. Among the original members were Ebenezer Poor, William Crosby, Alfred Johnson, Jr., and William White, of Belfast. The

¹ The organization exerted an extensive influence in Church and State for several years. On the day of the annual Fast in 1847, a sermon entitled "Odd Fellowship to be avoided," was preached by the Rev. Stephen Thurston, at Searsport, and created a deep sensation. The sermon was afterwards published in pamphlet form, at the request of Phineas Pendleton, Jr., and thirty-four others. "The bare announcement of my intention to examine the claims of the institution to confidence and patronage," remarked Mr. Thurston, "waked up a state of feeling, the like of which I never witnessed in our little village."

second annual cattle-show and fair was held here Oct. 16, 1824. George Watson, Esq., delivered an address; and a public dinner took place at Sleeper's Hotel. The show was held in a vacant lot next below the Frothingham house.

After the division of the county, measures for a new society were taken, which resulted in forming the Waldo Agricultural Society, March 27, 1829; Ebenezer Everett, of Montville, being chosen president, and James White secretary. At the anniversary in 1831, an address was delivered at the Unitarian Church by Hon. William Crosby, and in 1832 by Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr. The exhibitions of fancy articles and products of the soil were in the town hall; of cattle, on the common. For several years after the last-named exhibition, no annual fairs took place.

The society was reorganized July 3, 1847; and a fair was held October 20, at Belmont Corner. Since then, the annual exhibitions have been held in Belfast, in the grove on Congress Street, in Bradbury's field, in the Smith field, on Wilson's Hill, and from 1860 in the grounds of the society. Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher delivered an address before the society in 1849, and Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, in 1850.

In 1860, a parcel of land on Belmont Avenue was purchased for holding the annual exhibitions, and afterwards surrounded by a fence. Within the enclosure is a trotting-park with a half-mile track. The first exhibition on these grounds was held Oct. 10-12, 1860, when the fees taken amounted to \$595.

In 1869, George E. Brackett delivered an address before the society, which was published in the "Progressive Age" of October 10.

A "Farmer's Club" was organized in January, 1860, with the following officers: president, Howard Murphy; vice-presidents, William N. Hall, George Woods; secretary, Stephen G. Bicknell; treasurer, Isaac E. Hills.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

The mechanics met to form a society July 14, 1831, which was reorganized Nov. 9, 1841, and the following officers chosen:—

BENJAMIN KELLEY, <i>President.</i>	CHARLES TREADWELL,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
EDWARD BAKER, <i>Vice-President.</i>	LUTHER FAXON,	
JAMES P. FURBER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	NICHOLAS PHILLIPS,	
BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, <i>Secretary.</i>	EBENEZER EDWARDS,	
JOHN W. SHERWOOD, <i>Librarian.</i>	GARDINER BROOKS,	

The place of meeting was at Masonic Hall, in the old Babel.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

"The Musical Library Society" existed here in 1823, and "The Belfast Lockhart Society" in 1833. In October, 1859, the first session of the Waldo County Musical Association was held, one hundred members being in attendance. The first officers were William Pitcher, president; Hiram Bass, vice-president; William O. Poor, secretary; Augustus Perry, treasurer.

Among the various associations which have ceased to exist, are the "Round Robin Club," organized in 1828; the "Washington Benevolent Society,"¹ before which Judge Crosby delivered an address in 1812, at the west meeting-house; the "Female Benevolent Society," which gave a fair at Academy Hall, Oct. 25, 1837; the "Belfast Anti-Profane Swearing Society," instituted, on the east side of the river, in March, 1842;² the "Seaman's Friend Society,"³ in 1843; the "Belfast Young Men's Society," in 1844; and the "Union Benevolent Society," established in 1846.

A custom formerly existed at the annual town meeting of selecting as field-drivers, or hog-reeves, those of our townsmen who had been married during the year. At the town meeting in 1850, this custom was departed from by the adoption, with considerable merriment, of resolves recommending the choice of certain staid bachelors. The individuals thus elected held a meeting for organization, and took the required oath of office in due form. They afterwards added dignity to their position by a festival at the hall previously occupied by the Sons of Temperance, over the store of S. A. Howes. A baked boar's head, of the largest dimensions, adorned the table. An address was delivered on the occasion by William H. Simpson, and a poem⁴ by the late George B.

¹ This organization was for political purposes, and was connected with others of the same name and nature through New England. The number of members here in 1813 was sixty-seven.

² An address was delivered before this society by Rev. Darius Forbes, on the 22d of April, 1842.

³ Captain William Flowers, now of Bangor, was the secretary.

⁴ A few couplets may indicate the nature and tenor of both performances:—

"Hog-reeves of Belfast! listen to my lay,
Ye *Hogarths* and *Pigmalions* of the day!
No longer wear the bare-legged Muses' clog,
Dismount from *Pegasus* and mount the Hog!
No longer idly seek the Golden Fleece,
Unsheath your shining blades and go for *Greece*!"

Crosby's Annals.

Moore. Each member of the association was furnished with a commission, bearing the device of a hog in the place of a seal.

The "Club of Thirty," for social purposes, was organized Jan. 1, 1864. Ezra Bickford, William H. Burrill, Hiram Chase, Philo Chase, B. W. Conant, William H. Conner, William Crosby, J. G. Dickerson, Wakefield G. Frye, Joseph F. Hall, Axel Hayford, Charles B. Hazeltine, Calvin Hervey, Asa A. Howes, Samuel A. Howes, Albert G. Jewett, Alfred W. Johnson, S. S. Lewis, William C. Marshall, William H. McLellan, Seth L. Milliken, Nahum P. Monroe, Daniel S. Moody, Azro Russell, William H. Simpson, Samuel G. Thurlow, George F. White, and Joseph Williamson were the original members. H. J. Anderson, Jr., and Daniel Lane, Jr., joined soon after. The association occupied rooms in a wooden building on Church Street, two doors west from the courthouse, until December, 1866, when the present quarters in Hayford Block were dedicated.

In January, 1873, the workmen in Mathews Brothers' sash and blind factory formed a union among themselves, known as the "Mechanics' Relief Association," with a secretary, treasurer, and relief committee. An assessment of twenty-five cents per week constituted a fund; and when any member is unable to work, through sickness, he is entitled to relief.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Excessive Use of Ardent Spirits. — Quantity of Rum imported. — Judge Crosby's Account of Drinking Habits in 1804. — Novel Remedy for Intemperance. — Retailers. — License Duties applied to support of Paupers. — First Temperance Society. — Its Influence. — Licenses first refused by the Town. — Temperance Addresses. — County Temperance Society. — Opposition to the Cause. — Condition of Temperance in 1830. — Belfast Society. — Report of Secretary. — Ravages of Intemperance. — Licenses again granted. — The Washingtonian Movement. — Moral Suasion. — Society. — Names of Members. — Beneficial Results of the Reform. — Temperance Fair. — Organizations in 1842. — Ladies petition Retailers to abandon the Traffic. — Celebration of Washington's Birthday. — Address of Judge Johnson. — Sons of Temperance. — Rechabites. — Temperance Board of Town Officers. — The Maine Law. — Addresses by E. H. Chapin and Neal Dow. — Various Temperance Societies.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

FROM the first settlement of Belfast “down to a time which is within the memory of men still living,” ardent spirits were more or less used in every family. On all public occasions, such as trainings, raisings, and even at religious gatherings, they were universally furnished. Mechanics and laborers always expected their regular eleven and four o'clock drinks. Although there were many who did not partake of liquor as an established beverage, a refusal to join in a social glass was considered as indecorous as the omission to offer it. In an account-book kept by the truck-master at Fort Pownall, from 1772 to 1775, nearly one-third of the charges are for rum. In 1774, when Deacon Tuft was chosen to carry a petition to the General Court, the town expressly stipulated that he should find “Vitels and Drink for himself,” the two being regarded as of equal importance.¹ The quantity of rum consumed on the Penobscot as late as 1799, may be conjectured from the imports at Castine, then the only port of entry. Almost every week, the arrival of vessels from Jamaica is recorded, with cargoes consisting exclusively of that article. The Duke de

¹ Town records.² Castine Journal.

Liancourt, who made a tour through the Waldo Patent in 1796, expressed surprise at finding General Ulmer, an opulent citizen of Duck Trap, unprovided with "suitable supplies of bread and rum."¹ When Judge Crosby came to Belfast, in 1802, he found "the products of the West Indies almost as plenty as water. If any one became inclined to intemperance, there was a simple and sovereign remedy. This was to drink a half-pint of rum, in which an eel had been immersed and excoriated. Within a few days after my arrival, I was called to see the greatest drunkard in the place. He was then under the operation of this eel-water, and it was supposed he was dying. But he recovered. At that time, there were no restraints upon the sale or drinking of ardent spirits, nor any lectures or homilies on the subject. Yet I must say that there were fewer drunkards than now. To me, this is inexplicable. I therefore leave it to casuists to settle."²

The cure mentioned by Judge Crosby was not always efficacious, for in 1809 a company clubbed together, determined to try the effects of lynch law upon an offender, who, when under the influence of liquor, used to shamefully abuse his wife, as her screams often indicated. One night, when he was unmercifully beating her, this mob forced open the door, rushed in, and seized him from his bed, and, sitting him bestride a rail, rode him

¹ Travels of Liancourt, p. 434. A statement of supplies wanted for laborers on Brigadier's Island this year, rendered by the agent of General Knox, is suggestive of the paper found by Prince Henry in Falstaff's pocket. It specifies two barrels of beef and one barrel of rum.

² Autobiography of the Hon. William Crosby, written in 1840. Edward A. Kendall, Esq., who made a tour through Maine, in 1807-8, and published an account of his travels, thus speaks of the habits of the people in this section: "When the lumberer offers his logs or shingles for sale, among the articles he can most readily obtain for them is rum. Rum is supposed to be indispensable to his calling; it is even indispensable, as forming with water the common beverage of the country, malt liquors not being in use. Whatever may be the sobriety of his habits, rum is forced upon him; rum he can obtain, when the market offers him nothing else; rum he carries home; rum is in his house when his house contains nothing else; his wife and children drink rum; rum becomes a necessity of life, and becomes its destroyer." — *Kendall's Travels*, III. 88.

"At a short distance from the river (Sheepscot), I passed the house of Doctor Jewell, whose name was conspicuous on a sign-board of azure blue, swinging in the wind. But what was the sign? a golden pestle and mortar? No; but a punch-bowl and ladle! The doctor keeps a public house, or, as the term is, a *tavern*. It is pleasant to see a physician in his bar, mixing *toddy* instead of juleps, and giving a cordial to those that ask his assistance, without a vile label, — *Take two table spoonfuls, &c.* It may be remarked that, though inns and public houses are kept by the wealthiest traders and farmers in these countries, and by physicians, they are never kept by attorneys at law." — *Ibid.*, 81.

through the streets, while he was hallooing at the top of his voice, imploring them to release him, and he would promise better fashions. After deeming him sufficiently chastised, they rode him home on the rail and put him to bed again. The next day the (fence) rail was found in front of his house, with this distich inscribed upon it:—

“ Old Hamilton’s horse is both long and slim:
If he whips his wife, he’ll ride it agin.”¹

Twenty-three persons were licensed as retailers in 1811, and in 1825 the number had increased to fifty-four. The next year, the duties paid for licenses, amounting to about \$300, were significantly appropriated by the town for the support of paupers.²

Although the evil of intemperance throughout the country had long been too obvious and too dreadful not to be the subject of much anxious observation, it was not until 1826³ that benevolent individuals, unaided by the power of the State, and at first without much co-operation of public sentiment, entered the field against one of the strongest of the physical appetites. During that year, the “American Society for the Promotion of Temperance” was formed at Boston. The facts collected by this association exhibited such an appalling extent of the existing evil as to amaze those whose solicitude upon the subject had been greatest. In 1830, careful data justified the assertion that, on an average, six gallons of distilled spirits were annually consumed by every man, woman, and child in the United States, and that nearly forty thousand persons died annually victims of intemperance. The condition of a man addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks seemed hopeless; for, under the almost universal social customs, turn whatsoever way he would, he was met by irresistible solicitations to his master appetite; and his dearest friends, and those with whom he had the most familiar intercourse, were unwittingly made by their use of spirits his most fatal snare. The plague of intemperance was in all the land; it was fast coming up into all the dwellings: the nation was emphatically a nation of drunkards.⁴

¹ Locke’s Sketches.

² Town records.

³ This year, the town paid \$33.39 for 80½ gallons New England rum, furnished highway surveyors during June. There is a receipted bill of about the same date for the funeral expenses of a pauper, on which one dollar is charged for a coffin and four dollars for rum.

⁴ First Annual Report of the American Temperance Society.

From the humble beginning of the American Society arose a mighty reformation, which rapidly carried its triumphs into every part of our country. Early in 1828, its benign influence began to be felt in this section. On the 5th of May, the "Belfast Society for Promoting Temperance" was organized; but the attendance was small, and interest slow in development.¹ "About this time," remarked Judge Johnson, "I addressed a Belfast audience, if about twenty persons could constitute an audience, upon what was then a new and unpopular theme. Even its very novelty seemed dry, and had no charm to interest. The advocates of temperance were then new lights,—reformers starting heretical doctrines and setting up odious practices."² The efforts of the association, however, were persevered in, and public sentiment had so far become changed that in 1829 the town voted "to pass indefinitely an article authorizing the Selectmen to license suitable persons to sell wine and liquors to be drank in their stores or shops."³ This was considered as a remarkable triumph. "A mighty change," said one of the local newspapers, "seems to have taken place in the public mind with regard to this evil. The *temperate* drinker is now aimed at; and it is admitted that 'moderate drinking is the down-hill road to drunkenness and ruin,' and, instead of its now being considered a mark of politeness to ask a friend to take a '*social glass*,' those who regard their reputation for temperance are careful not to be seen to put the glass to their lips. We trust that the day is not far distant when the liquid poison will, like other medicines, be confined to the apothecary shops."⁴

The first generally attended meeting of the Belfast Society was held on Sunday afternoon, July 9, 1828, when an address was read by Joseph Williamson, Esq. Addresses were delivered Oct. 14, 1829, by the Rev. Mr. Mead, agent for the American Temperance Society; Dec. 15, 1830, by Mr. Edward Palmer; Jan. 18, 1831, by the Rev. Ferris Fitch; and March 23, 1831, by Samuel Upton, Esq. The meetings were usually held at the court-house.

A County Temperance Society was formed March 23, 1831 — The officers were as follows: Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr., of Belfast—

¹ Waldo Democrat.

² Temperance address of Hon. Alfred Johnson, Feb. 22, 1843.

³ Yet twenty-four persons and firms were licensed under the general law, which authorized liquors to be sold, but not drank on the premises.

⁴ Maine Farmer, Oct. 14, 1829.

president ; Timothy Thorndike, of Brooks, and Charles R. Porter, of Camden, vice-presidents ; Dr. Richard Moody, of Belfast, recording secretary ; Samuel P. Benson, of Unity, corresponding secretary ; Philip Morrill, of Belfast, treasurer. That the reform movement continued to exert a salutary influence is manifest from the newspapers of the day. "The Light Infantry made an excursion to Castine, on the Fourth, without a drop of the *ardent*," says the "Journal" of July 13, 1831 ; and again, on May 2, 1833, the same paper states : "We have in our village six separate shipyards, and not one allows spirituous liquors to be used on the works."

Counter to this, however, is the first annual report of the Maine Temperance Society, presented by the corresponding secretary, Jan. 23, 1833, which contains the following statements relative to Belfast : —

"Population, 3,077. Society organized Dec. 2, 1830 ;¹ 62 male, 17 female members ; annual meeting 4th Tuesday in Nov. ; no other stated meetings ; always poorly attended ; 31 licensed retailers, 17 of whom 'sell by the glass ;' 6 new retailers since 1831 ; laws regulating licenses are not observed ; 4 taverns ; 12 retailers have voluntarily abandoned the traffic in ardent spirits ; deaths in 1832, 47 ; 5 by intemperance ; cases of *delirium tremens* frequently occur ; 1 *reformed drunkard* ; ardent spirits are in general use by our farmers, shipwrights, and coasters, at military elections and trainings, and at the framing and raising of buildings ; there is much opposition to the cause of Temperance in this place, principally from the distillers, the retailers, and the lovers of strong drink, by whose influence a vote of the town interdicting the granting of licenses was rescinded and the floodgates of intemperance again raised.

"A gentleman of that place has communicated to the secretary the fact that, 'in 1827, there were manufactured at the distillery in that town 60,150 gallons of rum, of which 5,500 gallons were exported, leaving for consumption within the bay and towns adjacent 54,650 gallons ; that, during the past year, the quantity made will rather exceed than fall short of 70,000 gallons, and all consumed in the vicinity, including Bangor and the country depending on that place mainly for its supply, being an excess for home consumption, over 1827, of 15,350

¹ It was in 1828.

gallons! This quantity is not supposed to comprise half the actual consumption within the circle thus supplied from this distillery.'"

The "Belfast Temperance Society," formed Feb. 22, 1834, maintained its organization about fifteen years. The first anniversary address was delivered in 1840, by Hon. John Holmes, of Thomaston; followed Feb. 22, 1843, by an address from Hon. Alfred Johnson; in 1846, by an address from John K. True, Esq., of Montville; in 1848, by an address from David A. Wasson, of Castine; and in 1849, by one from the Rev. Edward F. Cutter. The report of this society to the State organization, in 1834, gives the following information: "The result of the best part of a week spent in procuring statistics shows that the amount of ardent spirit sold in Belfast, in 1833, was twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty gallons (not including the sales of the distillery), at an annual cost to the consumer of eighty cents per gallon, or twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Add to this the consequent inattention to business and loss of time (to say nothing of the indebtedness and misery occasioned), and the amount may be stated, without the least exaggeration, at three times that sum, or *sixty-four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars*. The number of individuals and firms engaged in trade is forty, sixteen of whom retail ardent spirit, and four have abandoned the traffic the past year. The cost of maintaining paupers is five hundred and fifty dollars, seven out of eight causes originating from strong drink. Five cases of separation of husband and wife from same cause, and five cases of delirium tremens.

"Some respectable individuals have said to your corresponding secretary¹ that the improvements in the habits of the people in regard to intemperance is visibly very great, and that this fact is acknowledged by all. What must have been their former habits, if they have improved while surrounded with sixteen retail stores and shops where ardent spirits are sold, and four dram-selling taverns, all of which sold in 1833 nearly twenty-seven thousand gallons, and a distillery that manufactures from eight to nine thousand gallons or more, making in the whole probably more than one hundred thousand gallons? Your secretary has often witnessed the intoxication of the teamsters and others who do business at Belfast. He has met from fifteen to twenty teams in

¹ Horatio G. K. Calef, now of New York, was the corresponding secretary.

company, passing from Belfast towards Belmont and Montville late in the afternoon, and every driver but one apparently asleep, and that one with his face bruised and bloody by a fall. This is not a solitary instance. He never recollects to have travelled into Belfast village in the afternoon from the West, without seeing many instances of intemperance, that could not have easily been mistaken or overlooked. He has seen some staggering, some holding on the bows of their oxen, and some so intoxicated as to be unable to leave their sleds.”¹

A reaction in the progress of the reform seems to have occurred in 1837. Although at the annual town meeting of that year, an article in the warrant, inserted at the request of Lewis Richardson, Timothy Chase, Edward A. Tyler, Samuel A. Moulton, Liberty B. Wetherbee, James W. Webster, Nathaniel H. Bradbury, Cyrus Rowe, and Horatio H. Johnson, requesting the municipal officers not to grant licenses, was passed over a formidable opposition, the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and twenty-four persons received authority to sell. In a discourse delivered by the Rev. Silas McKeen on Fast day, entitled “The Condition and Prospects of our Country,” and published by request, allusion is made to the sad ravages of intemperance in the community. Rev. Mark Trafton, in an address at about the same time, adverted to the same subject in eloquent terms.

In 1841, a new impulse was given to the cause of temperance, by the “Washingtonian”² movement, which, originating in Baltimore, soon extended throughout the country. Its basis was love and humanity; an appeal made to the understanding and to the heart. Moral suasion took the place of legal compulsion. On such a laudable foundation, the “Independent Temperance Society of Belfast” was established on the 19th of May, 1841. Two pledges were adopted; the first limiting the period of total abstinence to one year, and the second continuing for life. After a few weeks, it was perceived that the last embraced the only true principle, and the first form was annulled. Semi-weekly meetings were held during the summer, and many confirmed drunkards

¹ Second Report of the Maine Temperance Society, 1834.

² The reason for this appellation has never been given. Washington, although “temperate in all things,” never advocated total abstinence. In detailing the distresses of his army to Congress, he mentions the want of rum as much as he does that of provisions. He habitually made use of wine at dinner.

were reclaimed.¹ Deep public interest continued to be manifested, and the results were most gratifying and auspicious. A County Total Abstinence Society was formed at the Academy on the 16th of December, and the Ladies' Society became of influential and practical aid. At a fair given by the latter organization, at Phœnix Hall, December 19, the receipts amounted to three hundred dollars.²

During the year 1842, the temperance cause continued to progress, and there were six organizations in town; viz., the Independent societies at the village and at the Head of the Tide, the Passagassawakeag at Mason's Mills, the Ladies' Aid, the South Belfast, and the Boys' Cold Water Army. During February and March, two evenings of each week were devoted to a mock trial of King Alcohol, at the Baptist Church. Manasseh Sleeper officiated as judge, and Howard B. Abbott, Esq., as counsel for the defendant. On the 19th of May, the first anniversary of the village society was celebrated by a public procession, and by a supper at the temperance hotel³ of Hiram Littlefield. Over two hundred members attended. A lecture before the society was given by James C. Madigan, Esq., October 23d, and one by Alden D. Chase,

¹ The following is a list of all the members in regular standing, Nov. 11, 1841:—

A. Bingham, J. W. Sherwood, H. G. O. Washburn, G. C. Angier, S. Edwards, T. Jones, R. B. Carter, A. N. Noyes, G. Gilden, S. G. Wyman, J. H. Lane, G. Brooks, J. Crossman, H. L. Davis, P. Hewes, T. Town, L. B. Wetherbee, T. Pickard, A. T. Palmer, L. R. Palmer, R. Moody, M. Warren, H. E. Burkmar, A. D. Whittier, I. C. Neal, Wm. Frederick, L. Coombs, C. Giles, J. H. Smith, G. Stinson, A. D. Chase, I. Allard, Jr., E. Thompson, H. H. Johnson, H. Colburn, B. T. Elwell, J. Hodgdon, J. Knowles, C. Treadwell, R. S. Rich, T. Tapley, N. Mansfield, S. Longfellow, M. B. Knowles, G. Studley, S. C. Chamberlain, W. Tilden, A. Libbey, M. Sleeper, S. Burkmar, J. P. Alden, W. J. Aldus, W. B. Richardson, B. Griffin, Wm. Holt, 2d, F. Brazier, J. W. White, W. S. Levett, W. H. Brown, J. Priest, A. Faunce, C. Montgomery, F. Snow, M. Higgins, J. Montgomery, M. Hollis, Jr., I. Royal, T. Saunders, P. B. Noyes, M. Varney, N. P. H. Brown, J. E. Bird, A. Marshall, R. W. Quimby, M. M. Cook, G. Carter, D. Sargent, W. Coleman, H. B. Hutchins, L. C. Murch, J. Cottrill, J. Wheeler, J. Poor, C. H. Spring, N. Phillips, W. J. Rice, Josiah Woods, J. Cousins, W. L. Page, C. U. Burkmar, N. Patterson, E. H. Hall, H. B. Smith, T. Boyce, S. Sleeper, O. Page, H. O. Page, J. Taylor, J. C. Carey, W. B. Leach, J. Woodward, R. C. Thompson, O. Jackson, T. Buckley, B. F. Field, C. Day, C. Smith, W. Tilden, Jr., G. Holt, D. W. Allen, B. J. Hemmenway.

² This was the most elaborate festival of the kind that had ever taken place here. Of the thirty-three ladies who presided at the different tables, and who are designated by the "Waldo Signal" as "the stars composing the grand galaxy," but seven are now (1874) residing here; viz., Mrs. Richard Moody, Mrs. James P. Furber, Miss Susan Marshall, Miss Margaret S. Hazeltine (now Mrs. George F. White), Mrs. William O. Poor, Mrs. Benjamin Hazeltine, and Miss Elizabeth Avery (now Mrs. Daniel Lane).

³ Subsequently the "Farmer's Inn," at the foot of Main Street.

on Sunday evening, December 11. The first annual meeting of the County Society took place on the 15th of the same month, and was largely attended. A banner, prepared by the ladies of Belfast, was presented on their behalf by Miss Caroline F. Kimball to the Washingtonians of East Belmont, as the society which had accomplished the greatest amount of good work. Addresses were made by the Hon. Ether Shepley, Judge of the Supreme Court, and others. The noble stand taken by the ladies in the temperance reform was shown at the close of the year by their presentation of a petition to every retailer in town, entreating them to abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors. The document measured six feet in length, and contained five hundred and sixty-eight names.¹ This year, the distillery was dismantled.

The observance of Washington's birthday, in 1843, by a temperance festival at which Judge Johnson delivered an address, has been before referred to. The question of licensing was tried at the annual town meeting this year, and by a small vote resulted in leaving the matter optional with the selectmen, who licensed two innholders and nine retailers. Politics in some way contributed to this measure; and on the 17th of March a new temperance society, "wholly and entirely disconnected with sectarian and political objects," was formed. The temperance celebration of the Fourth of July,² this year, is described in another chapter. Dur-

¹ Waldo Signal.

² On this occasion, Judge Alfred Johnson, who read the Declaration of Independence, made some felicitous prefatory remarks, which were published in the "Journal." The following are extracts:—

"And here let us raise anew the Standard of Temperance; a new Liberty pole for the sober community. Here, even here, in the shire town of Republican Waldo, in the midst of this vast throng, let us unfurl the Banner of Sobriety to the battle and the breeze; let the cry here go forth that this County is emancipated from the worst of thraldoms; that we all wear the liberty cap of enfranchisement from the most debasing of vices. Let shore resound to shore; let river cry aloud to river; let wood shout to wood; let the islands lift up their voices and respond to the islands, through our enchanting bay; let Bluehill send back a joyful sound to Mount Waldo; let Oak Hill and Dixmont Heights leap for joy and prolong the shout; let Camden mountains and the cliffs of Mt. Desert, the pillars of Hercules of our Penobscot, clap their hands, and echo and re-echo to each other the voice of exultation for the extirpation of the drunken monster from this delightful region of the East.

"It is well known that many rivers have their rise in our hilly but fertile county, which find their outlets elsewhere; such as the Sheepscot, the Damariscotta, the Muscongus, the St. George, and the Sebecook. May this be an emblem of other influences this day hence going forth to revive the moral waste. May even here be also the sources of the pure streams of temperance, here the cool springs of sobriety, welling out their waters in copious effusions, and overflowing the land, to make glad all the surrounding country, and even the cities of our God!"

ing the summer, John W. Hawkins, the pioneer of the Washingtonian movement, made an effective address. The following reports to the County Society, made at the annual meeting in December, exhibit the condition of the two principal town organizations:—

“The Passagassawakeag Belfast Independent Temperance Society. Organized Jan. 5, 1842, and consisted at that time of 12 members. We now number 609. 381 have signed the pledge the past year. 7 have broken the pledge. None have been reclaimed. There are none who sell liquors within the limits of our society. One retailer has abandoned the traffic the past year.

“Belfast Village Washingtonian Temperance Society. Organized May 19, 1842. There have been from three to four hundred members. The supposition is, however, that a large number have broken the pledge, and a number have erased their names, and all for the want of moral courage. A few have been reclaimed, but we have many backsliders. It is presumed that we have 16 licensed retailers, 2 taverns, 14 stores and dens under-ground. Three have abandoned the traffic.”

“Belfast Division, No. 9, of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Maine,” was instituted July 16, 1845. It was to some extent a secret association, and connected the usual objects of temperance societies with a system of benefits to members in case of sickness. A hall was fitted up in the attic of the old Huse tavern, and dedicated Oct. 13, 1846, by an address from Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of East Thomaston. As larger accommodations became necessary, a more commodious one was prepared on Church Street. The hall in the Johnson Block was dedicated March 10, 1848, an address being delivered by the Rev. Nathan C. Fletcher. At this time, the order contained one hundred and eighty members.

“Howard Division, No. 45,” was instituted at the Head of the Tide, Oct. 30, 1846. Their hall, in the brick block, was dedicated Jan. 20, 1848. William L. Avery delivered an address on the occasion.

“Samaritan Tent, No. 17, Independent Order of Rechabites,” was organized April 29, 1846. This association dedicated a hall at No. 2 Phœnix Row, Feb. 18, 1847, by an address from Benjamin Griffin.

The “Maine Temple of Honor, No. 5, Sons of Temperance,” was opened Dec. 9, 1847, by a delegation from Excelsior Temple, Camden. A section of the Cadets of Temperance was formed

July 13, 1849. This, and all the foregoing temperance organizations, have been long extinct.

A temperance board of town officers was elected in 1845 and 1846, against a formidable opposition. During the winter of 1846-47, large public meetings to adopt measures for enforcing the liquor law were held.¹

A "Union of the Daughters of Temperance" was established June 12, 1851. During this year, the celebrated "Maine Law" created much excitement throughout the State.²

At the last annual town meeting (in 1852), a warm discussion arose upon the expediency of establishing a town agency, which, upon polling the house, resulted in the affirmative. A "Temperance Watchman's Club" was established this year.

In 1853, but little interest was manifested in the temperance cause. An address was given by the Hon. Neal Dow, August 9, followed by one from the Rev. E. H. Chapin, September 9.

In 1856, a movement to promote practical temperance was inaugurated by the clergymen of the city, each of whom delivered public addresses on the subject.

In 1858, the prohibitory law of 1858 and the license law of 1856 having been submitted to the people, the vote of Belfast was two hundred and seventy-four for the former measure, and ten for the latter.

Belfast Division, No. 182, of Sons of Temperance, was organized Feb. 16, 1860. On the 30th of July, 1862, a spirited meeting of the Grand Division of the order was held here.

The Belfast Lodge, No. 30, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted March 29, 1865, at Johnson's Hall. It was reorganized in 1874, and at the close of the year had two hundred members.

In 1867, a vote on certain proposed amendments to the liquor law stood fifty-three yeas, and one hundred and six nays.

At the commencement of 1868, there were three temperance organizations here: viz., the Belfast Lodge of Good Templars, the Crystal Gem Lodge, on the east side of the river; and the Reform Lodge, and Phœnix Division of the Sons of Temperance, at the Head of the Tide. The charter of the Crystal Gem Lodge was surrendered during the year. The society at the Head of

¹ See Chapter XXVI. for an account of the assault made upon Major Timothy Chase, who had liquor warrants for service.

² See chapter on "Law and Lawyers."

the Tide was superseded by Greenwood Lodge, No. 317, organized Nov. 17, 1873, now numbering forty members.

An address upon temperance was delivered by Marshall Davis, on the 13th of May, 1870, and afterwards appeared in the "Age."

A reform club was organized in May, 1872, and over three hundred signatures to the pledge were obtained. The Belfast Ladies' Temperance Association, organized Jan. 22, 1874, held meetings during the summer at the railroad depot, and in the open air. The efforts of this society have been productive of much good.

CHAPTER XLVI.

AMUSEMENTS.

Horace Greeley denies that the Pioneers of Londonderry were morose or ascetic. — Corn-huskings and other Festivities. — Social Gatherings in Belfast. — House-raisings. — Afternoon Calls of the Ladies. — Merry-meetings reverted to by Mrs. Durham. — First School Exhibition. — “David and Goliath” performed. — Dancing. — Assemblies. — British Officers from Castine give a Ball. — Major Jack Douglas. — First Bowling-alley. — Ten-pins a Lost Amusement here. — Ball-playing. — By-law restricting it. — Base Ball Clubs. — Billiard Saloons. — Concerts and Musical Entertainments. — Dramatic Representations. — First Elephant here. — Menageries. — Circuses. — Fairs and Levees. — Readings. — Panoramas. — Miscellaneous Exhibitions. — Increase of Itinerant Performances. — Their Unprofitable Character. — Public Halls.

IN his “Recollections of a Busy Life,” Horace Greeley remarks of the pioneers of Londonderry, that the current notion that, like the Puritans, they were “a sour, morose, ascetic people, — objecting, as Macaulay says, to bear-baiting, not that it gave pain to the bear, but that it gave pleasure to the spectators, — is not justified by recollection or tradition. There was never a people who loved play better, or gave it more attention than they. House-raisings, corn-huskings, and all manner of excuses for festive merry-making, were frequent and generally enjoyed; and games requiring strength rather than skill, especially wrestling, were favorite pastimes. There was more humor, more sport, more fun, more merriment in that Presbyterian community, than can be found anywhere in this anxious, plodding age.”¹ The same may be truly said of their descendants, who constituted the first settlers of Belfast. Although no minute account of their early amusements has been preserved, enough is known to warrant the conclusion that they were frequent, and eagerly participated in. House-raisings always attracted a good-natured company. At the raising of James Miller’s house, in 1791, all the male inhabitants were present, from far and near. After the frame was fairly in place, it was customary for the master-workman to dash a bottle of rum upon the structure, and “name it,” as the ceremony was

¹ Greeley’s Recollections.

called. Two of the parties engaged would bestride the ridge-pole, one at each end: one of them would say, —

“ Here is a fine frame,
Without any name,
And what shall we call it ? ”

to which the other would reply in equally poetical language, but without answering the main question. After passing numerous questions and answers of the same character, the frame would be “ named.” Three cheers were then given, a parting cup taken, and that was the end of the ceremony. In the raising of a frame, all services were rendered gratuitously. The use of spirits, on such occasions, was customary for many years.

Social visiting was never neglected, notwithstanding that wide distances often intervened between dwellings. In early days, the neighbor’s door was always hospitably open. It was no unusual thing, and it was considered by them a pleasure, for our grandmothers to row a skiff cross-handed across the river, to see their neighbors; a thing, which, now-a-days, would be heralded abroad as an exploit extraordinary. Their afternoon “ calls ” were not *à la* Lady Partington’s of the present day, where for lack of work they dilated upon their neighbors’ foibles, and retailed the unimportant gossip of the day; but you would almost invariably see them either with their knitting or needle-work, and thus prudently and sweetly enjoying the social hour. Those who received the visit would be either plying the needle or weaving at the loom, thus being worthy exemplars for their posterity.¹

In her old age, Mrs. Tolford Durham often reverted with pleasure to the merry-meetings of the infant settlement.

The first public exhibition was that of the village school, in 1811. It took place during the forenoon, in the west meeting-house. The sacred drama of “ David and Goliath ” was performed. William Quimby personated the Philistine champion. Since then, similar exhibitions have been common, both in school-rooms and in halls.

Dancing was a popular amusement here early in the present century. Assemblies were held in the old Huse tavern, at the corner of Main and High Streets, in 1806, the usual attendance being about thirty couples. The following is the programme for a series of balls which took place at Cunningham’s hotel, in 1808–9.

¹ Locke’s Sketches.

SOCIAL SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

BELFAST, 9th Dec., 1808.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of four Balls, the ensuing season, beg leave to submit the following report :—

First, the Company shall be composed of those who shall subscribe to defray an equal share of the whole expense for the season, being elected by ballot, out of the list herewith submitted, by three-fourths of the original subscribers, and any member may propose a new member, to be balloted for in the same manner.

The ladies named in said list are to have a general invitation.

Secondly, that we shall have one musician.

Thirdly, that the bill of fare shall consist of crackers, milk-biscuit and buns, ham, cheese, brandy, wine, &c., at an expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each subscriber each night, including music.

Fourthly, that the hours of dancing shall be from six to twelve o'clock P.M., that each gentleman may introduce a friend, for whose conduct he will be responsible; shall dance in shoes, with white gloves, and, for the purpose of more perfect enjoyment and hilarity, cards are to be excluded from the Balls.

Fifthly, subscribers will pay one night's expense in advance, and tickets for admission to strangers will be sold at \$1.25.

Sixthly, no gentleman, constantly residing in town, shall be admitted unless he subscribe, and, if he subscribe, shall be held to pay an equal share of the expense for the season.

We hereby assent to the foregoing regulations, and will govern ourselves accordingly :—

PHINEAS ASHMUN.	WILLIAM CROSBY.
NATHAN READ.	BENJAMIN PALMER.
WILLIAM MOODY.	WILLIAM SALMOND.
JOHN WILSON.	WILLIAM ALLEN, JR.
JONATHAN WILSON.	JOHN HUSE.
BOHAN P. FIELD.	SAMUEL JACKSON.
WARREN A. FIELD.	DAVID WHITTIER.
BENJAMIN WHITTIER.	BENJAMIN FELS.
THOMAS JOHNSON.	JOSH. ELWELL.
FRANCIS ANDERSON.	ANDREW LEACH, JR.
BENJAMIN MEAD.	GEORGE WATSON.
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, 2d.	CHARLES HALL. ¹
JACOB EAMES.	

¹ Found among the papers of the late William Moody, and communicated by Frank W. Patterson. The first dancing-school here was kept by a teacher who came from

After peace was declared, in the spring of 1815, a party of British officers, accompanied by a military band, came from Castine, and gave a ball at Whittier's hotel, now known as the Alfred Johnson house. The following year, Academy Hall was used for assemblies. Major Jack Douglas furnished the music, and the expense was fifty cents each night.¹ Dancing has since been so common as to require no further mention in this history.

Bowling Alleys. The first one was built by Francis Anderson, in 1805. John Huse had the next, in 1810. It was connected with his hotel. For several years, Reuben Kimball, and after him Major David G. Ames, maintained a single alley on the north side of Main Street, below Washington Street. About 1834, there was one in the rear of the Eagle Hotel; and, in 1839, a small one in the rear of where the City Hall Block now stands. David S. Whittaker erected an alley near his house on the upper bridge road, in 1848. The next year, William Tilden built a two-story building on Washington Street, afterwards used as a manufactory, which contained six alleys, and was quite elegantly fitted up by Willard W. Byram and Frank L. McGowen. Washington Hall on High Street was enlarged and converted into a bowling saloon, in 1850, by George W. Moulton. It was afterwards used for other purposes. Since 1858, the amusement of "rolling ten-pins" has been obsolete in Belfast.

Ball-playing seems to have been extensively practised in 1820. At the town meeting of that year, it was voted "that the game of ball, and the pitching of quoits, within the following limits, — viz., in Main Street, from opposite R. B. Eastman's house² to the beach, and on High Street, from Peter H. Smith's to opposite Josiah Bean's,³ — be prohibited." High Street, at Hopkins's Corner, was the favorite battle-ground for ball-players, as early as 1805.

Base ball became a popular amusement here soon after the

Peterboro'. N. H. The second and third teachers came from the same place. It seemed as if Peterboro' was destined to be the source from which all our dancing-masters for successive generations were to be derived. When the first elephant ever here was exhibited, her keeper was accustomed to put her through a clumsy performance which he called dancing. He was engaged in that performance, when John Angier went in to look at her. "What is she doing?" he asked a bystander. "Dancing," was the reply. "Dancing, is it?" said he. "Oh! I see. Came from Peterboro', didn't she?" — *Crosby's Annals*.

¹ Major Douglas, long and favorably known as the chief musician of this vicinity, died March 6, 1859. His last appearance here was in 1850.

² Where Peirce's Block now stands.

³ From the North Church to Miller Street.

Rebellion terminated. In 1869, there were five clubs, the Passagassawakeag, Mazeppa, Pioneers, Cherokee, and King Philip.

The year 1827 opened with a declaration of war by the staid pedestrians on our streets against the boys and their hand-sleds. A violent snow-storm followed by rain gave a coating of ice to the hills, which afforded excellent "coasting." A manifesto signed by "the selectmen and one hundred and sixty others" announced through the "Gazette" and by handbills "that they had associated themselves for mutual protection, and pledging themselves to indemnify and hold harmless any person who should 'demolish the sled or other vehicle' belonging to or in the possession of 'any boy found coasting in the streets or highways.' There are no statistics showing the number of 'sleds or other vehicles' destroyed, but the fact is well authenticated that the boys abandoned coasting when the ground was dry enough for them to play ball."¹

Sliding has been repeatedly prohibited by municipal regulations. In 1862, certain streets were designated for the amusement, but the ordinances of this nature have never been strictly observed.

Billiard Tables. The first here was in the building now occupied by the Belfast Livery Company, about 1825. William Tilden had one table in the Babel, in 1831: it was afterwards removed to a room over the Nesmith store. There were three billiard saloons maintained in 1874.

Concerts and musical entertainments have been frequent, at least during the last half century. No complete record is preserved.

1823, May 1. Miss Plympton, "the young Columbian vocalist from Boston," gave an instrumental and vocal concert at Dr. Hubbard's Hall.

1828, May 16. The Belfast Musical Library Society gave a concert of sacred music at the First Parish Church.

1830, March 26. A free concert of sacred and social music at the Unitarian Church.

1831, July 13. Mr. Blisse, the Tyrolese vocalist, gave a concert at Phœnix Hall.

1832, Aug. 6. A concert of vocal music by "Miss Clark, from Virginia, who is twenty-nine years old, three feet and three inches high, and well proportioned."

¹ Crosby's Annals.

1835, Sépt. 4. The "Wandering Piper," as he was styled, piped at the court-house.

1840, June 3. A concert at Phœnix Hall, by the "Little Foxes." Aug. 17, the Belfast Glee Club gave a concert. Oct. 16, an amateur concert by Archer H. Townley, pianist, assisted by Colonel J. W. Webster and H. N. Lancaster, took place at Phœnix Hall.

1842, Feb. 13. Messrs. Townley and Burnham gave an instrumental and vocal concert.

1843, May 17. Kendall's Band, from Boston, gave a concert at the Baptist Church.

1844. Early in the season, the Bath Quartette Club gave a concert at the court-house; still later, the "Congo Melodists" gave two performances at Washington Hall, and, later still, the "Baker Family" gave two at the same place.

1845, Jan. 11. A miscellaneous concert in aid of the poor took place at the Unitarian Church. The receipts were eighty-four dollars. Feb. 7 and 9, musical entertainments at Washington Hall by the Augusta Glee Club, and on the following week by the Harmoncon Family.

1846, Feb. 26. Union concert for the poor, at the Unitarian Church. Receipts, seventy-eight dollars. April 9, the Misses Macomber gave a concert at Washington Hall. Aug. 18 and 21, concerts at the Baptist Church by the Peak Family.

1847, Feb. 4 and 5. The Union Brass Band gave two concerts at the court-house. March 3, the Thomaston Brass Band gave a concert for the benefit of the sufferers from famine in Ireland. May 10 and 11, concerts by the Hammond Family, — Shaker seceders. Advertised as "Great Moral Curiosities." July 15 and 16, the Swiss Bell-ringers gave a concert at the court-house. July 28, Ethiopian concert by "Rice's Company." Nov. 22 and 23, concerts by Canderbeck and Squires.

1848, Jan. 21. A brass band, composed of young men residing here, gave their first concert at the Unitarian Church. A second one was given in May. June 14, "Grand Olio" by the Wyeete Family. July 26, concert by the Kilmiste Family. Aug. 8, Barnekoy and company gave a concert. Oct. 11, concert by the Harmoncon Family. Oct. 24, concert by Mr. Dempster, a vocalist.

1849, April 28, Thayer's Minstrels gave a concert. May 29, Mr. Howard, the "American Ole Bull," performed at the court-house. June 11, concert at the court-house by the Saxonia

Band. July 4, the Hutchinson Family gave a concert at the North Church. July 9, entertainment by Mr. Mooney, an Irish vocalist. July 10, two concerts by the Elena brothers, — Italian boys.

1849, Aug. 22. "An Inimitable Concert" by the Riley Family. Oct. 4, Dr. Ness's Oratorio and Concert Company gave an entertainment at Washington Hall.

1850, March 28. Musical rehearsal of selections from operas and oratorios at the Unitarian Church, under direction of Colonel J. W. Webster. Sept. 26, the Kilmiste Family gave a concert at Washington Hall. Nov. 7, several concerts by the Harmonions during the week. Nov. 29, concert at City Hall by the "American Ole Bull." Dec. 20, vocal entertainment by Ossian E. Dodge, at City Hall.

1851, July. The "Sable Harmonists" gave two concerts at City Hall. Aug. 21, the Druid Band performed on seventy ox-horns at Washington Hall. Oct. 10, concert by the Waldo County Musical Association.

1851, Oct. 16. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club gave an artistic concert, entirely superior to any previous entertainment of the kind here.

1852, May 14. Mr. Henri Jungnickel, with violoncello and flute, assisted by Mr. and Miss Wheelock, of Portland, gave an appreciated concert. In November, the Furber Minstrels, and the Harmonions, gave two concerts.

Theatrical Exhibitions. The first of the kind here was at the Academy Hall, in 1820. In July, 1829, a company from Boston performed at the same place the plays of "George Barnwell," "Pizarro," and others of that class. In 1838, the "Thespian Society," composed of young men of the town, gave exhibitions.

1841, Sept. A respectable company from New York, under the management of W. C. Forbes, gave a series of entertainments at Phœnix Hall, called in the bills "Dramatic Saloon." In November of that year, the local society above mentioned fitted up the hall with a stage and scenery. The tragedy of "Douglas" was performed on the opening night.

1845, March. J. P. Addams, assisted by Wyzeman Marshall, of Boston, and a large corps, opened Washington Hall as a theatre, and continued a fortnight. An original drama, written by a Belfast gentleman, was produced. The same manager, better known as "Yankee Addams," gave performances again in November.

1846, April 1. John C. Myers, a recent resident here, gave several performances at Washington Hall.

1846, Dec. 25. The play of "Pizarro" presented at the Academy, by a society called the "K. S. L."

1848, Nov. Theatre of George Goodnow in Washington Hall.

1849, July. Currier & Co.'s dramatic company gave several entertainments.

1852, July. John D. McGowen, with a company, opened at City Hall. In September, the Howard Dramatic Company appeared at the same place.

Menageries and Circuses. 1816, June 26. An elephant and a lion were here for several days; the elephant in the stable of the Huse tavern, and the lion in a barn which stood on the site of the Johnson Block.

1823, July 5, 6. The first exhibition here of a large collection of wild animals took place on Spring Street, below Church Street. The admission fee was twenty-five cents; children, half price.

1825, May 30 & 31. A caravan of wild animals is advertised in the "Gazette," to be exhibited at the Eagle Hotel.

1827, May 18. Elephant, caravan, and wax statues exhibited at the Eagle Hotel. "Music on the Jewish Cymbals."

1829. The New York Caravan exhibited "for one day only."

1833, July 23. National Menagerie, from one to six o'clock.

1834, July 2. The menagerie of Waring, Tufts, & Co. exhibited on the Common.

1835, June 5. First appearance of the New York Zoölogical Institute, having forty-seven wagons, one hundred and twenty gray horses, and sixty men.

1836, June 6. A menagerie and circus combined exhibited here. From this place, it moved eastward and ultimately to the British Provinces. It was on its return to the States on board the "Royal Tar" at the time of her destruction by fire, October 25, near Fox Islands.

1838, June 19. Menagerie of June, Titus, Angevine, & Co., near the Academy.

1838, July 16. American Arena of Turner, Sons, & Co., exhibited on "Primrose Hill."

1841, June 30. Menagerie and Equestrian Troupe of June, Titus, Angevine, & Co.

1842, July 14 & 15. Howes and Mabie's equestrian company exhibited.

1843, Sept. 13. Caravan of Raymond & Co. appeared, preceded by a car drawn by four elephants in harness.

1844, July 12. Rockwell & Stone's "American Olympiad" exhibited.

1845, June 17. Rockwell & Stone's circus, or "American Olympiad," again appeared.

1846, July 18. Rockwell & Stone's circus. Aug. 8, Van Amburgh's caravan exhibited on Waldo Avenue.

1847, July 22 & 23. Stone's circus exhibited. Aug. 2, Sands, Lent, & Co.'s circus.

1848, June 30. June, Titus, & Co.'s circus and caravan.

1849, Aug. 6. R. Sands & Co.'s circus, or "Hippo-feræan Arena," was in town.

1850, July 27. A circus was here, accompanied by an "Apollonicon."

1851, July 27. Spalding & Rogers's circus. Aug. 5, Herr Driesbach's menagerie exhibited on Waldo Avenue.

1852, July 1. Sands & Co.'s and Quick & Co.'s circus and menagerie.

Since Belfast became a city, and with the increased facilities for travelling, exhibitions and amusements have become so numerous that an account of them would occupy a space which can be employed to better advantage with other subjects. Were it not for illustrating the customs of a former generation, even the foregoing details, extending only to 1853, would be omitted. Probably no place of its size in Maine is now more frequently visited by mountebanks, minstrels, and other itinerant performers than our own. Occasionally, we are favored with musical and vocal talent of a high order; and our amateur theatrical representations are respectable and well attended, but the majority of other exhibitions are 'weary, stale, flat and unprofitable.'

Miscellaneous Amusements. 1827, Dec. 5. A "basking" shark exhibited.

1829, Aug. 26. Exhibition of the great ox, Columbus.

1830, Dec. 20. Illustrations of ventriloquism, by Mr. Nichols.

1831, July 6. Dr. Thomas C. Barker exhibited the effects of laughing gas, at the Town Hall.

1833, July 11. Display of wax-work at Phoenix Hall, for a week. Figures representing the Salem Murder, the Siamese Twins, and Gibbs and Wansley, two famous pirates, were among the collection.

1834, July 2. Exhibition of wax statuary at Phoenix Hall.

1835, June 5. An omnibus, containing a wax-work show like

that of the celebrated Mrs. Jarley, arrived in town, and was stationed near Nesmith's Corner.

1836, July 14. Gymnastic performances by Mr. Potter, at Phoenix Hall.

1836, Aug. 23. Mr. O'Connell, a tattooed man, exhibited himself.

1837, Aug. 21. An old-fashioned horse-race, on the Northport road, between "Sleepy David" and the "Elliot mare," attracted thousands of spectators.

1838, July 13, 14. The Siamese Twins received visitors at the Eagle Hotel.¹

1839, May 30. Rand's solar microscope exhibited at the court-house.

1839, June. Dunlap's paintings of "Christ rejected" and "The Crucifixion" displayed at the Unitarian Church.

1843. Representation of "The Last Supper" exhibited at the Town Hall.

1847. Mr. Bird, the "Wizard of the East," gave an exhibition at Washington Hall. About the same time, Scriptural dioramas were exhibited at the same place.

1848, Sept. 8. A copy of Allston's painting of "Belshazzar's Feast" was displayed at the Baptist Church; and at the Unitarian Church, about the same time, a copy of West's painting of "Christ healing the Sick."

1849, April 19. "Trial of Christ," comprising twenty-seven figures of life-size, was opened to the public at Washington Hall.

1849, Sept. Three exhibitions of magic were given by the "Fakir of Ava."

1850, Jan. 3. Exhibition of natural magic.

1850, Jan. 28, 29. Exhibition of Ojibway Indians, at Washington Hall.

1851. Signor Devato exhibited trained birds and white mice at City Hall. In January, Mr. T. D. Baldwin gave an exhibition of natural magic; and, in June, several entertainments were given by Mr. Bird and Mr. Harrington, "professional ventriloquists."

Fairs and levees for beneficiary and charitable purposes have not been common until within the present generation.

¹ They were here a second time, July 4, 1853, and held levees in the store under Peirce's Hall, now occupied as a saloon. They died in 1874.

1837, Oct. 25. A fair was given at Academy Hall, by the Belfast Female Benevolent Society.

1843, Sept. 14. Fair of the Unitarian Sewing Society at the court-house. The receipts were one hundred and four dollars.

1844, Feb. 1, 2. The ladies of the Methodist Society gave a tea-party at the court-house, to obtain funds for repairing the exterior of the church.

1845, July 10. The young ladies' Unitarian Society gave a levee at "the cottage," on the corner of Waldo Avenue and Bridge Street.

1846, July 30. Ladies' picnic at "the cottage," on the corner of Waldo Avenue and Bridge Street.

1849, Dec. 24. Fair by the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the North Church, at Osborn's Hall.

1851, March 27. Fair by the ladies of the Universalist Society, at City Hall. The proceeds, amounting to \$260, were applied toward purchasing a bell.

1852, Sept. 7. Ladies' levee to obtain funds for a banner for Hydrant Engine Company, No. 2.

1852, Dec. 24. At a fair at Peirce's Hall, for the purpose, and by the society last named, the sum of \$320 was raised.

1853, Jan. 13. Levee at Peirce's Hall, in aid of the poor. The Belfast Glee Club furnished music on the occasion.

Readings. Readings from the works of distinguished authors were rendered popular through the United States, in 1849, by Mrs. Frances Kemble Butler, whose "Evenings with Shakespeare" attracted large audiences in the principal cities. The first reading here was given at the court-house, Dec. 19, 1850, by Miss Helen A. Upton, of the play of "As You Like It." Professor J. W. Taverner read extracts from the poets, May 22, 1851; and Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernier, Sept. 7, 1851. Miss Upton gave a second Shakespearean reading, July 5, 1851.

Panoramas. These are of comparatively modern date. The first exhibited here was one of the Hudson River, in June, 1849. During August of the same year, a panoramic painting of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers proved attractive for a fortnight in Washington Hall. In November, 1850, Langly's Panorama of the Holy Land, and one of Kennebec River, are advertised. In January, 1852, Bullard's Panorama of New York City, and in January, 1853, Perham's "Seven Mile Mirror," are announced as on exhibition at City Hall.

Connected with the subject of amusements is an account of the public halls in which many of them took place. The following is believed to be an accurate list:—

Academy. In the second story of the old academy building. It was used from 1810 to 1838.

American House. In the third story of the addition to that hotel, which was erected in 1847. It was converted into rooms in 1860.

Angier's. In the third story of No. 1 Phœnix Row. It was first occupied by the Odd Fellows, in 1846.

City. In the fourth story of City Block, at the corner of Main and High Streets. It was first publicly occupied during the last week in October, 1850, by the Waldo County Teachers' Institute, and is still occasionally used. Its dimensions are sixty by forty feet, and it contains a gallery, with ante-rooms beneath. In 1851, it was painted in fresco.

Democratic. Over the store of Furber & Bean, next above the American House. It was used during the Presidential campaign in 1844, and soon after converted into offices.

Dirigo. At the Head of the Tide, sometimes called Mitchell's Hall. It is occupied by Greenwood Lodge, No. 307, of Good Templars.

Eagle Hotel. In the second story of the American House, on the southern side. Used occasionally from 1824 to 1842.

Hayford. In Hayford Block. It is ninety-four feet deep by sixty wide, and twenty-seven feet high, with a gallery on three sides, supported by iron pillars. The stage is twenty-five feet by twenty-three, and there are convenient drawing-rooms. The seating capacity of the hall is thirteen hundred. This hall was dedicated on the evening of May 12, 1869, by a public ball.

Hubbard's. In the house formerly owned by Dr. Thaddeus Hubbard, on Main Street, now the residence of Asa A. Howes.

Huse's. In the second story of the Huse tavern, at the corner of Main and High Streets.

Johnson's. In the Johnson Block, which was erected in 1847, and first used that year by the Sons of Temperance. It is now leased to the Catholics, whose religious services are held there.

Masonic. The first one, in the old Babel, on Main Street, was used from 1818 to 1826. Since then, the Masons have occupied the upper story of the old court-house, now the High school-house.

Odd Fellows'. From 1844 to 1853, at No. 2 Phœnix Row, over the store of Oakes Angier; and from 1853 to 1860 Phœnix Hall was so designated.

Osborn's. In the third story of Marshall's Block, on Main Street. Used for balls and political meetings from 1848 to 1856.

Peirce's. On Church Street, in Peirce's Block. It was dedicated on Thanksgiving eve, 1852, with a ball, and is still constantly used. It is seventy-seven by fifty-two feet, with a gallery, and is eighteen feet high. The walls are adorned with scenic papering.

Phoenix. In the third story of Phœnix Row, the entrance being at No. 4. It was first used in 1824, and for twenty years was the principal public room here. The Whigs occupied it as their head-quarters during the "log-cabin" and "hard-cider" Presidential campaign in 1840 and it resounded night after night, until the contest was ended, with the rallying cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." A few of the voices which then and there stirred the hearts of the people like the sound of a trumpet are still heard occasionally in feeble tones; but the eloquent lips of Webster Kelley and of George W. Cooley, which held all hearts spell-bound by the words they uttered, long ago put on the purple hue of death.¹ It was last used in 1861, as the armory of the City Greys. From it, on a beautiful June morning of that year, Captain Marshall's company marched, on their way to join the army, many of their number, alas! never to return.

Russ's. In the house built by Major John Russ, on the northern side of Main Street, which perished in the great fire of 1865. It was used for festive purposes up to the war of 1812.

Sons of Temperance. From 1845 to 1846, in the second story of a wooden building which stood on the site of that now occupied by the "Republican Journal" office; then in the attic of the store of the Messrs. Howes, and from 1847 in the Johnson Block.

Stevens's. In the second story of a store building on the east side of the river, at the corner of the Searsport road. It was named from Andrew J. Stevens, who built it, and is sometimes known as McCrillis's.

Town. Now the High school-house. The basement contained the hall. Town meetings were held there from March 28, 1825, until we became a city, in 1853.

Washington. On High Street, opposite Phœnix Row. Built

¹ Crosby's Annals.

in 1844, by the Whigs, for head-quarters, during the Clay campaign. It was dedicated July 31st, by an address from Hon. William G. Crosby. The entrance was originally by a broad flight of steps, which projected into the street. An extension of fifty feet was added to the rear in 1850, and the building has since been used for various purposes.

Whittier's. In the second story of the Alfred Johnson house. Used from 1805 to 1820.

Wilson's. In the Cremer house, at the corner of Main and Common Streets. Jonathan Wilson was at one time the proprietor. It was used from 1805 to 1824. The Washington Benevolent Society met there in 1812. They called it Washington Hall.

CHAPTER XLVII.

CELEBRATIONS AND OBSERVANCES.

Declaration of Independence. — First Fourth of July Celebration. — Celebration in 1810: Militia Officers. — Oration in 1820, by Joseph Williamson. — Toasts. — Major Houston sings History of Washington. — Belfast Light Infantry. — Celebration in 1824. — In 1827, on Establishment of Waldo County. — Distinguished Guests. — Revolutionary Veterans. — Dinner. — Bill of Fare. — Dedication of Phoenix Hall. — Celebration by Light Infantry in 1830. — By Federalists in 1832. — At Head of the Tide in 1833. — By Light Infantry in 1834. — By Democrats in 1835. — By the Military in 1836. — By Democrats in 1837. — First Fireworks. — Temperance Celebrations in 1841 and 1843. — By Odd Fellows in 1848. — By Sons of Temperance in 1850. — Citizens' Celebrations in 1853 and 1854. — Sons and Daughters of Temperance and Spiritualists celebrated in 1860. — Railroad Celebration in 1867. — Picnic Celebration at Head of the Tide in 1871. — Citizens' Celebration in 1873. — Death of Washington publicly observed in 1800. — Address by Rev. Ebenezer Price. — Commemorations of Washington's Birthday. — Death of Adams and Jefferson. — Eulogy by Alfred Johnson, Jr. — Ode by William G. Crosby. — Invitation to Commodore Tucker. — His Letter in Reply. — Inauguration of Jackson. — Death of Harrison. — Eulogy by Rev. Silas McKeen. — Death of Jackson. — Anniversary of West India Emancipation. — Oration by Rev. Frederick H. Hedge. — Forefathers' Day. — Address by Woodbury Davis. — Demonstrations occasioned by Deaths of Taylor, Clay, Webster, Douglas, and Lincoln. — Centennial Celebration in 1870.

THE Declaration of Independence, which passed on the 4th of July, 1776, was printed and sent to all the ministers of the gospel throughout the State, to be publicly read by them on the first Lord's day after its reception, and to be recorded by the town clerks in their respective town books. No record of the kind exists on the books of Belfast. The first anniversary of the great event was celebrated here by an informal gathering. According to Mrs. Tolford Durham, "the people from all parts met at Deacon Tuft's, had a good time, and trained round all day."

1807. "The 4th of July," says a letter under date of July 7, 1807, "was attended with much bluster and stir. The Companies of Artillery and Cavalry turned out, and there was a public dinner at the Hall of T. Whittier, Esq. General Ulmer and Major Jonathan Wilson made their appearance in uniform!" Generals, Colonels, and Majors were not as plenty as in these days.¹

¹ Crosby's Annals.

1810. The local militia companies paraded the streets, and were hospitably entertained by Captain John Lymburner, who had erected two flag-staffs in front of his house, at the corner of Main and Spring Streets.¹

Until 1820, no detailed account of any celebration is preserved. The first number of the "Hancock Gazette," which appeared on the 6th of July in that year, gives the following description of the observance of the forty-fourth anniversary:—

"The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the citizens of this town and vicinity. The day was ushered in by the roaring of cannon and ringing of bells.² At eleven o'clock A.M., a respectable procession was formed, which marched to the meeting-house, where an excellent and truly patriotic oration was delivered by Joseph Williamson, Esq. The Throne of Grace was invoked in a very appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham. The escort duty was performed by a volunteer company, under the command of Captain Francis Hathaway. The musical performances were excellent. An ode was written by Dr. Herman Abbot, and sung on the occasion. After the performances were over, the procession moved to Colonel Cunningham's hotel, where the company partook of an excellent dinner, served up in Cunningham's best manner. The Hon. John Wilson presided at the table, assisted by Dr. Eben Poor. Major Houston, who sang the 'History of Washington,'³ is one of the few survivors of Wash-

¹ Rev. John L. Locke.

² There was then but one bell in town. The editor seems to have made an error like Coleman, in his opera of "Inkle and Yarico."

³ Major Houston died in January, 1835, aged eighty-two. For many years he sang this song with great applause:—

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON.

In histories you all may read of Washington, 'tis said;
And many more bold warriors, that have great conquests made.
But Washington, renowned, the trump of fame shall sound:
We'll all agree, in bravery, his match can ne'er be found.

No dangers do him scare, amidst the deadly war;
While troops, like halting heroes, stand listening from afar
To the rattling of his drums, and the thunder of his guns:
He scorns to yield, he keeps the field, and from no danger runs.

Troops now have come anew, that to the cause are true,
Stout-hearted, bold, and daring as ever weapon drew.
"March on, brave boys," he cries, "and all your foes defy."
To honor such, who can think much, for liberty to die?

gton's body-guards. After the cloth was removed, regular toasts were drunk, accompanied by the discharge of cannon and enlivening airs of music. Volunteer toasts were given by the Hon. John Wilson, Dr. Poor, George Watson, R. C. Johnson, Joseph Williamson, Judge Crosby, Franklin Tinkham, Colonel A. W. Atherton, N. H. Bradbury, and Hugh J. Anderson. That of Mr. Wilson, follows, was a fair specimen of the sentiment to which the occasion and its accompaniments gave birth: '*Maine an independent State*. May her Legislators possess the patriotism of Fox and the intelligence of Pitt; her Judges, the science of Mansfield and the decision of Holt; her Orators, the lightning of Cicero and the thunder of Demosthenes.'"

1824. Celebration by the Belfast Light Infantry. Various military evolutions were performed in the forenoon. At two o'clock, the company assembled at the hall of Colonel Jonathan Wilson, where with invited guests they partook of a collation. The Hon. William Crosby presided at the table, assisted by George Watson, Esq. An ode composed for the occasion by William G. Crosby, Esq., was sung to the tune of Adams and Liberty, and elicited great applause. Toasts were given by the presiding officers, Colonel Daniel Lane, Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr., Major William Almond, Doctor J. P. Alden, Captain Joel Hills, Captain Joseph Smith, Joseph Williamson, Ralph C. Johnson, Hezekiah Williams, William G. Crosby, William Stevens, Hugh J. Anderson, and

Now the Britons and the Hessians join, with a larger force combine;
While he with resolution, exposed to wind and rain,
In the midst of smoke and fire, cries out, "Boys, don't retire, —
Fight while a vein can blood contain, fight for a new empire."

For liberty and laws, bold Washington he draws
His sword, and is defending our liberty and laws.
Grim death he dares defy, though balls like hail-stones fly,
Wades through the flood of purple blood, where slaughtered numbers lie.

Now may the great Jehovah, the God of peace and love,
Protect our mighty hero, and all his deeds approve.
When God shall him displace, may one of his great race
Hold on as good, venture his blood, and crown with peace our days.

God save great Washington,
Fair freedom's noble son,
Now let us sing.
Happy and glorious,
Great and victorious,
May he reign o'er us,
And not the king.

James W. Webster, Esqs.¹ That by Judge Johnson, which went the rounds of the newspapers at the time, may be regarded as an expression of the general political sentiment in this locality: "*John Quincy Adams*. The universal Yankee nation will unite to make him our next President. Should he fail of his election, no more can be said of us than of the whole human race before,— 'In Adam's fall, we sinned all.'"

1826. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Bishop George at the Methodist Church. At the First Parish Church, an oration was delivered by Mr. Nathaniel Wales, and the Declaration read by Mr. Hawes. A collection for the American Colonization Society followed. After dinner at the Eagle Hotel, thirteen toasts were given in the usual hilarity of commemorating the day.²

1827. At eleven o'clock, a procession, composed of National and State civil and military officers, officers and soldiers of the Revolution and of the late army, and a large number of citizens and strangers, was escorted by a volunteer military company to the First Parish meeting-house. Among the distinguished guests present were Generals Boyd and McCobb, Major Pierce, Mr. Thayer of the Executive Council, a veteran of the Bunker Hill battle, and many Revolutionary soldiers. The Declaration of Independence was read by William White, Esq., prefaced by remarks upon the origin and history of that celebrated state paper. William Stevens, Esq., then pronounced a chaste and well-written oration. After the exercises, dinner was served in a tent erected on the Common. Among the regular toasts, the following elicited much applause: "The County of *Waldo*, this day established, — *last*, though not least of the Counties of Maine. Our *Freedom* and *Liberty* already equal the *Hope* we entertained, and the *Prospect* before us." Volunteer toasts were given by General Boyd, Captain Joseph Smith of the Navy, S. Tyler, a hero of Bunker Hill, and others. The festivities were brightened and rendered doubly interesting to a majority of citizens present, from the circumstance of the new county of Waldo taking effect on that day.³ "In the evening," continues the "Gazette," "a ball in

¹ Hancock Gazette.

² Belfast Gazette.

³ Ibid. A memorandum made by one of the committee of arrangements gives the following bill of fare and programme for the dinner: Cold hams, tongues, lamb, and corned beef, green peas, potatoes, pickles, cheese and tarts. Good Sicily Madeira wine, punch, brandy, gin, and old rum. The committee to have a sample of the wine and liquors, all of which are to be pure and of the best quality. Dinner to be one dollar

honor of the new county took place. The company assembled in Phoenix Hall, a new and spacious room fitted up by R. C. Johnson, Esq. It was decorated with elegance and splendor. On the ladies' side of the hall was twined an arch corresponding with the ceiling above, composed of various evergreens, intermingled with roses and other flowers. In the centre of the arch was a painting of the Goddess of Liberty; on her right and left were interwoven the names of the original States of the Union. On the opposite side was a transparency of Washington, on the right and left of which were "Adams" and "Jefferson" in wreaths of oak. At the head of the hall, on the right, was a transparency, with the inscription, "Waldo, July 4, 1827."

1829. This year, there was no formal observance of the day. An address before the Waldo County Bible Society was delivered by the Rev. Darwin Adams, of Camden.¹

1830. Celebration by the Belfast Light Infantry. Albert Bingham, Esq., delivered an oration; and a dinner was given at the Eagle Hotel.

1832. Federal celebration at the Unitarian Church. The orator was Solyman Heath, Esq. Rev. Alfred Johnson read the Declaration.

1833. Celebration at the Head of the Tide. A procession, escorted by a company of volunteers, proceeded from the Maine Hotel to the new school-house, where the Declaration was read by Lewis F. Shepherd, and an oration pronounced by H. W. Piper. Afterwards, one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a dinner under a pavilion in front of the hotel. No ardent spirits were used at the table.² Captain David Otis was president of the day.

1834. The Light Infantry celebrated the day by a procession, services in the Unitarian Church, and a public dinner. The orator was Colonel James W. Webster.

1835. A Democratic-Republican celebration. John W. Frost,³ Esq., delivered an oration; and Albert Pilsbury,⁴ Esq., read the

per ticket. Six clergymen (if so many should be present) and the orator of the day to have their dinner free of expense.

¹ Maine Farmer.

² Journal.

³ Frost was a student at law, in the office of Judge Johnson. He was killed in 1851, near New Orleans, in a duel occasioned by political difficulties.

⁴ Mr. Pilsbury studied law in the office of H. O. Alden, Esq. He soon afterwards opened an office in Calais. In 1853, Mr. P. was a member of the Executive Council, and in the year following was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. He was subsequently for six years United States Consul at Halifax, where he died in June, 1872, in his fifty-seventh year.

Declaration. Both were young men, just admitted to the bar. Dinner at the Town Hall was participated in by two hundred persons, among them several Revolutionary soldiers. Escort duty on the occasion of the celebration was performed by the Light Infantry.

1836. Military celebration by the Artillery Company, Captain Mayo Hazeltine, and the Light Infantry, Captain Benjamin P. Swan. Oration by Colonel James W. Webster. Dinner at the Town Hall.

1837. Democratic celebration. A procession proceeded from the North Church to that of the First Parish, where the customary exercises took place. Ephraim K. Smart, Esq., of Camden, was the orator. Judge Alfred Johnson read the Declaration, introducing it with patriotic remarks. The dinner was at the Town Hall. The Artillery Company and the Belfast Volunteers observed the day by field duty and a collation on the east side of the river.

1839. No public commemoration of the day. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, the first exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here.

1840. The Whigs of Waldo County held a large celebration. There was a long procession, escorted by the Thomaston Band, and containing a log cabin, with smoke curling from its chimney, which was hauled on wheels from Searsmont. An oration was delivered in the grove at what is now the corner of Congress and Bradbury Streets, by Lucius H. Chandler, Esq., of Thomaston. "Hard cider" was freely used as a beverage on the occasion.

1841. The 5th of July was celebrated this year (the 4th occurring on Sunday) by the Independent Temperance Society. A corps of mounted truckmen, in uniform, under command of Captain Isaac Smith, made a parade. Andrew T. Palmer, of Belfast, delivered an oration at the Unitarian Church; and a dinner was furnished at Phoenix Hall.

1843. As the great Temperance Reform, known as the "Washingtonian" movement was at its height this year, the different societies of Waldo County participated in a celebration. A procession, escorted by the Frankfort Artillery and the Hancock Guards of Castine, and composed of fifteen temperance organizations, each with an appropriate banner, proceeded through the streets to the Unitarian Church, which was profusely decorated. An oration was pronounced by Colonel Charles W. Cutter, of Portsmouth, N. H. The Hon. Alfred Johnson read the Declara-

tion, accompanied by a brief address, which was afterwards published in the "Journal." Among the exercises was the presentation of a prize banner, on behalf of the Ladies' Temperance Society of Belfast, to the Frankfort Society, as the most meritorious organization in the county. Miss Caroline F. Alden made the presentation address, to which Benjamin Shaw, Esq., of Frankfort, responded. A dinner took place in the storehouse of Daniel Merrill, at the head of the steamboat wharf.

1847. The 4th of July being Sunday, the day following was celebrated in its stead. In the forenoon there was a parade of the Callathumpian Band and Fantastic Guards, and another of the firemen, who marched through the streets preceded by our new Brass Band, and afterwards practised with their engines. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks on the Common.

1848. Odd Fellows' celebration. Oration at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. Albert Case, of Worcester, Mass., followed by a dinner at Merrill & Pitcher's loft.

1850. The Sons of Temperance on Penobscot River and Bay joined in celebrating the 4th. There was a procession, headed by the Thomaston Band, escorted by the Belfast Rifle Company; and exercises at the Unitarian Church. The Rev. M. R. Hopkins, of Oldtown, was the orator. William O. Poor read the Declaration. A dinner was given in the grove on Congress Street. A display of fireworks took place in the evening, near the Academy.

1851. This year, rain fell without interruption on the 4th; a fact unprecedented, according to the oldest inhabitants. A parade of "Fantastics" was postponed until the next day, and the fireworks were not displayed until the 7th.

1852. No formal celebration. The national salute was fired; a flag was raised upon the new staff of the Whigs, at the head of Main Street; and a parade of Engine Company No. 2, and of a company of young men arrayed in various costumes, took place.

1853. Citizens' celebration, on a more extensive scale than ever before attempted in Belfast, being the first one occurring after our organization as a city. Eight thousand strangers were present. A long procession marched to a pavilion erected on the Common, where an oration was delivered by the Hon. William G. Crosby, Governor of Maine. Hon. Ralph C. Johnson, Mayor, was president of the day. N. Abbott, Esq., read the Declaration. A dinner at

Peirce's Hall, a parade of costumers, and a ball and fireworks in the evening, were among the features of the occasion.

1854. Citizens' celebration. A procession, headed by the Saxhorn Band, followed by Hydrant Engine Company, a floral car, and the little girls of the various schools dressed in white and wreathed with flowers, marched through the streets to the Unitarian Church, where William C. Williamson, Esq., delivered an oration, and J. G. Dickerson, Esq., read the Declaration. A dinner took place at the American House, at which Mayor Sleeper presided, and Samuel G. Thurlow officiated as toast-master.

1860. Celebration by the Sons and Daughters of Temperance at a grove on Waldo Avenue. Rev. Cazneau Palfrey, D.D., was the orator, and George B. Ferguson, Esq., the reader of the Declaration. The procession was escorted by the Camden Band, the City Greys, and the Castine Light Infantry. The military dined at the Phoenix House.

There was also a celebration of the Spiritualists at the grove on Congress Street, attended by over two thousand persons, representing thirty-six towns and four cities. Hon. Richard Moody, Mayor of Belfast, presided.

1867. Extensive preparations for observing the day, to which a peculiar interest was given by the organization of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company, were made; and there was a large influx of people both from the neighboring towns and from distant parts of the State. Early in the forenoon, a rain-storm commenced, which continued until evening, and caused an adjournment of the exercises from the Common, where seats and a stand for speaking had been erected, to the Unitarian Church. After the Declaration had been read by William O. Poor, an elaborate and eloquent address¹ upon "The Railway" was delivered by the Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, followed by remarks upon the projected Belfast enterprise, by the Hon. George W. Woodman, one of a party of distinguished railroad gentlemen who were present. An Indian regatta, in which canoes manned by members of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes contended, took place in the morning, soon after which a company of Fantastics paraded. The fireworks, and other portions of the cele-

¹ The addresses were published in the "Journal." That of Mr. Poor subsequently appeared in the form of a pamphlet of sixty-one pages, and contained an appendix showing the extent of the railroads in the world.

bration which the rain interfered with, were postponed until the 7th of August.

1871. No public celebration. At the Head of the Tide, a picnic took place, at which the Rev. Edward F. Cutter gave an address.

1873. A clear, bright day, a cordial invitation to the people in this section of the State, and special trains and steamers, rendered the citizens' celebration this year a complete success. In the morning, after a salute of thirty-seven guns,¹ a company of Fantastics, numbering over two hundred comic and ludicrous characters, paraded the streets. At eleven o'clock, the procession of the day, under the command of Chief Marshal Major William H. Fogler, formed as follows :—

Aid.	Marshal.	Aid.
	Belfast Cornet Band.	
	Belfast City Guards.	
	Committee of Arrangements.	
Aid.	Orator.	Aid.
	City Government.	
	Vinalhaven Band.	
	E. P. Walker Engine Company of Vinalhaven.	
	Pyramidal car containing thirty-seven young ladies representing the States of the Union, with the Goddess of Liberty.	
	Crosby Guards of Hampden.	
	Representation of the business firms of the city.	
	Band.	
	Waterville Engine Company No. 3.	
	Band.	
	Skowhegan Light Infantry.	
	Band.	
	General Berry Engine Company of Rockland.	
	Belfast Cadets in a Boat.	
	Hydrant Engine Company No. 2.	
	Bangor Cornet Band.	
	Washington Engine Company No. 5.	
	Public Schools.	
	Citizens.	

¹ The ancient 24-pound cannon which once did duty on the fort at Castine, but which, a few years ago, was mysteriously ferried across the bay to this city, and afterwards was the prey of the Belmonsters who hid it in the woods, flew out of the cellar of the custom-house on the night of the 3d, and getting out at a safe distance awoke the echoes of the night by giving three of its ancient growls, which shook the whole city. — *Progressive Age*.

And, after moving through the city, broke ranks at the Common, where the following exercises took place : —

- 1st. Music by the Bands, “ America.”
- 2d. Prayer, by Rev. David N. Utter.
- 3d. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Rev. F. S. Bacon.
- 4th. Music by the Bands, “ Star-spangled Banner.”
- 5th. Address, by Hon. A. G. Jewett.
- 6th. Benediction, by Rev. W. L. Brown.
- 7th. Music by the Bands. Voluntary.

A trial of engines, in which the General Berry of Rockland threw a stream two hundred and twelve feet, distancing her competitors; a collation at Peirce’s Hall for invited guests; a horse-trot at the park; and a dress parade of the military, — took place in the afternoon. A slight shower prevented the display of fireworks, and that part of the programme was postponed. The festivities terminated with a ball at Hayford Hall, in the evening. Over ten thousand strangers were in the city during the day, and the best order prevailed. The streets were decorated with flags, and many private residences were elaborately adorned. A novel feature of the occasion was a free supply of iced water at every public corner.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

The death of Washington occurred Dec. 14, 1799. On the 30th of that month, Congress passed the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers.

Resolved, That the President be requested to issue a proclamation, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing into effect.

These resolutions were approved by President Adams; and, in response to his proclamation, the people of every city, town, village, and hamlet, met, and with deep devotion rendered their heartfelt tribute of affection for the memory of the Father of their Country.

“ At Belfast,” says the “ Castine Journal,” “ the day was observed with order and solemnity. The militia of the towns of Northport

and Prospect met at the ferry. From thence, they marched to the west meeting-house, where due honors to the memory of the illustrious *Washington* were performed. The officers appeared in complete uniform, with emblems of mourning. The utmost order and attention were observed by all present, and every countenance beamed with regret at the loss of so good a man. The music, standards, &c., were in mourning; and the military marched with arms reversed, followed by a respectable concourse of citizens. When the procession had arrived at the meeting-house, an excellent oration was delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Price.”¹

The anniversary of Washington’s birthday has been observed since by repeated celebrations. In 1840, an address was delivered by the Hon. John Holmes, before the Belfast Temperance Society. Three years afterwards, in the evening, a temperance festival took place in the Unitarian Church, which was tastefully decorated. The Hon. Alfred Johnson delivered an address, which was published in pamphlet form. In 1846, the next triennial celebration of the Temperance Society took place. John K. True, Esq., of Montville, was the orator of the occasion. In 1847, the day was commemorated by the Rev. Edward F. Cutter by a public address, who, two years later, the twenty-second day having been designated for a temperance festival throughout the Union, addressed the Belfast Society at the Unitarian Church.

In 1858, a national salute was fired by the Belfast Artillery, and the bells were rung. The City Greys gave a military and civic ball.

In 1862, the increasing magnitude of the Rebellion induced a general observance of the day throughout the North, by public exercises expressive of renewed devotion to the Union. In Belfast, one hundred guns were fired, and the national flag profusely displayed. Business was entirely suspended in the afternoon; and a public meeting at Peirce’s Hall was held, at which Washington’s “Farewell Address” was read by the Hon. William G. Crosby, prefaced by appropriate and eloquent remarks.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

Since the decease of General Washington, on the 14th of December, 1799, the public mind has never been so powerfully affected as by the death of John Adams, on the 4th of July, 1826. The decease of this venerable man acquired a singular interest from the year and the day on which it took place, — the 4th of July

¹ Castine Journal and Universal Advertiser.

of the year completing the half-century from that ever memorable era in the history of the country and the world, the Declaration of Independence; a measure in which Mr. Adams himself had taken a distinguished part. The emotion excited by this coincidence was greatly increased by the indications given by Mr. Adams, in his last hours, that he was fully aware that the day was the anniversary of Independence, and by his dying allusion to the supposed fact that his colleague, Jefferson, would survive him. When, in the course of a few days, the news arrived from Virginia that Mr. Jefferson also had died on the same day, only a few hours before Mr. Adams, the patriotic sentiment of our community, as of the country at large, was touched beyond all example. The occurrence was justly deemed without a parallel in history. The various circumstances of association and of contrast which marked the characters and careers of these great men, and especially the occurrence of their simultaneous decease on the 4th of July, were dwelt upon with melancholy but untiring interest. The circles of private life, the press, public meetings, and the pulpit were for some time almost engrossed with the topic; and solemn rites of commemoration were performed throughout the country.¹

Belfast participated in sympathy with the whole United States in the extraordinary event, and took the following measures for its observance:—

1826, July 31. A meeting of the citizens was held on Monday evening, July 31, at the Eagle Hotel, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures publicly to testify their respect to the memories of the late venerable ADAMS and JEFFERSON. Hon. William Crosby was called to the chair, and Joseph Williamson, Esq., was chosen secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Hon. (John) Wilson, it was thereupon—

“*Resolved*, That the decease of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, late Presidents of the United States, and signers of the Declaration of American Independence, be noticed by appropriate exercises and solemnities, at such a time and in such a manner as a committee of arrangements hereafter to be chosen shall direct.”

“*Resolved*, That Hon. John Wilson, Hon. Alfred Johnson, Hon. John S. Kimball, Ralph C. Johnson, Joseph Williamson, Thomas Pickard, Esqs., Hon. William Crosby, Col. Daniel Lane, and Col. Philip Morrill be that committee of arrangements.”

Aug. 9, 1826. The Committee of the Town of Belfast, ap-

¹ Works of Daniel Webster, I. 111.

pointed for making the necessary arrangements for a Public Procession and a Discourse in memory of the late JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, give notice that Thursday, the 10th inst., has been assigned for that purpose, and that Alfred Johnson, Jr., will pronounce a Eulogy on the occasion, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day, at the Rev. Mr. Frothingham's Meeting-house.

A procession will be formed at the Rev. Mr. Soule's Meeting-house, precisely at 10 o'clock A.M., in the following order :—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Escort.

Band of Music.

Aid. CHIEF MARSHAL (COL. D. LANE). Aid.

Two Youths, with banners bearing the names of
ADAMS and JEFFERSON.

Committee of Arrangements.

Marshal.

Marshal. ORATOR, CHAPLAIN. Marshal.

CLERGY.

Selectmen of Belfast.

Treasurer and Clerk.

Selectmen of other Towns.

Sheriffs.

Members of Executive Council.

JUDGES OF COURTS.

Clerks of Courts.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF MAINE.

Members of House of Representatives of Maine.

Marshal. { OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS }
 { OF THE REVOLUTION.¹ } Marshal.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND SUITE.

Other Officers of the Militia, in uniform.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Instructor of the Monitorial School.

Scholars.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Citizens and Strangers.

¹ Thirty-eight officers and soldiers of the Revolution participated in the services. In a card, published in the "Gazette," they returned thanks to the citizens for their hospitable reception, "hereby giving them the parting blessing of that band of aged warriors, larger, probably, than will ever again meet in this part of our beloved country." The names of these venerable men have not been preserved.

The funeral obsequies in honor of the deceased patriots, Adams and Jefferson, took place in this village on the 10th inst., pursuant to previous arrangements. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, preceded by a detachment of Captain Hill's company, who escorted the procession to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham's Meeting-house. During the movement of the procession, minute-guns were fired and the bell tolled; the stores and shops of the village were closed, and the flags of the shipping in the harbor displayed at half-mast. The church was enshrouded in the emblems of mourning. After the arrival of the procession, the exercises were opened with a dirge by a large choir of instrumental and vocal performers.

An impressive prayer was then made by the Rev. William Frothingham, followed by an appropriate Ode written for the occasion, and performed with much effect.

ODE.

BY WM. GEORGE CROSBY, A.B.

GREAT God of Israel, 'tis to thee
Our votive offerings ascend;
Before thy sacred footstool, we,
The beings of thy mercy, bend.

Why do yon sable banners wave,
And whence this melancholy train?
The gifts thy hand in mercy gave
Are taken to thyself again.

A NATION hailed its festal day,
And loud the song of triumph sung;
But, ere its echo died away,
A knell by sorrow's hand was rung.

Its PATRIARCH FATHERS, even they
Who watched it in its hour of birth,
Had lived to see the glorious day,
And sought to leave the scenes of earth.

The voice went forth: a seraph came,
In mercy, from his bright abode,
Caught from their lips the dying flame
And bore it to *their* father, God!

Our tears have flowed: they flow no more,
And hushed is every mourning breath:
Life's troubled dream with them is o'er, —
Theirs is the dreamless sleep of death!

The eulogy¹ by Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr., was worthy of the occasion. The exercises were closed with an anthem and prayer, and the procession then returned in the order in which it came to the Rev. Mr. Soule's meeting-house. They were then discharged, and the officers and soldiers of the Revolution (of which there were about forty) were invited to a repast prepared at the expense of the town. The concourse of people was very large; but the ceremonies, notwithstanding the throng and bustle incident to a great multitude, were conducted throughout with the greatest propriety and decorum, and reflect much credit upon the citizens of Belfast.

The following letter was received by the committee of arrangements, who sent to Bristol to invite the venerable Commodore TUCKER² to take a part in the exercises of the day:—

BRISTOL, Aug. 8, A.D. 1826.

DEAR SIR, — I received your polite invitation, through the medium of Mr. Benjamin Palmer, to attend at Belfast on the 10th inst., to accompany my fellow-citizens in hearing an oration to be delivered on the occasion of the demise of two of the greatest statesmen and patriots of which our country can boast, Washington excepted; and I think it meritorious in all our brother Republicans to hold it up, as it ought to be celebrated with some degree of solemnity. I was acquainted with both of the gentlemen for many years, with one much better than the other, and firmly declare they were the two brightest luminaries which brought us from thralldom into the glorious light which the children of men ought to enjoy throughout the universe, and doubt not in the least but they will both be crowned with a diadem in the celestial mansions, equally as honorable in their blest abode as they merited amongst men here below. Indisposition pleads the cause of my non-attendance, for which I am very sorry. Please to accept of the best wishes of yours to serve, for yourself and of those for whom you write. I subscribe with great respect,

Your most obedient, &c.,

SAMUEL TUCKER.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.³

¹ It was published in the "Gazette," and afterwards in pamphlet form.

² An express was sent to Bristol for Commodore Tucker, who in the Revolution safely conducted John Adams to France.

³ Gazette. The letter is also published in Sheppard's Life of Tucker, p. 243.

1830. The inauguration of President Jackson, which occurred on the 4th of March, was celebrated here by the firing of cannon, ringing the bell, and other testimonials of rejoicing.

1840, Dec. 17. The election of Harrison was celebrated by a meeting and a free collation at Phoenix Hall. During the evening, Phoenix Row, then the largest building in town, was illuminated.

1841. Intelligence of the death of President Harrison, which occurred on the 4th of April, reached here by the steamer "Bangor" on the 7th. The bells were tolled; and, at a public meeting, the citizens made arrangements to observe the national fast recommended by President Tyler. This took place on the fourteenth day of May. A eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. Silas McKeen, at the Unitarian Church, which was draped in black.

1845, June 9. The bells were tolled for an hour at noon, as a token of respect for General Andrew Jackson, who died on the 8th.

1845, Aug. 1. The anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies was celebrated by an oration at the Unitarian Church, by the Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, of Bangor.

1848, Dec. 22. A celebration commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims took place at the Head of the Tide. Woodbury Davis, Esq., delivered an address.

1850, July 10. The death of President Taylor was noticed by tolling the bells and firing minute-guns, at noon, on the Common. The "Signal" newspaper appeared in mourning.

1852, July 2. On the reception of the intelligence of the death of Henry Clay, a general sorrow pervaded the community. Both political parties displayed their flags at half-mast. At sunset, minute-guns were fired and the bells were tolled. Similar demonstrations took place October 25, when the death of Daniel Webster was announced.

1861, May 27. Senator Stephen A. Douglas died. On receipt of the news here, the bells were tolled.

1865, April 14. The news that President Lincoln had been assassinated turned joy into mourning. The bells were tolled, and on the day of the funeral religious exercises were held at the Unitarian Church.¹

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Belfast was commemorated at Hayford Hall, on the evening of Dec. 21,

¹ See Chapter XXXI.

1870. There was a large attendance, the hall and galleries being filled. The exercises were according to the following programme :—

1770.

1870.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF BELFAST,

AT

HAYFORD HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1870.



Order of Exercises.

PIANO VOLUNTARY	<i>By Miss Annabell Baker.</i>
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	<i>By Hon. W. G. Crosby.</i>
PRAYER	<i>By Rev. Mr. Parker.</i>
SONG	<i>Pilgrim Fathers.</i>

THE breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tost;

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear:
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.

The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared, —
This was their welcome home!

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstained what there they found,—
Freedom to worship God.

ADDRESS. *By Joseph Williamson.*
HYMN *St. Martin's.*

LET children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old;
Which, in our younger years, we saw,
And which our fathers told.

He bids us make His glories known, —
His works of power and grace;
And we'll convey His wonders down
Through every rising race.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
And they again to theirs;
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn in God alone
Their hope securely stands,
That they may ne'er forget His works,
But practise His commands.

—◆—
Exercises to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
—◆—

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| WM. G. CROSBY. | NEHEMIAH ABBOTT. |
| JAMES W. WEBSTER. | W. O. POOR. |
| W. H. SIMPSON. | H. H. JOHNSON, Jr. |

¹ The address was published in the "Republican Journal" of Dec. 29, 1870.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

VISITORS, DISTINGUISHED AND NOTORIOUS.

The Duke de Liancourt. — General Knox. — Daniel Webster. — General Miller. — Harrison Gray Otis and others. — Legislative Committee to select Site for a State House. — Mrs. Anne Royal. — Her Description of Principal Citizens. — Invitation to General Jackson. — Second Visit of Webster. — John J. Audubon. — Jefferson Davis. — Stephen A. Douglas. — Congressional Committee to inspect Fortifications.

AN account of the visit of Governor Pownall and of General Waldo in 1759, and of the brief stay of General Wadsworth and of Major Burton during the Revolution, has been given in previous chapters.

In 1794, the Duke de Liancourt, one of the noblemen who escaped to this country from the French Revolution, found a temporary asylum with General Knox at Thomaston, and accompanied the latter over his estate, proceeding as far as Brigadier's Island. The tour was made in a two-horse carriage, driven by a negro servant. He thus describes this section of the country:—

“Camden was the first stage at which we halted, by the Indians, and even by its present inhabitants, called Megunticook. At Duck Trap, after a poor supper and an indifferent lodging with Captain Alma (General George Ulmer), who, however opulent, continues to live in a miserable log house, without suitable supplies of bread, rum, sugar, or even flesh, we renewed our journey along a bad road, which was not, however, quite so bad as the roads in the district of Genessee, we soon reached Little River, another small stream running into the Penobscot, which is not more navigable than that of Duck Trap, but like it drives a small saw-mill. A few solitaires dwell about the bay, almost every one of whom is owner of a small fishing-boat, navigated, in the fishing season, chiefly by himself and children. Their land lies, like that of their neighbors, totally uncultivated. The whole shore is occupied by such small fishermen.

“The township of Belfast, adjoining that of Little River, is bet-

ter settled than that through which we last passed. The houses are better, and even in some instances painted. The lands have been brought into a better condition. This territory was sold thirty years ago by the family of Waldo, and its present state of superior improvement seems to evince that the uncertainty of the possession of those who have settled other townships must be the chief reason that induces them to leave their lands so destitute of culture. A river, that is at the mouth about a mile broad, but navigable for only three miles upwards, here falls into a creek, much larger than any one we had hitherto seen. We were to pass this river at a place where the access is extremely difficult. The ferry-boat is very small, and for horses very inconvenient. We were waiting for it a whole hour, and thought ourselves fortunate in reaching the opposite bank, when the wind became boisterous, the tide rose higher in the river, and our horses became unruly. The General's negro conducted over two of the horses, swimming. Considerable mountains rise immediately adjacent to the bank of the river. These mountains were the highest I had ever seen in this tract of the country. The ground interjacent between them and the river's edge is cleared; not a stump remained, and the trees lay scattered on the surface. I thought the meadows to be the best I had seen for a long time. In the township of Belfast is a church, the only one in all the Waldo Patent. The roads become here better, because the soil is firmer, and because they are more carefully repaired here than elsewhere."¹

About 1804, Daniel Webster, who had then just completed his legal studies, came to the Penobscot, with a view of finding a location to settle in. He was accompanied by his brother Ezekiel. Having but one horse between them, they "rode and tied," as the saying was; that is, one rode the horse for a time, and then stopped and tied him, while the other walked on until he reached the tied horse, which he mounted, and rode in his turn until the other came up. Thus they accomplished their journey through Belfast, Prospect, and Frankfort, to Bangor. In old times, our ancestors did not consider that the bail of a kettle is no longer when down than when erect, and so built the main road along our coast over the Bluff, Mount Ephraim, and the Frankfort hills. Looking off from one of these steep and rugged ascents, Ezekiel remarked, "I don't know how we can get down here, Daniel; but you take the horse by the bridle, and I will follow on behind, and hold on to

¹ Travels, p. 435.

his tail when he is in danger of tipping over!" Mr. Webster related this anecdote, during his visit here in 1835.

Before the war of 1812, General James Miller, afterwards distinguished in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and the author of the noted answer to General Ripley, of "I'll try, sir," was here as a schoolmaster in search of employment.¹

"This season," says the "Hancock Gazette" of July 27, 1820, "has been chosen by many respectable gentlemen for making a visit to this place, among whom we have noticed Hon. Israel Thorndike, Harrison Gray Otis, William Prescott, Samuel Parkman, and David Sears, Esqs., from Boston, and Mr. Professor Ticknor, from Harvard University."

In 1823, a committee of the Legislature, upon locating the seat of government, reported that they had visited Belfast, among other places, and that a suitable site for a state-house was offered there gratuitously.

In October, 1827, the notorious Mrs. Anne Royal,² a short woman, of about fifty years of age, with gray hair, and a tongue like that of Xantippe, visited Belfast, remaining about a week. In a work which she published the following year, entitled "The Black Book, or a Continuation of Travels in the United States," the people of the village are thus described: —

BELFAST

Is another beautiful, flourishing town, more populous than Castine. It stands on Belfast Bay, at the mouth of a river of the same name, at the north-west part of Penobscot Bay. It has a safe harbor and great commercial advantages, and is increasing rapidly in wealth and improvement. The situation is one of the handsomest in Maine, and the prospect delightful. It is a seaport town, contains two churches, an academy, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants. . . .

I have somewhere observed that the citizens of Maine, take

¹ Hon. R. C. Johnson.

² She was a noted character in Washington for nearly forty years, the terror of politicians, and especially of Congressmen. Any public man who refused to buy her books was certain of a severe philippic in her newspaper, the Washington "Paul Pry," or in that which succeeded it, "The Huntress." "We have the famous Mrs. Royal here," writes Justice Story to Mrs. Story, on the 8th of March, 1827, "with her new novel, 'The Tennesseans,' which she has compelled the chief justice and myself to buy, to avoid a castigation. I shall bring it home for your edification." She wrote and printed a great deal, but seemed to rely almost entirely upon her ability to blacken private character. She died in 1854, aged eighty-nine.

them all in all, are a long ways before the other New England States in urbanity of manners and warmth of feeling, but particularly in hospitality. This may be gathered from the preceding tour. These traits are more striking as you advance through the interior. But, of all the towns I have visited, Belfast exceeds. The kindness of the citizens was absolutely oppressive, as it laid me under obligations which I shall never be able to repay. That masterly text of Scripture, which comprises the Christian religion as respects the conduct of man to his fellow-creature, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," is emphatically fulfilled in Belfast.

My friend, the Colonel,¹ took care to introduce me to the principal gentlemen in the place. Amongst these were a Colonel Lane, who came passenger with us from Castine, and several others. The people of Belfast, however, do not wait for formal introductions: they came pouring in from all quarters, and took me at once by the hand. Even in the streets, knowing there was a stranger in town, and seeing me from their windows, the dear creatures would rush out of their houses and tear me in, in spite of cold ceremony and all the nonsense of empty formality. "I know this is Mrs. R. You must excuse us, — we have heard so much of you, that we all want to see you: we were so 'fraid you would not come to Belfast." All glee and buoyant spirits, they appear to enjoy a superior sort of happiness: —

"Witty, wise, though social-hearted, good."

But nothing astonished them more than that steady, uniform, and determined course I had laid down and pursued, in exposing those enemies of all that is good, the missionaries. . . .

I am under deep obligations to every citizen of Belfast, not even excepting the little, canting, political, insignificant editor, who, in imitation of other silly men, said, "I was upon an electioneering expedition." He took care, however, not to say it until I left town. I pity such little p——s: they must have bad hearts who can never think well of others. But, to begin the portrait of my friends, — which every one will expect after what I have said, — Colonel Upton, though he does not live in Belfast, he ought to live there, — he is a stout man, of middle age, dark complexion, round, full face, with regular features, and the finest eye (large, soft, and black) ever placed in the human head.

¹ Colonel Samuel Upton, then of Castine.

Respecting his manners and philanthropy, we will leave it shrouded under that modesty where true greatness loves to dwell. Colonel Upton has a son, the image of himself, who already rivals his father in the beauty of his person and the elegance of his manners.

Amongst those gentlemen who are distinguished in Belfast are Colonel Lane, Hon. William Crosby, Hon. A. Johnson, Rev. Frothingham, Messrs. R. C. Johnson, John Angier, Joseph Williamson, William White, Stevens,¹ Allen,² E. Fellows, James White, and Dr. Monroe. Colonel Lane is of common size and middle age, his face round, fine, fair, and full, with a rolling black eye, and great benignity and modesty of countenance. His manners are easy, though manly and dignified. He is collector for the port, and no better man could have been pitched upon. Hon. William Crosby is of middle age, common size, fair complexion, round, full face, and soft gray eye; his countenance open, mild, and benevolent, his manners gentlemanly and polite. R. C. Johnson is very distinguished for his amiable manners and disposition. He is a tall, noble figure, with an oval, fair face, and the finest countenance in nature. Rev. Frothingham is a Unitarian preacher, one of the most noble of the human race, — learned, accomplished, humane, modest, polite; he stands unrivalled amongst his fellows. He is the most singularly amiable man I ever saw. If he has a fault, it is that of being too diffident. Mr. Frothingham is of middle age, rather under, with a round, full face, fair complexion, and soft, intelligent, blue eye; his countenance — what his actions bespeak — benevolent, and his manners gentlemanly and pleasing. He is about the common size.

Colonel Joseph Williamson is one of the finest-looking men in the place, and deservedly ranks among the highest. He is quite a young man, a fine figure, with a fair, oval face, gay countenance, and soft, dark gray eye. In his deportment, he is manly and dignified.

Mr. John Angier is of middle age and spare make, with great dignity of countenance and very genteel manners.

Mr. White is a young man, with a mild blue eye, and very engaging manners. Dr. Monroe is no ways behind his neighbors in every thing that constitutes a gentleman.


But, of all the gentlemen of Belfast, a Mr. Allen,³ a lawyer, ex-

¹ Hon. William Stevens, now of Lawrence, Mass.

² Rufus B. Allyn, Esq.

³ Ibid.

cited not only my wonder, but the highest admiration. He boarded at the house where I put up. He is a thin, spare man, and very distant in his manners. He scarcely spoke a word to me while I was in Belfast, though he would sometimes walk into the kitchen part of the house, where I always took a cup of coffee as soon as I arose in the morning. On these occasions, he would walk the floor backwards and forwards, now and then bestowing a look of benignity upon me, but interested me in no other way, — merely saluting when we would meet at the table. He was remarkable for using few words, and under the show almost of misanthropy concealed one of the most generous hearts in the world. When I was about to leave Belfast, I asked my landlady for my bill. “Your bill is paid,” said she. “Who paid it?” “Mr. Allen.” There is a Christian! Which of the missionaries ever did such a thing? After doing this generous act, he took himself off, lest I might thank him. I did, however, find him, and took him by the hand, but he would hear of no thanks. — I shall be pardoned for this digression. To return: the people of Belfast take the sure road, — they take the best means to keep alive those generous feelings, love and good-will to mankind. It is truly a town of brothers, united in every effort to improve themselves. They all meet at appointed periods for the purpose of improving themselves in debate, being formed into a regular society for the purpose, with a president at their head. This society consists of the principal gentlemen of the place, old and young. One of those meetings took place while I was there, which I attended. The discussions were conducted with seriousness and decorum, and exhibited a fine display of wit, taste, learning, and talent. My friend Colonel Williamson presided in the chair, and, though I am no judge, doubtless he filled it with honor and satisfaction. The audience was crowded, of both sexes; the subjects were various, and afforded much amusement from the fire and spirit of the speakers. Of all the questions debated, of course I was pleased with one introduced by a gallant young gentleman, who undertook to prove the superiority of women over men in many instances. I could see a smile of approbation flitting from face to face amongst the fair ones, and doubtless a part was designed for myself, though he did not exactly say so in so many words, but all will grant the thing was very apropos. May the fairest of the fair nymphs of Belfast reward him with her hand! I never lamented old age before.



But we were all amused with an elderly gentleman, the father of the Johnsons, one of the most interesting men of his years amongst the human race. His fine face dressed in smiles, every feature stamped with the impress of innocence, wit, and humor, was at any time sufficient to promote the best of feelings. But unfortunately, or fortunately, rather (as it afforded us great amusement), Judge Johnson was compelled to answer himself, one of the young gentlemen, his opponent, being taken suddenly ill, or from some cause declined speaking, and no one could be found good-natured enough to speak for him but Mr. Johnson, which occasioned a great laugh.

This is a much better way of spending time than tippling at the taverns. It is a great pity that other towns do not imitate their example.

But the incident I am now about to relate settles the question as to Maine in general and Belfast in particular. I had been out of books some time, having sold all on the Penobscot and about the stores, excepting one or two, which I parted with at Bucksport and Castine, so that I had but one when I came to Belfast. When I was just setting off on my journey, those immeasurably kind people flocked around me to take leave, and upon shaking hands every man left a dollar in my hand !!!

Belfast was settled by Mitchell and others in 1770. A man by the name of Etemson¹ was the first who built a house where Belfast stands. One remark is alike due to Belfast and Castine; which is, that there are no rabble in either. At length, the hour of parting came, and with a sigh and long, lingering look, I parted from my friends. Dear people, my last pulse shall beat for thee.

President Jackson, accompanied by Vice-President Van Buren, visited Boston in June, 1833, and intended to have proceeded to Maine. The illness of the President prevented this plan from being executed. A public meeting was held here June 7, and a committee of nine chosen to invite him to extend his tour to Belfast.

On the 29th of September, 1835, Daniel Webster made a second visit here on his way from Bangor to Wiscasset. He landed unannounced from the steamer "Bangor" at Lewis's Wharf, and conducted by Manasseh Sleeper, Esq., walked up Main Street to the Eagle Hotel. Here he held a brief interview with his old

¹ Probably a misprint for (Richard) Stimson.

fellow-member of Congress, Hon. John Wilson. He remained about an hour, and started in a chaise for his place of destination. He was dressed in black, and wore a tall, broad-brimmed hat. Upon his arrival becoming known to his political friends, preparations were made for a salute, but before the first gun was fired he had left the village.

John J. Audubon, the ornithologist, was here about 1835, while on an exploration of the forests of Maine and New Brunswick. He is remembered by those who saw him as having long flowing hair, and dressed in almost rustic garments.

Colonel Jefferson Davis visited Belfast in 1858, by invitation of the military officers who had charge of the muster here. Accompanied by Colonel George F. Shepley, United States District Attorney, he arrived on the morning of September 2, by steamer "Daniel Webster." During the forenoon, at a review of the troops, he made an eloquent address; and, at a banquet given on the field the following day, he responded to a toast.¹ In the evening, he attended a levee at the residence of Dr. N. P. Monroe, on Main Street. During his stay, he was the guest of the Hon. H. H. Johnson, on Church Street.

On the 15th of August, 1860, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for President, arrived here by the steamer "M. Sanford," accompanied by Messrs. William H. Burrill, Albert G. Jewett, J. Y. McClintock, and Daniel Lane, Jr., a committee who had visited Boston to invite him. He was received with cheers and a salute, and conducted to the Common, where a large crowd was assembled. A platform, decorated with flags and flowers, had been erected in front of the High school-house, to which he was conducted; and after an address of welcome from Hon. Richard Moody, Mayor of the city, the distinguished senator made a speech of about fifteen minutes in length. Soon afterwards, he re-embarked on the steamboat, for Bangor.

A Congressional Committee on the defences of the north-eastern frontier made an excursion through Maine, during the summer of 1864, for the purpose of inspecting the national fortifications. The party — consisting of Hon. Messrs. John H. Rice, of Maine; A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts; James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania; James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; and William Rad-

¹ Both addresses were published in the "Republican Journal" of Sept. 9, 1858. They afterwards appeared in a pamphlet containing reports of all the speeches of this former distinguished statesman during his New England visit.

ford, of New York, members of the committee, accompanied by representatives of the press and many invited guests — arrived here in the steam cutter "Mahoning," at half-past six o'clock in the evening of August 16, being saluted by the batteries on each side of the harbor. A large concourse of people had assembled on the lower steamboat wharf, where the landing was made. The party was conducted to Peirce's Hall, where Hon. N. Abbott, chairman of the committee of reception, introduced them to the municipal authorities. During the evening, a soirée at the hall took place, at which speeches were made, followed by dancing. The guests proceeded east on the following day.

CHAPTER XLIX.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Morrison and Steele drowned. — John W. Ricards suffocated on board brig "Two Friends." — Three Lads drowned in Sight of their Parents. — Boys drowned while skating. — Eben. W. Hilton accidentally shot. — Injuries from a Rocket. — Two Aged Citizens crushed by a Log. — Fall of a Circus Tent. — Other Accidents and Casualties.

IT is not intended to recount all "the moving accidents, by flood and field," which have occurred within the limits of Belfast, or to her citizens and their property abroad. The space appropriated to this chapter allows only a brief narrative of the more prominent disasters.

During the plantation period of the settlement, but two accidents attended with loss of life are known to have taken place. One was the loss by drowning of John Morrison and Thomas Steele,¹ in December, 1770, while returning in a canoe from Penobscot River, where they had been to mill. The other, which happened a few years afterwards, was the drowning of a man named Bates, in Goose River.²

1777, April 21. David Houston, son of Samuel Houston, aged 16 years, while coming with James Miller, on Sunday morning, from Brigadier's Island, was drowned by the capsizing of their boat. Miller swam ashore. Houston could not swim.³

1800, May 3. Wiggin Taylor, aged 32 years, was drowned in the harbor.

1800. — One Silver, employed by Tolford Durham as a ferryman, was drowned near the eastern shore of the river.

1802, June 1. Jason Webber, aged 21 years, was drowned.

1803, June 8. Ensign Henry True was drowned in the river.

1805, July 9. Abigail Colburn, aged 3 years, was killed by a falling log, near the foot of Main Street. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Colburn.

¹ White's History.

² Locke's Note-Book.

³ Ibid.

1805, July 12. John Adams Huse, aged 3 years, son of John Huse, was drowned.

1806, Oct. 7. A Mr. Patten was killed by the fall of a tree.

1808, June —. Solomon Rice, of Charlemont, Mass., was drowned in the bay.

1810, —. John W. Ricards, aged 20, in the employ of Captain John Lymburner, was suffocated while sleeping on board the new brig "Two Friends," in the cabin of which a charcoal fire for drying paint had been kindled.

1810, June 29. James Walls, of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 24, was drowned in the harbor. Having no friends or property here, his remains were interred by the town.¹

1811, Feb. —. Henry, son of Captain Benjamin Young, was scalded to death.

1811, March 4. Esther Monroe, a native of Lexington, Mass., died in consequence of injuries received by her clothes taking fire.²

1812, April 4. James Gordon, aged 86, was killed by falling from a horse.

1815, Oct. 23. Nathan Cram, a native of Lyndboro', Mass., aged 35, was drowned.³

1820, May —. John Winkley, a seaman, 30 years old, was drowned. His body was found June 13, and buried under direction of the selectmen.

1822, Feb. 5. John C., son of John Merriam, and Ralph C. J., son of George Hopkins, two small lads, ventured out below the wharves on a thin and brittle sheet of ice, which gave way under their pressure. Persons on the shore were attracted by their cries, and every effort was made to save them. They went out of sight in the presence of parents, brothers, sisters, and a crowd of people, who could render no assistance, and were obliged to remain inactive spectators of the terrible scene. Their bodies were recovered.⁴

1822, July 10. Noah Mathews, of Searsmont, aged 18 years, was killed by the wheel of a heavy ox-wagon passing over his head. He was asleep, while sitting on the tongue, and the wagon suddenly starting threw him off.⁵

1822, Dec. 23. Hiram Emery, aged 22, was suffocated in

¹ Town papers.

² Hudson's History of Lexington.

³ Smith's History of Peterborough, Appendix, 44.

⁴ Hancock Gazette.

⁵ Penobscot Gazette.

the cabin of the schooner "Hope," at the wharf. His bedding took fire from a candle. The coroner held an inquest.¹

1824, March 24. Daniel McCarvey, a native of Ireland, aged 21, while rolling a cask of water, fell between a vessel and the wharf, and was crushed to death.²

1825, Jan. 12. While Edmund Leason, aged 50, was crossing near the upper bridge, in a boat laden with wood, he capsized, and became so chilled by exposure that he survived but a few moments after being rescued.

1825, Oct. 23. Sophia, child of Hiram Merry, aged 2 years, burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

1826, June 26. During a rainy and tempestuous night, a little son of Peter Osgood, aged 6 years, was lost in the woods, where he had gone for a cow. A general alarm was given, and the citizens of the village searched until the next morning, when he was found two miles from home.³

1826, Dec. 1. A son of Eliphalet French, aged 14, fell from the rigging of the schooner "Bunker Hill," and was fatally injured.

1828, Oct. William Hewes was drowned in the harbor.

1829, Jan. Miss Margaret S. Armor, aged 26, was killed at Poor's Mills, by a fall.

1829, Aug. 17. William, son of John Roberts, aged 6 years, while playing on the mill-dam of William Grinnell, at Goose River, fell in, and was drowned.⁴

1829, Dec. 25. As a number of boys were skating on the Tilden Mill Pond, at Goose River, three of them — Joseph, son of William Boswell, aged 17; Salathiel N., son of Jacob Cunningham, aged 14; and Charles, son of Charles Tilden, aged 12 — broke through the ice, and were drowned. After an hour, their bodies were found within five feet of each other. Their funeral took place from the Unitarian Church on the following Sabbath, and was attended by a thousand persons. The three coffins were carried on one hearse, and deposited in the same grave.⁵

1830, April 28. David Thompson, son of Widow Thompson, aged 18, was drowned by falling from a sail-boat in the harbor.

1831, Jan. 4. The eastern stage was upset while descending a hill near the upper bridge, and one passenger seriously injured.⁶

¹ Hancock Gazette.

² Belfast Gazette.

³ Maine Farmer.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Journal.

⁶ Advocate.

1831, Feb. 28. John Parsons was killed by a falling tree. The same evening, Captain John Williams and Nathan McDonald were drowned while crossing the river in a boat.

1831, April 21. A son of Zebulon Davis, aged 13 years, was drowned while in a small boat. Caleb Huse, who was with him, escaped.¹

1831, Aug. 25. Drowned in Grinnell's mill-pond, Ruel Swallow, aged about 30. He came from Dunstable, Mass.

1831, Oct. 27. Josiah D. Hinds, aged 56, was drowned in Peirce's mill-pond.²

1831, Dec. 22. William Boswell, an insane man, was found frozen in the basement of the brick school-house, the thermometer being fifteen degrees below zero. He survived but a few days.³

1832, Nov. 15. Ann M. Gilson received injuries from her clothes taking fire, which resulted in death.

1834, April 6. John Smith, an Irishman, was found dead from the effects of intemperance.

1834, Oct. 11. Earl Lane, Jr., of Northport, was drowned in the harbor by the filling of a boat.

1835, Dec. 24. Eliza, daughter of William Emerson, aged 4 years, was burnt so severely that death ensued.

1836, May 10. A child of Mrs. Hanson, aged 2 years, was burnt to death.

1837, May 11. James Enwright, a man of intemperate habits, was found dead on the east side of the river.

1838, Feb. 7. Robert Fisher, of Philadelphia, a colored man, aged 28 years, was drowned in the harbor.

1838, Feb. 24. Ebenezer, son of Job Shaw, aged 16, was killed by a rolling log.

1838, July 10. While a party of gentlemen were upon an excursion among the islands in Penobscot Bay, when about three miles from Owl's Head, Mr. Eben. W. Hilton, one of the party, was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle. He lived three hours. He was landlord of the Phoenix House. His age was 26.⁴

1838, Nov. 29. Roderick, son of Bancroft Wyman, aged 7 years, was drowned.

1840, Sept. 29. John Gillum, aged 9 years, was drowned.

1845, June 23. Sarah C., daughter of John S. Wilson, aged 2 years, killed by falling backwards into the fire.

¹ Journal.

³ Journal.

² Advocate.

⁴ Waldo Patriot.

1846, March 31. Captain Samuel Whitney, of Lincolnville, with his wife, was drowned while attempting to cross the bay between Duck Trap and Castine. Their boat came in collision with a cake of ice, which made a hole in her bow.¹

1846, Oct. 25. John S. Durham, son of Jonathan Durham, died at Baga, from injuries received while loading the brig "Tonquin," of which he was second mate.

1847, May 1. Part of the steamboat wharf gave way, letting into the water a team loaded with dry goods, which were considerably damaged.²

1847, July 5. A son of Roger Merrithew, of Belmont, while witnessing a display of fireworks on the Common, was badly injured by a descending rocket, which mutilated his face.

1847, May. Elisha H. Hall, of Belfast, sustained serious injury by falling into a cellar hole on Pearl Street, in Boston. He recovered \$4,416 damages from the city.³

1847, Aug. 9. Benjamin F. Miller, aged 22 years, was killed by the caving in of earth near Miller's Wharf.

1847, Nov. 30. Edwin Kimball, aged 10 years, son of Edwin C. Kimball, was drowned while skating on the mill-pond, on Goose River, opposite his father's house.

1848, July 4. A son of Jacob Ames, aged 12 years, was instantly killed by being thrown from a wagon.

1849, April 5. The body of an infant, apparently born alive, and that of an unknown man, aged about 60 years, were found in the harbor.⁴

1849, May 4. Ambrose Stephenson, aged 37 years, was fatally injured by the fall of a stick of timber in the ship-yard of S. C. Nickerson.

1849, Sept 7. William Fletcher, aged 17, fell from Farrow's Wharf, and was drowned.

1850, July 11. William Colley, of Belfast, fell from the mast-head of a vessel in Boston, killing him instantly.

1850, Dec. 11. As a son of Samuel G. Thurlow, aged 11 years, was crossing Spring Street, where a number of boys were coasting, he was struck by a sled, and received injuries of which he died the same evening.

1851, Nov. 13. Sylvester Y. Cottrill, while attempting to secure a boat at Haraden's Wharf, fell into the water and was drowned.

¹ Incidents in the Life of Samuel Whitney, 67.

³ Law Reporter.

² Signal.

⁴ Journal.

1854, Oct. 22. Robinson Crockett, of Brooksville, a ship-carpenter, fell into the hold of the new ship "Wild Cat," at Sibley's Wharf. He was found insensible, and died the same evening.

1855, Oct. 8. Benjamin B. Anderson, a young man from Waldo-boro', received fatal injuries by falling into the hold of a vessel.

1855, Dec. 3. Captain Robert Henderson, aged 80 years, toll-keeper at the upper bridge, was accidentally drowned.

1857, Aug. 9. As a team was unloading at Carter & Co.'s ship-yard, David T. Durham and Gad Hayford, two aged citizens, were severely crushed by a large mast. The injuries sustained by the former resulted in his death.

1857, Sept. 11. Martin Crowell, aged 46 years, was instantly killed by falling from an upper loft in the New England House stable.

1858, March 12. As Jere. M., son of J. G. Dickerson, aged 7 years, was playing dominos with other children at his father's house, two fluid lamps were accidentally broken, burning the little boy so badly as to cause his death.

1859, May 2. William Wade, a young man belonging to the English schooner "Sultan," was drowned at the steamboat wharf.

1859, June 18. — Spinney, of Deer Isle, a young man, was drowned in the harbor.

1860, Jan. 21. Alexander Logan, of Waldo, was instantly killed on Beaver Street, by being run over by a stage-coach.

1860, Feb. 15. Bridget Fahy, aged 5 years, was scalded to death.

1860, March 12. Peter Welch, an Irishman, was drowned. His body was found seven weeks afterwards.

1860, Aug. 25. Albert L. Wilder, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing near Carter & Co.'s ship-yard.

1860, Dec. 11. Cora A. Kelly, aged 4 years, was burnt to death.

1861, June 20. Ralph M. Emery, mate of the ship "Ocean Traveller," was stabbed in Havana, from the effects of which he died. His remains were interred here.¹

1862, May 4. Isaac L. Toothaker, of Searsmont, aged 17 years, was knocked over in the harbor by the boom of a sail-boat and drowned.

1863, March 10. Mrs. Peter Welch died from burns caused by her clothes taking fire.

¹ Journal.

1863, May 27. A sail-boat capsized in the bay, and Julian Douglas was drowned.

1863, June 14. By the falling of pole in a circus tent, during a high wind, several persons were injured.¹

1864, June 23. William Young, aged 43, who lived in the western portion of the city, near Belmont, was instantly killed by falling from a barn.

1864, Aug. 7. Waldo F., son of Colonel Joseph F. Hall, aged 16 years, was drowned in Lincolnville Pond.

1865, June 30. Mrs. Grace Ulmer, wife of Job White, aged 86, residing at Poor's Mills, was caught in the coupling of a revolving shaft, drawn around it, and almost instantly killed.

1865, Oct. 6. Annie B. Wright, aged 7 years, was burnt to death.

1866, Aug. 9. A little son of Lewis A. Knowlton, 10 years old, while running with a head of herd's-grass in his mouth, by some means drew it into his windpipe, from the effects of which he died. During the week, Daniel Blake, a single man, aged about 30, fell into a large cistern at White & Conner's ship-yard, and was drowned. A sailor named Birk was found in Main Street, at midnight, insensible and badly wounded.²

1866, Nov. 7. A son of Matthew Robbins, aged 14, was run over in the street by a dray, and so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

1867, April 25. David M. Patterson, aged 46, was thrown from his team and fatally injured. His horse became unmanageable from fright at some burning brushwood.

1868, Aug. 14. Sharon E. Banks fell or was thrown from a wagon-load of barrels, and died from his wounds in a few hours. He was aged about 45.

1869, Feb. 24. Gorham G. Blake, of Belfast, was drowned from steamer "Enterprise," on the Sacramento River. He was formerly an engineer on steamer "Daniel Webster," and attached to the navy during the Rebellion.

1869, April 1. Alexander McDonald, of Nova Scotia, a laborer on the railroad, was injured by a premature blast, and died the next morning.

1869, Sept. 23. Bridget Simmons, aged 47, was drowned by falling into a spring of water at City Point. She had been subject to fits.

¹ Age.

² Ibid.

1869, Aug. 1. While Rufus P. Hill was riding on the Augusta road, with his wife and little girl, the horse became frightened by the sting of a bee, and ran away, throwing them all out. Mrs. Hill was severely hurt, and the child, who was five months old, so severely injured as to cause its death.

1870, May 26. James Wood was crushed by being run over by a heavy team.

1870, Nov. 22. The body of Luther Whitney, of Thorndike, was found on the eastern flats. He is supposed to have fallen through the railroad bridge.

1872, Jan. 29. John Y. Stevens, aged 16, who was injured by the bursting of a grindstone in the axe factory of B. Kelley & Co., in October, died from his wounds, after great suffering.

1872, April 26. During a high wind, a wood-shed on the east side of the river blew down, instantly killing Josiah Flagg, who was crushed by the falling timbers. He resided at Mason's Mills, and was aged about 60.

1872, Aug. 25. Martin M. Welch, a sailor belonging in Belfast, was seized with insanity in Boston, and during one of his paroxysms jumped from a third-story window, causing his instant death.

1873, Sept. 19. George W. West, aged 27, and unmarried, a son of John West of Belfast, was killed on the Eastern Railroad, on which he was employed.

1873, May 24. The body of Stephen Knowlton, of Belmont, aged about 60, was found floating in the water near Swan & Co.'s Wharf. He was partially insane, and it is unknown whether his death was caused by accident or by suicide.

✓ 1873, July 31. Sylvanus Richards, of Belfast, was drowned by falling from a boat on Unity Pond. He was about 30 years of age, and left a family.

• 1874, May 5. Captain John Roix, of Belfast, mate of the schooner "Florida," was found drowned in the harbor of Jacksonville, Fla.

1874, July 12. Russell Howard, aged 11, son of Aaron Howard, was drowned near the foot of Allyn Street, by the capsizing of a frail punt.

1874, Sept. 18. Benjamin Eaton, aged 30, was thrown from a stage above a vessel where he was discharging coal, and killed.

CHAPTER L.

SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.

Brig "Two Brothers" captured by the French. — Sloop "Hero," with Oliver Hills and Wife lost. — Brigs "Illuminator" and "Three Friends" taken by the English. — Captain John Lymburner carried Prisoner to Gibraltar. — Schooner "Superb" blown off. — Paul Giles drowned. — Schooner "Lark." — Steamer "Patent" collides with the "New York." — Captain Robert Emery lost in Portland Harbor. — New Schooner "Lucerne" capsizes in our Bay. — Schooner "New Packet," with a Church Organ, lost. — Wreck of the "Deposit." — Belfast Shipmasters lost or deceased in 1839. — Schooner "Enterprise" wrecked. — Loss of Bark "Wyandot." — Schooner "Thomas" lost. — The "Borneo." — Schooner "Mariner." — Loss of Brig "Falconer." — Bark "Adriatic" collides with Steamship "Lyonnais." — New Ship "Hualco" lost when only Four Hours from Belfast. — Schooner "Magyar." — Fishing Schooner "Foaming Billow" lost, with All on Board. — Ship "Living Age" and Bark "Suliotte" bonded by Insurgent Privateers. — Captain Rust and Others of Bark "W. T. Sherman" lost. — Bark "J. U. Brookman." — Brig "Omaha." — Bark "Mendez" never heard from. — Brig "Sarah." — Captain Thompson swept from her Wreck. — Other Losses and Disasters.

1800. The brig "Two Brothers," built by James and Robert Miller, was captured by the French, and her master, Captain John Lymburner, carried to the West Indies.

1802, Dec. 9. Captain Starrett Patterson, son of Nathaniel Patterson, aged 28, was lost at sea in a snow-storm off Nantucket Shoals.

1803, Oct. 31. The sloop "Hero," Captain John Lymburner, from Belfast for Boston, with wood, capsized during a gale, near Kittery. Oliver Hills, a passenger, who had recently moved here from Chester, N. H., and built a house near Benjamin Hartshorn's, on the Davistown road, where his son, Robert Hills, lived and died, was drowned. His wife, Margaret McK., who was taken off the wreck, perished from exposure before reaching the shore. A stone over her grave, in the cemetery at Kittery Point, bears the following epitaph:—

MARGARET HILLS,
CONSORT OF
OLIVER HILLS,
Died October 31st, 1803,
ÆT. 28.

I lost my life in the raging seas,
A sovereign God does as he please:
The Kittery friends they did appear,
And my remains they buried here.

1812. The brig "Illuminator," commanded by Captain Robert Patterson, was captured by the British, taken into Halifax, and condemned.

1812. The sloops "Mary" and "Washington" were captured and burnt by the British.

1814. The brig "Three Friends," built in 1810, and owned by Samuel French and Josiah Farrow, was captured by the British, who sent her master, Captain John Lymburner, as a prisoner of war to Gibraltar, where he died March 26, 1815, aged 42. In 1803, he built the Locke house, on the corner of High and Spring Streets.

1820, Oct. 29. The schooner "Industry" was driven, during a gale, from her landing on the east side of the harbor, and nearly wrecked.

1820, Nov. 27. The schooner "Superb," McFarland, from Belfast for Boston, with twenty-one passengers, most of whom were heads of families and belonged here, was blown off, and finally reached Provincetown, Mass., out of water and provisions. She was not heard from for seventeen days, and the whole community was in a state of great anxiety concerning her. Mr. William Quimby is the sole survivor of those who were on board.

1821, Dec. 13. While on the passage from St. John, N. B., to Eastport, in a sloop, Mr. Paul Giles, an active and enterprising citizen of Belfast, was drowned. The vessel struck a ledge, in a thick snow-storm; and Mr. Giles, the captain, and one of the crew, were washed from the wreck. His body was found the following month, and buried at Eastport by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member. Mr. Giles came here from Gilmanton, N. H., about 1800. He built the Angier house, on High Street, in 1802; and, two years after, a house which stood on the site of the North Church. By occupation, he was a tanner, and established the tannery on the road to the upper bridge, now occupied by Nathan F. Houston. Subsequently, he engaged in the lumber business.

1822, April 11. The schooner "Lark," Hill, from Jamaica for Belfast, capsized during a heavy gale. The master and crew perished. One passenger, after remaining three days on the wreck, was saved by a passing vessel, and carried to Cadiz.¹

1823, Feb. 7. The brig "Mary Eliza," Greenlaw, from Boston for Belfast, with a cargo of salt and assorted goods, valued at

¹ Eastern Argus.

four thousand dollars, went on shore at the entrance of Boothbay Harbor. A portion of the cargo was lost.

1823, Dec. 23. Schooner "Eliza and Nancy," for Boston, with a cargo of fresh provisions, was lost on Moose-Peck Head.

1825, Dec. 13. The sloop "Syren," Captain Ezekiel Burgess, from Belfast for Boston, went ashore near Richmond's Island, bilged, and was abandoned. Mr. Jacob Sleeper, now of Boston, a passenger, was somewhat frozen.

1826, Aug. 30. The steamer "Patent," Captain Cram, which left here in the evening for Portland, with fifty passengers, when near the Bluff, collided with the steam-brig "New York," which was entering the harbor. With scarcely a moment's warning, the boats struck each other. A panic ensued, as it was expected that the "Patent" would immediately sink. Her port-wheel was broken in atoms, the mainmast severed into fragments, — in short, she seemed a complete wreck, when towed back by the "New York." Fortunately, none of the passengers were killed, although many were on deck at the time. One lady was wounded by the falling mast, and others were slightly injured. Several were knocked overboard, but soon rescued. The "New York" was somewhat damaged about the bows. On the following morning, the "New York" started for Eastport. Early in the evening of the same day, she was totally destroyed by fire near Petit Menan. The passengers and crew, between thirty and forty in number, were safely landed on the island by the boats.¹

1826, Nov. 28. The schooner "Experiment," owned by John H. Conner and Annas Campbell, went ashore at Monhegan, and was stripped and abandoned.

1828, May 30. Charles McDonald, aged 21, was lost overboard from the brig "Cordelia."

1828, July 23. The sloop "Charles," from Newburyport for Belfast, with a cargo of wagons and corn, was lost on Mosquito Island, St. George.

1829, Feb. 20. The schooner "Harriet and Eliza," owned by John Angier and Salathiel Nickerson, and commanded by the late Jeremiah Merrithew of Searsport, was lost at Eastham, Mass., on her passage from here to New York.

1829, Feb. 21. Captain Robert Emery of Belfast, a worthy and useful citizen, was drowned in Portland harbor, during a storm, while attempting to pass from the schooner "Washington,"

¹ Belfast Gazette.

on board a brig. His body was found a few months afterwards, and buried at Portland. At the time of his decease, he occupied a store on Common Street, where he was engaged in the fishing outfit business. Captain Emery was a native of Boothbay, and came here to reside about 1808. He was a half-brother of Mr. Eben Pierce and of the late Captain David Pierce, both of this place, and the father of Messrs. James and Rufus H. Emery, now residing in Bucksport, of our fellow-citizen Mr. Robert Emery, and of the late Thomas B. Emery, of the custom-house, who died in October, 1871, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His wife was a daughter of George Hopkins, who came here in the early part of this century, and built the house at the intersection of Main and High Streets, well known for a long time as the Huse Tavern, or Maine Hotel.¹

1829, June 21. Benjamin Richards, a hand on board schooner "Prudence," was knocked overboard when off Isle au Haut, and drowned.

1829, Oct. 9. Captain Ezra Ryan was drowned in Boston harbor.

1829, Oct. Doane Baddershall (otherwise called Pattershall), aged about 50, was drowned from a vessel, near Cape Ann.

1829, May 5. The new schooner "Lucerne," having a pleasure-party of some seventy-five persons on board, capsized when about one mile east of the monument, during a sudden flaw, having no ballast, and all sails set. The accident occurred in full sight from the village, while many persons were looking at her as she glided through the water. Much anxiety and alarm were felt, and three vessels were immediately despatched to the rescue. The Castine packet, Captain Isaiah Skinner, was fortunately near the "Lucerne" at the time. No one was lost, or even injured.²

1830, May 22. John P. Williams, aged 13, son of Captain John Williams, was lost overboard from the sloop "Victory," in Penobscot Bay.

1830, Dec. 4. The schooner "Minerva," from Boston for Belfast, went ashore at Cape Ann and was lost.

1830, Dec. Captain Robert Patterson, 4th, son of James Patterson, one of the original settlers, was lost at sea, on his passage to Cuba, aged 54.

1834, June 6. The schooner "Caroline," Hinds, was lost on Cape Cod.

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Ibid.

1835, June 5. The schooner "New Packet," from Newburyport for Belfast, went ashore near Franklin Island, having in thick weather mistaken the light for Monhegan. The vessel and cargo were lost, the passengers and crew reaching land with great difficulty. An organ for the Unitarian Church formed a part of the cargo.

1835, Dec. 24. The Steamer "Patent," on the passage to Boston, lost both chimneys, and reached Gloucester in distress.

1837, Aug. At St. Thomas, during a hurricane, the brig "Odeon," Simpson, was totally lost, with three of her crew.

1839, Aug. 31. The schooner "Three Brothers" went ashore at Peter's Island, N. S., and was lost.

1839, Sept. 6. The schooner "Prospect," Warren, parted her cables in Tarpaulin Cove, and was wrecked. Her crew escaped in the boats.

1839, Sept. The schooner "Oneco," Peachey, was abandoned at sea. She was after fallen in with off Hatteras, and one man was reported as lashed to the rigging, but dead.

1839, Dec. 15. The schooner "Deposit," of and from Belfast, went ashore at midnight in Ipswich Bay, and four of the seven persons on board perished from cold and exposure. Those lost were Simon G. Cottrill, the master, aged 28 years; Albert, son of William Durham, aged 19, both of Belfast; and two seamen. The captain's wife was a passenger; and she, with the other survivors, was rescued by the light-house keeper and others, who boarded the vessel at the risk of their lives. Captain Cottrill exerted himself to the utmost to save his wife, and, after lashing her to the rigging, sank exhausted before assistance reached the wreck. The bodies were recovered, and interred at Ipswich. Sixteen sea captains attended the funeral as bearers.

During the same gale, the schooner "Boston," from Belfast for Salem, was totally lost, and the schooners "Charlotte" and "Mary Frances," from Belfast, went ashore at Gloucester.

"Belfast has suffered severely since spring," remarked the "Journal" of December 26, "among that class of her population who go down to the sea in ships. We have lost seven masters of vessels, besides many mates and sailors. Captain Joseph Houston died at St. Augustine, of yellow fever; Captain James Cunningham and Ambrose Farrow, in the West Indies, of the same disease; Captain Thomas F. Patterson, of yellow fever contracted in Cuba; Captain William O. Greely, who was probably killed by

pirates in the Gulf of Mexico, in February last ; Captain Philip Eastman, in Hampton Roads, of brain disease ; and recently Captain Cottrill, who perished in the late dreadful gale. All these men were young, active, and much respected."

1840, Sept. 5. The schooner "Rodney," of and from Belfast for Boston, was lost in Barnstable Bay, Mass., with all hands ; viz., Captain Elias Libby, John O'Neal, Grancelo Thurston, and a colored man, whose name was unknown.

1840, Dec. 6. The brig "Cashier," from Belfast, was stranded on Chelsea Beach, and, taking fire from her cargo of lime, became nearly a total loss.

1841, May 27. News was received of the loss of the schooner "Superior," near St. Domingo.

1841, Dec. 23. The schooner "Antares," of and from Belfast for Salem, went ashore on Kittery Point, and was totally lost.

1841. In October, the fishing-schooner "Two Sons," with a crew of nine men, sailed, and was never heard from.

1841, Nov. 5. Joseph Freathy was lost overboard from schooner "Mary Frances."

1841. James G. Hall, aged 34, son of Josiah Hall, was drowned off Cape Cod.

1842, Feb. 17. During a severe gale, several vessels in the harbor were driven ashore. The schooners "President Jackson," "Ontario," and "Aurora" were injured at their wharves.

1842, Nov. 19. The schooner "Enterprise," Captain John Shute, was lost at sea, with all on board. Silas Reed and John McDonald, two of the crew, belonged here. The wreck was afterwards boarded by the keeper of Mt. Desert light.

1842, Nov. 30. The schooner "Morning Star," Hodgdon, from Belfast for Salem, was totally lost near Hyannis. The crew and a lady passenger landed in safety.

1842, Dec. 1. The brig "Gallio," of Belfast, at Boston was broken adrift by collision with other vessels, and had her stern cut down to the water's edge.

1842, Dec. 1. The schooner "Sally," from Belfast for Boston, was driven ashore at Owl's Head, and went to pieces.

1842. The bark "Wyandot," of Belfast, sailed from Cambridge for Bremen on the 13th of August, and was never heard from. Otis Skinner and — Durham, son of Jonathan Durham, both of Belfast, were her mates.

1843, March 17. The schooner "Thomas," Sprowle, from Bel-

fast for Boston, during a gale struck on Lynn Beach. The crew and passengers, seven in number, left the vessel in a boat, which almost immediately swamped, and five of them — viz., William Russell, Wilford Chapman, Robert Harvey, Daniel Wheeler, and Henry Ford — perished. Captain Sprowle and Rufus Chapman were saved in an exhausted condition. A life-boat would have rescued all in a few minutes.

1843, June 5. The schooner "Juno," of and for Belfast, from New York, struck on Hallett's Point, and sank.

1844, Sept. 13. The schooner "Borneo," George S. Durham, from Belfast for Bermuda, was capsized, and the captain washed over on the day after the disaster. E. Wilson, Jr., supercargo, Lucius Stephenson, mate, Chandler Mahoney and Anson E. Durham, seamen, and Stephen Murch, cook, remained seven days on the wreck, subsisting on raw potatoes. They were taken off by Venezuelan brig, "Caroline."

1845, June 20. The brig "Porto Rico" was abandoned at sea, but afterwards brought into New York by some pilots.

1845, Nov. 11. The brig "Araxene," Captain William McClintock, for Philadelphia, with ice, carried away her masts during a gale, and was abandoned at sea.

1845, Dec. 25. The schooner "Elizabeth," of and from Belfast for Salem, went ashore at Rye Beach, and was wrecked.

1846, April 25. On the passage to Havana, William Patterson, mate of the brig "Charles Edward," was knocked overboard and lost.

1846. The schooner "Mariner," owned by Captain Robert Patterson, sailed from Tarpaulin Cove for Philadelphia, September 2d, and was never heard from. Two sons of the owner, George W. and David F. Patterson, Joshua Durham, and John B. Haskell, all of Belfast, were on board.

1846, Oct. 15. John S. Durham, son of Jonathan Durham, and second mate of the brig "Tonquin," was crushed by a crane at Baga, while loading molasses, and died on the 24th.

1846, Nov. 13. F. W. Wormell, aged 22, first mate of the schooner "Coral," was lost overboard near Cape Elizabeth.

1847, Sept. 24. Captain Peirce, of the brig "Columbia," was knocked overboard near Newcastle, Del., and drowned. His body was recovered.

1847, Oct. 26. The schooner "Florian," Captain Thomas D. Toothaker, from New York for Boston, capsized near Long Island, and sank.

1847, Dec. 18. The brig "Falconer," Captain Joseph Rolerson, of Belfast, from St. John for Boston, with forty-five passengers, was totally lost in Ipswich Bay. Captain Rolerson, his wife and son Charles, were among the seventeen who perished from cold and exposure. Their bodies were brought home, and interred on the 2d of January, from the Universalist Church, under the direction of the Odd Fellows, of whom Captain Rolerson was a member.

1848, Feb. 19. Joseph Abbot, aged 16, son of Otho Abbot, was lost on the passage from New York to Bermuda.

1848, May 1. The brig "Judge Mitchell" sailed from Philadelphia for Boston, and was never heard from.

1848, Aug. 20. The brig "Huron," in ballast, was capsized off Cape Cod, abandoned, and afterwards went ashore. The crew reached Nantucket in a boat with only one oar. There was an insurance of \$7,000.

1848, Sept. —. Peter Smith, mate of the brig "Charles Edward," was washed over on a voyage from Pictou to Belfast.

1848, Nov. 18. The schooner "Major Ringgold," Captain Jesse Townsend, was lost on Nahant. She was a new vessel, and uninsured.

1849, Jan. 2. The sloop "Spy," Captain Carter, from Belfast for Salem, was wrecked on Egg Rock. The crew and passengers, seven in number, succeeded in landing on the rock, where they remained thirty hours.

1849, May 20. The bark "Oakes Angier," of Belfast, Drinkwater, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, was wrecked on one of the Bahamas.

1849, April 2. The schooner "Ontario," of and from Belfast for Boston, was burnt off Cape Ann.

1850, Sept. 19. The fishing schooner "Sarah and Mary," of Belfast, was run into and lost off Cape Elizabeth. All on board except the cook were saved.

1850, Nov. 3. Lost overboard from schooner "Melrose," off Cape Hatteras, Seth T. Carson, of Belfast.

1851, Feb. 10. The sloop "Sarah," Dennett, from Belfast for Rockland, with a cargo of molasses belonging to Reuben Sibley, was wrecked near the latter place.

1851, Feb. —. Brig "San Jacinto," Carlton, was lost on Humboldt Bar, Cal.

1851, July 18. The brig "Adams," of Belfast, was lost near New Inlet.

1852, June 30. On her trip from Bangor, the steamer "Governor" went on shore at the old steamboat landing, during a dense fog, and at low water was high and dry. She floated at the next tide, with trifling damage.

1852, Nov. 20. Captain Toothaker, master of schooner "Judge Tenney," was drowned off Block Island.

1853. The schooner "Tippecanoe," Captain Shubael W. Cottrill, of Belfast, was wrecked on Norton's Island, near White Head.

1853, Jan. 1. The schooner "P. Patterson" capsized on the passage from Boston to Wilmington, N. C., and was abandoned.

1854, Aug. 19. The steamer "Daniel Webster" collided with the brig "Lady of the Lake," at anchor off Minister's Point, injuring the latter, and causing the steamer to leak. The morning was foggy.

1856, Jan. 1. The brig "E. L. Cottrill," from Boston for Havana, was lost at Key West.

1856, Jan. 6. Lost overboard from brig "Kate Anderson," on her passage from New York to Cardenas, Peter Gilson, Jr., of Belfast, mate, aged 20 years. He was a respectable and useful young man, and his death was much lamented.

1856, July 8. William W. Whittier, son of W. F. Whittier, aged 23, was lost overboard in Boston harbor.

1856, Nov. 2. The bark "Adriatic," Captain Durham, of Belfast, came in collision with the French steamship "Lyonnais," bound from New York for Havre, with thirty-eight passengers and a crew of ninety-eight men. The bark soon disappeared, and those on the steamship supposed that she had sunk at once. The steamship was so much injured that all on board betook themselves to the boats and a hastily constructed raft. One of the boats, containing eighteen persons, was picked up, the remaining one hundred and thirty-two were lost. The bark arrived at Gloucester somewhat damaged, and reported having been run into by an unknown steamer, which passed on, and was supposed to be uninjured. It was said that the owners of the "Lyonnais" had an insurance of \$350,000. A decision of the French Chamber of Commerce exonerated Captain Durham. Subsequently, having gone to France with his vessel, a judgment of confiscation was rendered against her. By stratagem, Captain Durham succeeded in making his escape with the vessel, and in March, 1858, reached

this country. In April, 1858, he published at Washington a detailed account of the whole matter.¹

1857, Jan. 7. The new ship "Hualco," Captain J. P. Morse, from Belfast for New Orleans, in ballast, when only four hours out, struck a sunken ledge near Saddleback, about four miles below Isle au Haut, which presented so small a surface that she cleared it, and went down by the head in twenty minutes, the crew even losing their clothing. She was owned by White & Conner and James P. White, and was insured. News of the disaster reached here the same evening.²

1857, Oct. 24. The brig "Harriet Newell," Drinkwater, from Pensacola, went ashore near Cardenas, and was lost.

1857, Aug. 22. The steamer "Daniel Webster," in a thick fog, ran upon Hedge's Ledge, between Belfast and Camden, breaking a hole in her bows, and causing a serious leak. She was towed in by the steamer "M. Sanford."

1857, Nov. 7. The schooner "Magyar," of Belfast, from Baltimore for Antigua, was capsized. The captain and one seaman were washed overboard, and two others perished from exposure. The three survivors were rescued by a French vessel, and carried to Havre.

1857, Nov. 20. Captain John H. Cousens, of the ship "Coronet," of Belfast, aged fifty-four years, was drowned in the harbor of Falmouth, Eng. A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, at the Unitarian Church, December 27.³

1858, June 30. Moses W. Brier, aged 47, was washed over from his vessel near Cape Ann, and drowned.

1858, Sept. 16. The schooner "Mayflower," of Belfast, was lost on Matinicus.

1859, Jan. 4. The brig "Kate Anderson," of Belfast, was lost on the Bahamas.

1860, May 19. When off Saturday Cove, during a fog, the steamer "Daniel Webster" broke her walking-beam and piston-rod. She was towed in by the "M. Sanford," and subsequently taken to Portland for repairs.

1860, Oct. 5. The fishing schooner "Foaming Billow" was lost, with all on board, in a gale near Prince Edward's Island. The master, Captain Joshua Condon, Robert Brier, John Doar, Hugh Doran, Michael McGuire, John Dunbar, Nathan McIntosh,

¹ Journal; Boston Advertiser.

² Journal.

³ Published in the "Age," Jan. 14, 1868.

Freeman Staples, and Charles Shay were from Belfast. They were all unmarried, except Brier, who left a family.

1860, Nov. 4. The fishing schooner "Louisa," of Belfast, from Bay Chaleur, sprang aleak at the mouth of the bay, and was lost. The crew were saved.

1860, Nov. 24. A violent gale. Several vessels went ashore in the harbor, and were injured. The schooner "Peytona," Gilman, from Boston, with a full cargo of merchandise, was totally lost at White Head. The crew were saved by jumping upon the rocks.

1861, April 19. The schooner "R. S. Bell," of Belfast, from Petersburg, Va., for Fall River, with wheat, was captured by the rebels in James River, and confiscated.

1861, Aug. 5. The schooner "John Frederick," of Belfast, from Nova Scotia for Boston, was totally lost near Cross Island.

1862, Feb. 24. The ship "Northern Chief," of Belfast, Veazie, from New York for London, capsized. On the 28th, her crew were rescued by the steamer "Merlin," from Bermuda for Halifax, and the vessel abandoned.

1862, June —. Captain John P. Bagley, of Belfast, aged 46, was drowned in San Francisco.

1863, Jan. 15. Llewellyn Durgin and James Burkmar, of Belfast, seamen on the bark "Sarah A. Staples," were washed overboard during a heavy sea, and drowned.

1863, Feb. 5. The schooner "Frolic," McCarty, from Belfast for Boston, when a few hours out, took fire in her deck load of hay, and was burnt to the water's edge.


1863, Sept. 13. The ship "Living Age," Robert T. Emery, captured and bonded by the rebel "Tuscaloosa."

1863, Nov. 20. The brig "Lady of the Lake" was wrecked off Caicos Bank.

1864, Aug. 12. The bark "Suliotte" captured by the rebel "Tallahassee." She was bonded for \$5,000.

1866, Sept. 15. The brig "Hattie May," new, from Bridgeport, C. B., for Charleston, with coal, was dismasted off Canso, and abandoned at sea.

1866, Oct. 1. Lost at sea, near the island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, during a hurricane, Captain James A. Rust, master of the bark "Gen. W. T. Sherman," aged 33; Walter, his eldest son, aged 11; Frederick William, son of William M. Rust, Esq., aged 18; and George Weymouth, second mate, all of Belfast.



1866, Dec. 26. The bark "J. U. Brookman," James H. McCrillis, master, sailed from New York for Valparaiso, and was doubtless lost at sea. Captain McCrillis had with him his only son, aged 23, who was mate, his wife, and a daughter, aged about 16, leaving one daughter at home, who is the last survivor of his family. He was about 46 years old, and had followed the sea for over thirty years.

1867, Jan. 19. The brig "Ocean Wave," J. S. Thombs, from New Orleans for Boston, was abandoned at sea. She sprang a leak December 30, and her crew were nearly exhausted when rescued by the ship "John Sidney." She belonged in Belfast, and was uninsured.

1867, Feb. 12. The schooner "Justus M. Lewis," Shute, from Brunswick, Ga., for New York, was capsized fifty miles from Barnagat, and abandoned at sea. She was two hundred tons burthen, and partially insured.

1867, March 1. The bark "Le Yik," Osgood, from Aspinwall for Cienfuegos, was totally wrecked in the Caribbean Sea. She was four hundred and eighty tons, built here in 1863, and partially insured.

1867, April 23. Benjamin F. Cook, aged 22, a seaman on board the brig "James Miller," was struck by the main sheet, when near Block Island, and lost.

1867, Sept. 25. The bark "Vesta Veazie," Veazie, from Australia for Shanghai, with coal, was driven ashore below the latter place during a gale, became a wreck, and abandoned. Captain Veazie, his wife, two daughters, officers, and crew arrived safely at Shanghai.

1867, Dec. 1. The schooner "Belle Creole," Sylvester, from Boston for Belfast, was wrecked at St. George. Her sails and rigging were partially saved.

1867, Dec. 11. The ship "Live Oak," Captain Robert H. Coombs, was totally lost at Valencia, Spain. She was being towed into port against the protest of the master.

1868, Feb. 1. The ship "Coronet," built here in 1854, but hailing from Newcastle, England, was wrecked on the voyage from Plymouth, England, to Pensacola.

1868, April 7. The schooner "Hortensia," Flowers, went ashore near Cape Hatteras, and became a total wreck. She was valued at six thousand dollars, and owned by Captain Robert O. Patterson, who had a partial insurance.

1868, April 17. A despatch announced the loss of the ship "Western Chief," Gilmore, which left New York, January 7, for Buenos Ayres. She was owned in Belfast, and only an eighth was insured.

1868, Oct. —. The ship "Living Age," built here in 1861, and partially owned by Captain Robert T. Emery, was burnt at sea on a voyage from Shields, England, for Bombay. The owners had an insurance.

1869, Jan. 14. Robert Gray, of Belfast, a seaman on the bark "Blomidon," of Windsor, N.S., was washed overboard and drowned.

1869, Feb. 9. The schooner "Circassian," J. S. Sylvester, with potatoes and hay for Boston, was totally wrecked on the Isle of Shoals. Four men swam ashore, and were rescued by another vessel.

1869, May 1. The brig "Omaha," John Toothaker, was capsized on the passage from Key West to Pensacola, and six of the crew lost, among them the captain's son, aged 17. After being two days upon the wreck and three in a leaky boat, Captain Toothaker, the mate, and two seamen reached land.

1869, May 20. The schooner "Eliza Otis," from Bangor for Hartford, went ashore at Chatham and was lost.

1869, Oct. 4. The fishing schooner "William E.," owned by S. S. Lewis, and the schooner "Malinda," Joseph Dunbar, master, were driven ashore and lost at Duck Harbor.

1870, Jan. 14. The schooner "Alice Parker," Lusher, from Belfast for Turk's Island, became disabled off Hatteras, and, after being at the mercy of the waves for fifteen days, the crew were taken off by a British vessel and landed at St. Domingo.

1870, March. The schooner "Leila," Captain N. B. Foss, one hundred and sixty-seven tons, and worth about twelve thousand dollars, was lost on Cape Cod in a gale.

1870, May 19. Samuel Warren, of Belfast, aged 21, a seaman on brig "Charles Heath," was instantly killed while reefing the main topsail at sea.

1871, March. The new bark "Mendez," Captain Eleazer McGilvery, sailed from St. John, N. B., for Cuba, and was never heard from. She was probably lost on the Georges banks soon after leaving port. William Smith, cook, and Fred. T., son of the late Wilkinson Pierce, cabin-boy, belonged in Belfast.

1871, Feb. 16. The brig "Sarah," of Robbinston, commanded by Captain E. P. H. Thompson, of Belfast, from Galveston for



Bremen, was dismasted in a hurricane, which swept off Captain Thompson and three passengers. The crew remained eighteen days on the wreck, when they were rescued and carried to Liverpool. The vessel was afterwards found and taken to Halifax.

1871, April. The schooner "Suliotte," formerly the bark of that name, and the first vessel which went from Maine to California after the discovery of gold, was wrecked below Portsmouth, N. H.

1871, Nov. 30. The schooner "Z. Snow" went ashore above the upper bridge, and filled. Her cargo of plaster was lost.

1872, Feb. 17. The schooner "S. S. Lewis" was lost on Hampton Beach.

1872, April 13. Charles Edward, son of Captain Charles H. Wording, was lost overboard from the ship "Pocahontas," on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans. He was thirty-three years old, unmarried, and a young man of many excellent qualities.

1872, Sept. 26. William O. Dodge, Belfast, seaman on board the schooner "William Arthur," from Portland for Washington, fell overboard and was drowned.

1872, December. The schooner "Sarah Buck," built here thirty-four years ago, collided with a Nova Scotia vessel near Monhegan, and was sunk.

1873, Jan. 18. Ruel S. Ellis, aged 25, son of Eliakim H. Ellis, was drowned while attempting to cross alone in a boat from the main land to Spruce Head. His body was found, and brought here for burial.

1873, June 8. Charles A. Chaples, of Belfast, fell overboard from the schooner "M. W. Drew," on the passage to Jacksonville, and was drowned. He was aged 18 years.

1873, Dec. 25. The schooner "Ida S. Burgess," Lymburner, from Savannah for Providence, sprang aleak, and was abandoned.

CHAPTER LI.

BEASTS, BIRDS, AND FISHES.

Native Wild Animals. — Furs. — Anecdote of Robinson and the Bear. — Molasses and Rum. — Other Bear Stories. — Deer. — Moose. — Wolves. — Catamount killed near Nesmith's Corner. — Loup-cerviers. — Foxes. — Beavers. — An Elephant dies here. — Wild Geese. — Bounties on Crows. — Pigeons. — Woodcock. — Partridges. — Eagles. — Fish-hawks. — Pine Grosbeak. — Shooting-matches. — Fishing-places reserved by Proprietors. — Regulated by the Town. — Division of Fish. — Robert Miller purchases Fish Cove. — Shad. — Fish-warden. — Blue-fish. — Cod. — Haddock. — Eels. — Anecdote. — Flounders. — Halibut. — Mackerel. — Horse-mackerel. — Porgies. — Salmon. — Seals. — Shark. — Smelts. — Sturgeon. — Clams. — Burlesque Stanza. — Its Origin. — Oysters. — Lobsters.

WHEN Belfast was first settled, the country abounded in a great variety of native animals, many of which are now extinct. Hunting provided the first inhabitants with an important part of their subsistence. As the Indians were ignorant of the value of furs, immense quantities were procured from them in barter, for articles of no intrinsic value. An aged gentleman informed the late Joseph P. Martin, of Prospect, that he had seen "one of the flanker rooms at Fort Pownall as full as it could be well stowed with the first quality of furs,—beaver, otter, sable, &c."¹

Bears were numerous and troublesome.² In 1787, when George

¹ History of Maine, II. 337.

² Every new country has its "Leather-stocking" or Daniel Boone, — men who seem to have been born with an instinctive aversion to civilization, — natural hunters. Two men of that class were found at an early period in this region, — Michael Davis and Hodgdon, whose Christian name is not remembered. It is not known what became of the first named. Hodgdon baited his trap for the last time in 1813. He would not be regarded, were he now living, as a very eminent "Son of Temperance" or a model in dress for a fashionable tailor. Amusing anecdotes are told of him: one must suffice for our purpose.

Colonel K., who resided in a neighboring town, was at one time very much annoyed by bears who made inroads on his corn-field. Meeting Hodgdon one day, he represented to him the extent of his annoyance, and asked his advice as to the best mode of relief. "Colonel," said H., "bears is awful fond of molasses. Now you just make a little trough, and fill it with molasses and rum, and put it where they come into your field, and they'll just drink it for the sake of the molasses; and the rum 'll just make 'em so drunk that

Robinson was about ten years old, he discovered a bear killing one of his father's pigs, near where Charles Read's house now stands. He was too frightened to move. The bear left the pig, sat down, and looked deliberately at the boy, who shouted for his father. When the latter arrived, the bear walked away. Soon, Benjamin Nesmith, a neighbor, came up with his gun, and killed the animal. It weighed about two hundred pounds. Robinson and Nesmith divided the meat between them. That evening, George carried a portion to Robert Miller's, but was so frightened that he remained until morning, when Miller accompanied him towards home as far as John Cochran's. As the lad reached the Morrison brook, a cub started from under a felled cedar-tree, apparently as much alarmed as he was. Cochran, with Miller, and a dog, started in pursuit. The dog drove it up an ash-tree, where it was killed by Miller's gun. When dressed, its weight was twenty-five pounds.

Robert Miller used to have a wooden trap set for bears near Fish Cove. One day, he found a large bear caught, and struggling to escape. It was despatched with a single shot.¹

A young bear was killed near the mouth of Goose River, in October, 1827. As he was remarkably lean, hunger had probably driven him from the forests.

Deer and moose, the latter the most noble animal indigenous to Maine, and introduced with the white pine, the chief of trees, into the coat-of-arms of our State, were once very common. Within late years, they have been occasionally captured in this vicinity. In March, 1829, a female deer, weighing about three hundred pounds, was found on the eastern side of the harbor, evidently bewildered and fatigued. She was taken alive by Captain William Barnes and others. The unusual depth of snow had probably driven her from the woods.

Early in the spring of 1843, as the ship "Lady Arbella" was being launched from Rolerson's (now Carter's) yard, a deer was discovered swimming across the river. It was soon shot. The incident provided an unexpected entertainment to the spectators of the launch. At that time, the market was supplied with good venison from our immediate neighborhood.²

you can go out in the morning and knock 'em on the head just as if they was sheep." The Colonel followed the advice, and went to his field early the next morning to knock the bears on the head. The only bear he found there was Hodgdon, drunk as he had predicted the bears would be! — *Crosby's Annals*.

¹ Locke's Note-Book.

² Waldo Signal.

Ezra Bickford and William F. Whittier took three deer on the eastern side of the river, Feb. 12, 1852. One of them weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and was chased from the woods to the water before being captured.

On the 20th of December, 1866, a buck, three years old, was shot on the farm of A. G. Jewett, about a mile distant from the post-office.

Wolves and catamounts were occasionally seen in the early days of the settlement. In 1778, the town voted "to pay by subscription for killing wolves this year." About 1785, as an Indian squaw was passing through the woods near Nesmith's Corner, she saw a large specimen of the latter preparing to spring upon her from a tree. Instantly raising a musket which she happened to be provided with, she fired, and the animal fell dead.¹

Early in 1839, two loup-cerviers, or "loupcefes," were caught in a trap on the eastern side of the river. They had committed havoc among the sheep in that locality during the preceding year.

Foxes have always existed here, and one was shot on Congress Street as late as 1872. Squirrels, rabbits, martens, and porcupine are still found.

Beavers were common during the last century. The meadow lands on Goose River and Half-way Creek, which furnished hay for the early settlers, were caused by the dams and habitations of this sagacious animal. Chadwick's survey mentions a large beavers' dam on the latter stream in 1769. The Indians say that they were careful to kill only the old beavers; but the whites killed old and young, and then they soon became extinct.²

During the summer of 1866, an elephant connected with the menagerie of George F. Bailey & Co. was taken sick here, and after a few days died on a farm at Little River, where he had been placed in hospital. In health, his weight was over five thousand pounds, and the proprietors valued him at ten thousand dollars. His skin was removed, and the bones bleached under the supervision of Dr. Lewis W. Pendleton, who sent them to a Natural History Society in Boston.

Of the birds found here, little more can be said than that they are such as are common to the northern part of New England. Wild geese and ducks were formerly abundant on the shores of

¹ Locke's Note-Book.

² Kidder's Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 312.

the river and bay. As has been before stated, Goose River derived its name from the number of geese which frequented it. The old settlers were accustomed to gather baskets full of eggs.

Crows were so destructive in 1804 that the town voted a bounty of twenty-five cents for every one killed. Three years afterwards, this sum was reduced to a shilling. From 1831 to 1835, the State reimbursed towns for bounties paid, not to exceed eight cents a head. In 1831, the number paid for in Belfast was 224; in 1832, 70; in 1833, 142; and in 1834, 111.

When the country was new, and grain proved a profitable crop, wild pigeons came in countless numbers, and were sold at prices which were merely nominal. As late as 1848, Daniel Kenney, in the adjoining town of Waldo, caught over six thousand during the summer. Woodcock were first discovered in the marshes and low lands of this vicinity in 1857, by Charles B. Hazeltine, who has been successful in taking them during every season since. Snipe are occasionally taken. Partridges are still seen in the woods, and frequently venture into the settled portion of the city. One was captured near a store on Main Street, in 1867. Eagles and fish-hawks continue common. In 1869, one of the former was shot on the east side of the river. His outspread wings measured over seven feet from tip to tip. Dudley Leavitt killed a still larger one at the Head of the Tide, in 1872. In December, 1870, flocks of the bright-colored pine grosbeak, that inhabit the arctic regions, but often go southward during severe winters, hovered about our orchards and shade-trees. Joseph H. Kaler noticed several in January, 1873.

Shooting-matches, which used to be held during Thanksgiving week at Belmont Corner, Searsmont, and at "The Spa," have become an amusement of the past. On Christmas, 1828, a large lot of turkeys, chickens, and geese were "exposed to marksmen in the rear of Mr. Frothingham's meeting-house," and according to the advertisement "refreshments" also were provided. For a stipulated consideration, the sportsman was permitted to fire at a bird, which, if hit, became his; otherwise, he lost his money.

At a meeting of the proprietors at Londonderry, July 20, 1769, it was voted "that all fishing-places are reserved for the use of the whole town, without exception."¹ The only one which the town claimed was at Fish Cove. In the spring and early summer, large quantities of striped bass, alewives, and shad used to ascend the

¹ Proprietors' records.

river to deposit their spawn above the Head of the Tide, in Passagassawakeag Pond and in the Wescott stream. Below where Kaler's Mills are situated, a weir was constructed of brush. The fish went over it at high water, and remained up the cove until caught by the receding tide. The dam at Cochran's Mills was regarded as an obstruction to the fish as early as 1786, when the town voted "to make a trial to clear Sagauwakeg Falls for a Passage for fish to pass clear." In 1791, the town first assumed jurisdiction over the privilege at Fish Cove, by voting "that the fish wear be let out this year; that Tolford Durham and Nathaniel Patterson attend the wear, and divide the fish for every tenth fish, and with a reasonable allowance for building a box to hold the fish, and that the fish be divided as they were last year, that is, according to the number of heads in each family, viz. : 2 heads of families, one share; minor, $\frac{1}{2}$ share; single men, $\frac{1}{2}$ share."¹ It is related that this division applied only to shad, no account being taken of alewives.² In 1795, it was voted "to vendue the Fish weir this year, and whoever bids it off shall build it, which was James Miller, for \$28." The following spring, a vote passed "to tend the fish wear by divisions this year." This was done by taking turns, and carrying each inhabitant his share. In 1797, the weir was sold at auction for the year to Samuel Patterson, at \$14; in 1800, to Robert Miller, for \$28; in 1802, to Allen Hall, for \$10; in 1803, to Nathaniel Stanley, for \$16; in 1805, to Ephraim McKeen, for \$27; in 1809, to Jonathan Wilson, for \$12. In 1823, when Robert Miller sold the town the common on Church Street, as stated in another chapter, he received in part payment this fishing privilege, which was duly conveyed to him by the town agent, and is still held by his heirs. The erection of mill-dams without any fish-ways had diminished the number of fish and consequent value of the weir. In 1814, there were estimated, on a single day, to be three hundred barrels of shad in Fish Cove, and, it being war times, not a bushel of salt could be procured for their preservation. As the fish returned each year to find that they could not get over the dams, they became gradually less, until now but few are caught.³ For many years, a fish warden regulated passages through the dams. The office was abolished in 1861.

The blue-fish is a rare visitor in our bay. In August, 1858, a large school appeared, probably driven in by fish of greater size.

¹ Town records.

² Mrs. Margaret Patterson.

³ George B. Ferguson.

Cod and haddock were formerly very abundant, and a row of fifteen minutes from the mouth of Little River brought the fisherman into good ground for them.¹ Lately, they have frequented deeper water.

Eels are taken by spearing, as far up as Fish Cove, or by angle-worms strung lengthwise upon a thread, which the eels will bite without the intervention of a hook. "This was a favorite occupation with Mike Caten. But spearing the reptile through the ice was his forte. Here he was champion. On one occasion, Mike drove his spear too hard into some old log in the bottom of the river, and pulled the handle out. Here was a dilemma; but Mike stuck the handle firmly into the mud at the bottom, stripped off his clothes, and down he went, head first, on the handle, got his spear and came up through the hole again. This, for winter bathing, is not often beat."²

Flounders come in the spring, and go before summer. They are caught from the east bridge in great quantities. They seem to require no legislation to protect them, being quite as numerous as fifty years ago.

The halibut seldom ventures far from the ocean. But in June, 1824, one weighing two hundred and seventy-seven pounds was taken in our bay with a small hook. Before facilities of transportation existed, they were sold here for one cent per pound.

Mackerel, and especially the smaller species called "tinkers," visit the harbor every summer, and are taken in weirs, in seines, and by hook and line. In August, 1868, they were more abundant and of larger size than ever before known. Some persons caught two or three barrels of No. 1's in a single day.

The horse-mackerel occasionally strays into the harbor, in pursuit of the last-named fish. One was taken in 1843, which weighed six hundred and fifty pounds; and another, taken in 1850, weighed eight hundred pounds. During the summer of 1858, a specimen ten and a half feet long, and six and a half feet in circumference, was harpooned in the harbor, and drew a boat some distance before being killed. In 1864, John C. Condon did a successful business in taking this immense fish.

Porgies, or menhaden, usually make their appearance during the latter part of the summer, swimming in close, compact masses. The whole harbor seems sometimes alive with them. They are taken for the oil, about fifteen barrels of fish making a

¹ Crosby's Annals.

² Com. of George B. Ferguson in "Journal."

barrel of oil. In 1867, John C. Condon had a large establishment for manufacturing the oil, at the foot of Condon Street. The residue, after expressing the oil, makes a valuable fertilizer, called chum. Mr. Condon still continues the business, on a reduced scale.

Salmon were plenty here until the obstruction of dams, and perhaps the annoyances of steamboats, caused them to seek different quarters. They furnished the early settlers with an important element of subsistence, being smoked and also salted for winter's use. On the day that Robert Miller raised his house, Samuel Houston and his son Thomas took in their weir, on the east side of the harbor, twenty-nine salmon, which they sold for three cents per pound.¹ They were plenty at six cents per pound, in 1805. The "Journal" of May 16, 1833, remarks that "salmon has been as high as fifteen to seventeen cents per pound: it will soon be down to ten cents." Until within twenty years, weirs for salmon used to be erected opposite the principal wharves.

Seal used to resort to our bay, and are now occasionally seen. John C. Condon killed one near his wharf, in 1863, four feet long, weighing one hundred pounds. In 1868, Hartford Shute found a seal in his weir, near Moose Point. It yielded six gallons of oil.

The only shark ever taken in the harbor was caught Oct. 7, 1863. It measured eight and a half feet long, and weighed eight hundred pounds. About the same time, a whale appeared in the bay, and unavailing efforts were made to capture him.

The smelt makes its appearance about the 1st of October, but is not caught in any amount, except by sportsmen, until the river is frozen at City Point. After the ice is strong enough to hold a man, the "smelters" begin to gather. There are often seen seventy-five to one hundred fishing at once. The average daily catch per man is ten to fifteen pounds, though they often catch fifty pounds in a day. These fish are sold to the inhabitants in small quantities; but the greater part of them are shipped to Boston, where they meet with a ready sale. Many a poor man, who is out of employment in the winter, can earn a living by catching smelts.²

Tomcods and cunners are usually plenty in the harbor, during their season.

The sturgeon, in migrating from the ocean to fresh water, occasionally remembers the Passagassawakeag. One seven feet long

¹ Locke's Note-Book.

² George B. Ferguson.

was taken in 1833, and exposed whole in the market. While the railroad bridge at City Point was being constructed, in 1869, the workmen discovered a large sturgeon moving about, apparently making an inspection. Before a harpoon could be procured, he had gone. This fish was formerly much esteemed for food, and about 1719 twenty vessels were engaged on the Kennebec in taking it for shipment to England.¹

Brook trout formerly abounded in Wilson's stream, in the Westcott brook, and in the river above Cochran's Mills. Their homes and haunts are now only known to the professed disciple of Izaak Walton.

It is related that, in the early days of the plantation, clams were very abundant, and during a severe winter they saved the inhabitants from perishing, until relief arrived from neighboring towns. This incident originated the following burlesque stanza, which used to be much repeated many years ago:—

“Camden for beauty,
Northport for pride,
Had it not been for clams,
Belfast would have died.”

But the history of Camden says that the original reading substituted Belfast for Northport, and was derived from the following anecdote. A grist-mill at Camden used to be resorted to by the early settlers from Belfast. On his return from it with a bag of meal, Robert Miller landed at Northport, where he found the only family then residing there sick and destitute, having subsisted for a number of days upon clams. He relieved them from starvation with his meal. The verse has been altered to suit incidents in the history of other places, among them Warren, Union, and Lincolnville, being given as a toast at a 4th of July celebration in the latter town, about 1826.² Wherever the incident may be located, “Belfast clams” have always been abundant and delicious. The supply is immense, and, unlike the lobsters, they cannot be lessened by large discounts from their banks. It has been estimated that fifty acres of flats between the lower bridge and City Point are annually dug over for clams. They form a valuable means of subsistence for a class of our people, and an important article of exportation. They are found at all seasons.

¹ History of Maine, II. 91.

² Locke's History of Camden, 31.

Oysters have been repeatedly planted on our shores, but the cold temperature of the water is not favorable to their growth.

Lobsters are taken from April to October near the shores of the river and bay, as far up as City Point. At the latter place, a few years since, one that weighed twenty-two pounds was caught.

CHAPTER LII.

METEOROLOGICAL, AND PHENOMENAL.

Thermometrical Records. — Extreme Cold. — Snow-storms. — Penobscot Bay frozen over. — Cold Friday of 1857. — Drouth. — Heated Terms. — Storms. — Freshets. — Bridges swept away. — Great September Gale. — United States Signal Service. — Lightning. — Earthquakes. — Aerolites. — Aurora Borealis. — Land Slides.

“IT is not so warm or so cold, either, in Belfast,” says White’s History, “as report makes it in towns on the Kennebec River, nearly in the same latitude. Ten degrees of Fahrenheit below zero are seldom known, and eighty-six above is the very extreme of summer heat.” The experience of the past half-century does not warrant such an assertion at the present day. No continuous meteorological observations here have been maintained. Colonel Hiram Chase kept a record in 1847–48, which appeared each week in the “Journal;” and the state of the temperature has since been noted at different times by George E. Brackett, Lucius H. Murch, and others.

The winter of 1780 was particularly severe. Travellers passed on foot across Penobscot Bay over the ice.

1786–87. Intense cold. Ice was formed in the bay so thick that, when the water rose, large rocks were lifted from their beds.¹

1793, Oct. 31. There was a level depth of eight inches of snow.

1798. Snow fell November 16, and continued at an average depth of four feet until April 9. Yet the spring was early.

1810, Jan. 19. Cold Friday. Thermometer twelve degrees below. Violent storm, and change of temperature of forty-six degrees in fifteen hours.

1816. For the first time during a period of thirty-five years, the bay was frozen over. The year was long remembered throughout Europe and America as the “year without a summer.”² In this latitude, the spring was unusually cold and backward. In

¹ Locke’s Note-Book.

² Crosby’s Annals.

May, ice made an inch thick ; on the 11th of June, a quarter of an inch thick ; and on July 5th, of the thickness of window-glass.¹ August proved still more cheerless : corn was so frozen that it was cut for fodder, and almost all field and garden vegetation perished. There were frost and ice during every month of the year. Fears of a famine prevailed ; and the discouraging aspect for future agriculture induced many substantial men from this vicinity to be carried by the "Ohio fever," as it was termed, to the rich lands of the West, where kinder skies reigned.

1818, Feb. 16. The bay was frozen to Castine, and people crossed on the ice, which remained until March 23.²

1821, Feb. 1. "No thermometer in town," remarks the "Gazette," "graduated sufficiently low to mark the ultimate depression of the mercury. Last week, we realized the 'frightful climate of Russia.' The Penobscot Bay was completely frozen over, and still exhibits an immense and perfect plain of dazzling whiteness: This reminds the old inhabitants of some of the hard winters of the Revolution."

1821, Oct. 19. Snow-storm, which continued during the whole day. The snow fell from four to five inches on a level.

1823, June 9. Heavy frost : ice formed the thickness of window-glass. Sept. 29, a considerable fall of snow ; in some of the back towns, to the depth of five inches.

1826, Feb. 1. Thermometer twenty-four degrees below zero at eight o'clock A.M.

1829, Feb. 21. Roads more obstructed by drifts than for years before.

1830, June 7. A heavy frost.

1832, April 28. Snow-storm, which continued thirty-six hours.

1833, March 14. Four feet of snow in the woods. Nearly all the harbors east of Cape Cod closed by ice.

1835, Feb. 8. Bay frozen to the outermost islands. Sleighs passed and repassed across the bay until March. J. Y. McClinck was the first to venture by this mode of conveyance to Islesboro', after which many others followed his example. "The longest continuance of severe cold, perhaps, ever known in the State by white inhabitants. Hay was exceedingly scarce, prices from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton. Many cattle perished. People in general were obliged to use corn, grain, oats, potatoes, and

¹ Journal, June 13, 1830.

² Almanac entry made by Miss Jennet Lymburner.

every vegetable substance in their possession, that cattle would eat, to preserve them alive. On the sea-board, the quantity of snow was not large, but in the back country it was said to be six feet deep in April, and in some places four or five feet deep the last of May, or even in the first part of June. The spring following, backward, cold, and wet."¹ Dec. 24, weather excessively cold. While the ports of Boston and Portland were much obstructed by ice, Belfast harbor remained entirely open and unfrozen.²

1837, Jan. 1. Snow-storm commenced, and lasted a whole week, with the exception of two days. Mails obstructed for four days. The drifts were seven feet deep.

1839, April 18. Fast day. Heavy fall of snow; streets not broken out during the day, and services at the churches suspended.

1840, April 27. Rain, hail, and snow. June 1, frost.

1842, Dec. 13. Thermometer ten degrees below.

1843, April 6. Fast day. Snow fell to the depth of a foot. From Nov. 24 to this date, there were forty falls of snow, the aggregate depth of which was about thirteen feet.

1843, Jan. 4. Coldest day for three years, thermometer eighteen degrees below.

1844, Jan. 27. Thermometer twenty-four degrees below. Bay frozen to Owl's Head. In Boston harbor, a canal seven miles long was cut through the ice to enable the British steamer to go to sea. The ice remained here until March 27. Ice-boats were first introduced this winter on the bay.

1845, April 26. Snow-storm.

1848, Dec. 27. Eighteen inches of snow fell between sunset and the next morning.

1849, Feb. 16. Thermometer twenty-two degrees below. Whole bay and river frozen, and so remained for ten days. On the 20th, fifteen persons arrived here from Castine, in an ice-boat.

1850, April 13. Snow-storm, which continued during a portion of two days. Snow fell to a depth of ten inches.

1853, Feb. 13. The most severe storm of the season. It is said that no storm had occurred on any previous 13th of February, for one hundred and two years.²

¹ Town records of Prospect, in the legible chirography of Joseph P. Martin, the venerable Revolutionary soldier, who was town clerk for about forty years.

² Communication of Rev. Stephen Thurston, in "Journal," Feb. 13, 1850, which says this curious fact is authenticated by the direct personal tradition of three individuals.

1830, July 16. The thermometer indicated ninety-two degrees in the shade, and on the 18th ninety-six.

1848. The ground continued free from snow, and the swamps and ponds open until nearly Christmas.

1870, July 24. Sunday. The hottest day ever known, the thermometer reaching one hundred degrees above in the shade.

STORMS AND FRESHETS.

1815, Sept. 22. Severe storm, which was remembered as "the great September gale," until a subsequent one of more severity occurred.

1824, Feb 11. Very heavy rain and severe gale. Little River bridge was carried away, and every bridge on the stage road between here and Augusta shared the same fate.

1825, July 17. Gale, accompanied by hail, rain, and lightning. Two tall pine-trees, the one above and the other below the east bridge, which for many years had been regarded as important landmarks for seamen entering the harbor, were prostrated.

1827, April 24. A storm swept away the bridge near Captain Samuel Brown's, and seriously damaged his mill. An old saw-mill at Poor's settlement was also destroyed.

1831, April 5. The most violent storm for years occurred. The bridges at the Head of the Tide, and on the roads leading to Camden, Bangor, Bucksport, and Augusta, were carried off. For several days the mails were transported on horseback.

1831, Oct. 21. Tide rose about eight feet above its usual height, and near two feet higher than ever before known.

1832, May 20-22. Heavy north-west gale. Many bridges, mills, and dams carried away; among them the bridge over Little River, near the Eastman grist-mill; the bridge with stone abutments at the Head of the Tide, together with a saw-mill and several dams upon the same river.

1833, Oct. 12. South-east gale, "driving the tide higher than since the great storm of 1815." Several of the lower wharves were almost entirely swept away, and not one escaped injury. Large quantities of lumber and wood were lost. When the tide ebbed, several acres of the shores on both sides of the river were covered with a mass of lumber of all kinds and the débris of wharves. The monument on Steele's Ledge being swept off, the upper part, with its spindle, came sailing up the harbor and grounded.

1839, Jan. 26. The heaviest gale within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Several vessels in the harbor were damaged.

1850, May 24, 25. Freshet. Market Street washed out and rendered impassable. Bridge at Robbins' mill on Little River carried away. Four bridges on the western branch of Belfast River, and two buildings at Gardiner's tannery, above the Head of the Tide, destroyed.

1855, Dec. 9. Storm of great severity. Several vessels in the harbor were driven ashore.

1859, March 16. Two bridges on the Wescott stream, built last year, swept away. Bridges at Head of the Tide.

1861, Nov. 2 and 3. Storm and high tide, greater than for twenty-five years. Little River bridge and the Condon Wharf were nearly demolished. A schooner lying near the latter was driven so far on shore as to render a second launching necessary. The store of S. S. Lewis, on his wharf, at the foot of Main Street, was only accessible by boats, and the lower part of the city was submerged. The losses exceeded \$6,000.

1864, Nov. 5. Severe gale. Vessels went ashore. The old monument, which had withstood the elements for thirty-one years, at last succumbed.

1866, Oct. 29. Heavy gale. Fishing establishment of John C. Condon, below the Allyn lot, was swept away; and the east bridge was badly damaged.

1869, Sept. 8. The most destructive and terrific gale which ever occurred in this vicinity, and which will be known for many years as "the great September gale." It commenced early in the evening, and terminated at midnight, the rain falling in torrents and the wind blowing a hurricane. The injury done to shade-trees and to all kinds of fruit-trees was great, apple orchards being almost entirely stripped of their fruit. Fences and chimneys were blown down, awnings destroyed, and buildings wrecked. A small house in the upper part of the city was unroofed, and a child sleeping in the chamber was carried some rods, and left uninjured. The damage to the shipping in the harbor was great. Eleven schooners broke from their moorings or from the wharves, and beached on the opposite shore. Two of them were totally lost. The storm extended throughout the Eastern States, and the loss in Maine alone exceeded half a million of dollars.

1869, Oct. 4. A great tidal wave swept unexpectedly into the harbor, in the evening, about two hours after the usual ebb. The

damage here was slight. At Bangor, the wave was from seven to ten feet in height, tearing vessels from their mooring, and breaking up booms.

1869, Nov. 20. South-east storm, which damaged some of the exposed vessels and wharves in the outer portion of the harbor. A schooner at McGilvery's ship-yard was driven ashore, and badly injured. At the height of the gale, the spray flew as high as her mast-heads. The Condon Wharf was entirely washed away, and McGilvery's and the lower steamboat wharf suffered severely.

1870, Jan. 2. A severe gale, following the rain and snow of the day, blew fiercely until midnight, rolling a heavy sea into the harbor, and damaging the shipping. The heavy fall of rain caused a sudden rise in the streams, and at the Head of the Tide the Shuman saw-mill was swept away.

1872. According to the observations of the Coast Survey in the harbor this season, the highest tide was seventeen feet, seven inches; the lowest, three feet and six inches; the mean being nine feet, seven inches.

1873, Sept. 18. Daily records of the weather, compiled by the United States Signal Service, first received by mail from Bangor, and displayed in a case on the outer wall of the post-office.

LIGHTNING.

1819, Aug. 12. At six o'clock P.M., a tempest, accompanied by lightning, commenced, and continued until midnight. In the neighboring towns, great damage was done. The Castine packet was struck, and her mast destroyed.¹

1820, July 9. The house now occupied by Captain W. O. Alden was injured by lightning, which struck one of the chimneys, and set fire to the upper story. The people of the village were alarmed, and the fire speedily extinguished.

1823, June 5. A barn owned by Robert Miller, near the corner of High and Miller Streets, below where the Methodist Church now stands, was struck, and one of the corner posts shivered. Hailstones three inches in circumference fell.

1853, Feb. 14. A severe snow-storm was accompanied by the phenomenon of sharp lightning.

1856, June 30. The barn of John Tuft, on Belmont Avenue, was struck: it was much damaged, and a cow was killed.

1856, Oct. 6. At eight o'clock in the evening, Phœnix Row

¹ Eastern Argus.

was struck; and the stores of Oakes Angier and of Charles D. Field, Nos. 1 and 11, were somewhat injured. Over one hundred people were in the block at the time.

1857, July 20. In the evening, the house of George W. Reed, on the east side of the river, now occupied by Ambrose Strout, and known as the old parsonage, was struck, and Albert, the son of Mr. Reed, aged thirteen years, instantly killed. The fluid passed down the east chimney into a chamber, and thence directly across the upper hall to a back stairway, where the lad was standing. His body was blackened from head to foot on the left side, and the skin broken the whole distance. There were in the house eight persons, some of whom were affected by the shock. The house was much shattered, and also set on fire between the floors.

1858, Oct. 1. The house of Joseph Carter was injured by lightning.

1858, Oct. 31. Houses of David H. Libby, at the corner of High and Peirce Streets, and of Captain James H. McCrillis, on the east side of the river, were considerably shattered.

1866, Aug. 9. Two men were knocked senseless by lightning, but recovered.

1866, July 24. The lightning demolished the mowing-machine of J. H. Townsend, who was mowing at the time in a field about a mile from the court-house. Neither he nor the horses sustained any injury.

1868, Aug. 7. While entering the harbor at about six o'clock P.M., the steamship "William Tibbetts," from Boston, was struck by lightning, which tore in pieces the foremast and foresail, thence passing into the pilot-house, which was partially demolished. Captain Ingraham and several others were prostrated by the stroke. Eugene Ingraham, the pilot, received injuries from the breakage of a carboy of sulphuric acid, on deck, which proved fatal. The electric fluid passed along the wheel-ropes to the rudder, in its course knocking a man overboard, who was soon rescued. The hull of the steamer escaped damage.

1873, Jan. 24. The unusual occurrence of lightning during a snow-storm was witnessed during the evening, the flashes lighting up the heavens for an hour.

EARTHQUAKES.

Although these phenomena are supposed to be confined to tropical climates, they have left no portion of the earth's surface un-

visited. The first disturbance of the kind in this vicinity is mentioned by the "Hancock Gazette," under date of May 10, 1821, as follows: "On the morning of Saturday, at about 7½ o'clock, there was a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about twenty seconds, and shook buildings, furniture, &c., very perceptibly. Seven miles north of this, the earth trembled, and the noise appeared like distant thunder."

1823, June 10. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt about noon.

1829, Aug. 27. At ten o'clock P. M., a violent shock of an earthquake took place. "An occurrence of this kind," says the "Journal," "is so unusual here, it caused some slight alarm at first, although no damage was done except a severe rattling of windows."

1847, Feb. 19. "A light and very local shock" was felt a few moments after nine in the evening. An accompanying rumbling noise was so distinct as to cause some persons to go into the street.¹

1851, Jan. 3. Shock experienced at about 11½ o'clock P. M. It caused a noise resembling the roaring of fire, and was about two seconds in duration.

1855, Feb. 23. At half-past five o'clock in the morning there was a shock sufficient to wake people up. It was like a heavy coach passing over a paved street.

1860, Oct. 17. A shock of an earthquake was felt at six o'clock A. M. A trembling vibration, lasting a few seconds, accompanied by a rumbling sound, was noticed.

1870, Oct. 20. At 11½ A. M., a distinct shock of an earthquake took place.

AEROLITES.

1850, Sept. 30. A brilliant meteor was seen at nine o'clock P. M. It passed over the sky from east to west.

1853, Jan. 9. Soon after midnight, the light of a meteor was seen in this vicinity. For nearly a minute, it illuminated the heavens so brilliantly that many supposed a building had suddenly burst into flames. A rumbling sound succeeded its passage or fall.²

1856, April 11. At nine o'clock, the light and smoke of an aerolite were noticed. An explosion followed, with a concussion which shook houses and windows.

¹ Historical Notes on Earthquakes in New England.

² Signal.

AURORA BOREALIS.

In the fall of 1811, an unusual phenomenon was witnessed by many of the inhabitants, and attracted great attention. According to Mr. Locke, throughout the night the Aurora borealis assumed the appearance of armies marching in platoons, entering into engagements, and then retreating, and going through various military evolutions. Such attention did it attract, that large groups of persons collected on different eminences, and viewed for hours, with interest, the exciting scene. As it was unlike the ordinary appearance of the northern lights, it was considered by many as the certain precursor of war.¹

A beautiful display was also witnessed in the evening of Feb. 19, 1852. The whole sky was illuminated by a variety of brilliant colors, which assumed innumerable shapes. At times, a bow of light, from which would dart a fringe of flame, as it were, extended from north-east to south-west. The northern part of the sky was decorated with sheaves of light, varying in color from white to red.

Another marked instance occurred Oct. 14, 1870. Between six and eight o'clock, the whole northern heavens were draped in rosy light, above which lambent flashes of a pale blue darted to and fro to the extreme zenith. Hundreds of people watched this glorious exhibition of Nature's fireworks to a late hour.

LAND SLIDE.

An unusual occurrence happened in 1826, on the premises of George W. Bruce, who lived in the house now occupied by Captain W. O. Alden, and had a manufactory of earthen ware near by. The water from the springs having undermined the soil towards the distillery lot, a half acre of the premises suddenly slid down to the river. His wife was at the time on the spot with a pail of water in her hand, and ran from side to side, seeking exit, but met on every side by a wall of mud. She escaped at the beach after the slide stopped.

¹ Locke's Sketches. Such a phenomenon is supposed to be alluded to in 2 Maccabees, 5th chapter : —

“And then it happened through all the city, for the space of almost forty days, there were seen horsemen running in the air in cloth of gold, and armed with lances like a band of soldiers. And troops of horsemen in army encountering and running against each other, with shaking of shields and multitudes of pikes, and drawing of swords and casting of darts, and glittering of golden ornaments and harness of all sorts.”

CHAPTER LIII.

STATISTICAL HISTORY.

Number of Inhabitants in 1779. — First United States Census. — Population from 1790 to 1870, inclusive. — Particulars of Census from 1820 to 1870. — United States Valuation of 1860. — Wages at Different Periods. — Polls and States. — Proportion of Taxes. — Rates in 1800. — Direct Tax of 1815. — But one Gold Watch assessed. — Valuation from 1820 to 1870, inclusive. — Financial Condition. — Mortuary Statistics. — Imperfect List of Deaths.

A PETITION to the General Court, in 1784, gives the whole number of inhabitants here five years before as one hundred and nine, comprised in eighteen families. This is the first enumeration made.

The earliest United States census, taken in 1790, gave no other details than the names of the heads of families. It appears by it that Belfast had a population of 245. According to the superintendent of the Census, none of the returns up to 1880 made any distinction of age, sex, or color. The census of 1800 gives 674 inhabitants; of 1810, 1,274; and of 1820, 2,026. By an enumeration made in December, 1825, the whole number of inhabitants was 2,839, showing an increase of 813 within the preceding five years. There were then 171 dwelling-houses within half a mile of the lower bridge.

From the report of the fifth national census in 1830, taken for Belfast by James McCrillia, the following particulars are gained:—

	Under 5.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Blacks.	Allens.	
Males.	267	197	170	100	325	170	125	82	26	12	8	.	2	31	1,582
Females	244	188	178	196	299	183	106	62	39	14	3	1	....	...	1,498
															3,075

In 1837, a census under Act of the Legislature was taken, to determine the share of each town in the surplus revenue. Isaac

Allard was the person employed for Belfast. He found 456 persons under four years of age; 1,657, over four and under twenty-one; and 1,795 over twenty-one, being 3,908 in all. This was exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, who had not resided in Maine four years.

Samuel S. Burd took the census here in 1840. He made the number of inhabitants 4,194, a gain of 1,119 from 1830, as follows:—

	Under 10.	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Colored Persons.	
Males	539	551	654	237	73	9	2	12	
Females . . .	561	507	680	231	76	7	2		
									4,194

The number of persons employed in agriculture was 507; commerce, 92; manufactures and trades, 323; navigating ocean, 256; learned professions, 36.

Number of horses, 342; neat cattle, 1,350; sheep, 1,887; swine, 443; value of poultry, \$417; bushels wheat raised, 3,069; barley, 700; oats, 4,484; rye, 222; corn, 1,292; potatoes, 60,217; tons hay, 3,586; pounds wool, 4,698.

The returns of the census of 1850, which was taken by Robert T. Thomas, were not so comprehensive as those of former years. No distinctions of ages or of sex are given in the summary. The whole number of inhabitants was 5,065; of paupers, 13; of farms, 188; of dwelling-houses, 778; of manufacturing establishments, 69; of polls, 1,007; of scholars between the ages of 4 and 21, 2,117.

Harrison Hayford was the census-taker in 1860. He made the whole number of inhabitants 5,520, of whom 2,763 were males, and 2,757 females. The valuation was \$2,525,926, as follows: lands, \$395,400; houses, \$660,080; stores and shops, \$141,220; barns, \$85,822; mills and shops, \$60,060; horses, \$27,366; oxen, \$8,500; cows, \$14,233; neat cattle, \$6,783; swine, \$788; sheep, \$1,198; vessels, \$631,332; bank stock, \$159,881; stock in trade, \$206,125; money at interest, \$127,143; number of manufacturing establishments annually producing over \$500, 32.

Captain Charles H. Wording, the deputy marshal for taking the census of 1870, returned the following enumeration:—

	Males.	Females.	Househ.	Families.	Polls.
Ward 1	663	722	349	256	309
Ward 2	617	650	210	302	359
Ward 3	561	627	249	268	313
Ward 4	321	309	136	141	174
Ward 5	407	462	156	177	221
	2,569	2,710	990	1,114	1,436

Making a total population of 5,279. In 1860, the population reached 5,520, or 241 more.

The loss was occasioned by not enumerating persons temporarily absent, which was done in 1860. Notwithstanding the great fire of 1865, the number of houses was sixty-five more, and the polls increased 126 in the same time.

Number of farms, 304; of manufacturing establishments producing over \$500 annually, 71; number of paupers, 8.

The following table, taken from the last three census returns, shows the fluctuation in wages here at different periods :—

Average wages to farm hands per month, hired by the year and boarded, 1850, \$20; 1860, \$14; 1870, \$25.

	1850.	1860,	1870.
Average wages of day laborer without board	\$1.25	.67	\$1.25
" "	1.00	.50	1.25
Average weekly wages of female domestic with board	1.75	1.00	2.50
" " price of board to laboring man	2.25	2.50	4.00
" payment to a carpenter per day with board	1.75	1.00	2.75

* Without board.

It would be interesting to give the valuation of Belfast at different periods. But the early records afford no details, and it is only from fragmentary papers that the following disconnected facts are gleaned. The State tax for several years shows the small proportion of taxable property in town.

In 1793, there were seventy-eight polls; and the proportion of taxes "to £1,000, in future," was determined at 12s. 1½d.

In 1800, the taxes were first voted to be raised in Federal currency, instead of pounds and shillings. Only seven horses and forty-one yoke of oxen were returned as owned here. The following rate of valuation is found on the book of the assessors for that year: horse, \$15; cow, \$15; yoke oxen, \$45; hog, \$5; yearling heifer, \$6; two-year old, \$9; three-year old, \$12; acre mowing, \$10; acre tillage, \$10.

In 1802, the number of polls had increased to one hundred and seventy-eight, and the tax on \$1,000 was seventy-six cents. Ten years after, the polls numbered three hundred and nineteen, and the tax on \$1,000 was one dollar and thirty-two cents.

By the records of the assessor of the direct tax imposed in 1815, George Watson was the only person here who owned a gold watch, and Nathan Read the only land-holder to an amount exceeding \$4,000, the valuation of his real estate being \$4,176. In the county of Hancock, which then embraced the present counties of Waldo, Hancock, Penobscot, and Piscataquis, there were then only twelve gold watches, only ten persons whose household furniture was valued at over \$200, and only one, Paul D. Sargent, of Sullivan, whose furniture exceeded \$500. Only fifty-one persons in the district owned estates worth \$3,000, of whom eighteen resided in Castine.

The following table exhibits the valuation of and number of polls in Belfast, during the different decades of years since Maine became a State :—

1820,	Polls,	402	Estate,	\$146,046
1830,	„	629	„	286,404
1840,	„	802	„	658,523
1845,	„	755 ¹	„	664,474
1850,	„	932	„	1,323,979
1860,	„	1,310	„	1,802,307
1870,	„	1,363	„	2,660,879

In 1814, a committee appointed to examine the financial affairs of the town reported the liabilities \$2,417.78, of which \$1,208.54 were for arrearages of salary due Rev. Alfred Johnson, and the assets \$2,110.17. The latter were composed of notes and accounts, and three parcels of land, viz. :—

Lot called the school lot, adjoining land of Samuel W. Miller, containing fifty-three acres, and valued at \$530.

Easterly part of lot No. 83, in the third division, acquired by levy against Thomas Whittier, Jr., containing fifty-three acres, and valued at \$525.

Lot on Main Street (where the custom-house stands), set off on execution against Robert Miller, valued at \$519.75.

The committee also reported that the town had deeds from Rev. E. Price for burying-ground and meeting-house, from Var-

¹ This diminution was caused by a division of the town to form Searsport.

num and Badger for Common, and from John Durham and John Huse of land for street.

In 1851, the number of those who paid a tax exceeding one hundred dollars was nineteen. The largest tax, \$235, was paid by Ralph C. Johnson. In 1874, the number of those who paid a tax exceeding one hundred dollars was two hundred and seventeen. The largest tax, \$2,800, was paid by the estate of the late Alfred W. Johnson.

In 1855, the assets of the city exceeded its liabilities by \$2,861.72. In 1874, the funded debt was \$733,700, of which \$45,200 was for indebtedness incurred during the Rebellion, and the balance, \$688,500, for railroad loan. For the latter, the city has stock in the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad, to the amount of \$500,000; and loan note, with stock as collateral, for \$101,900.

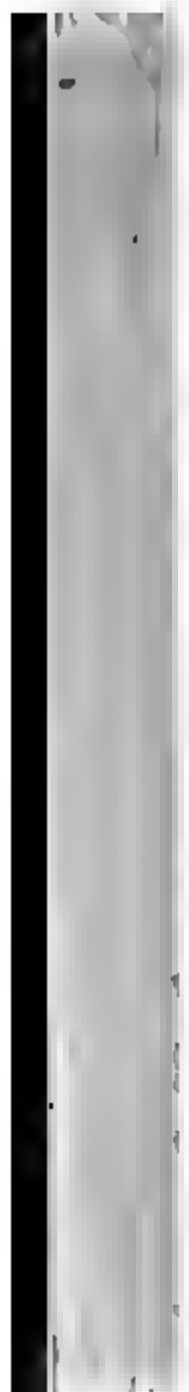
NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH YEAR.

No official record of deaths was required until 1859. The following imperfect list up to that year is compiled from church records, sermons, newspapers, and other sources :—

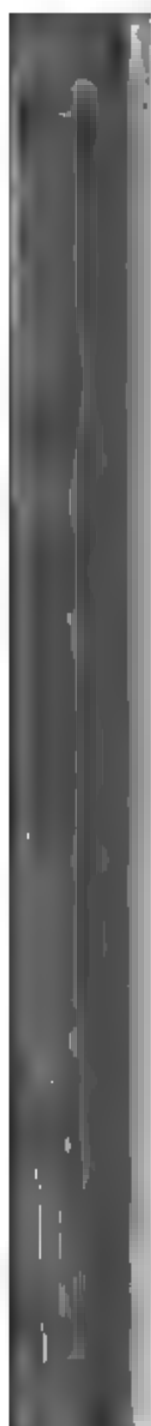
From first settlement, in May, 1770, to 1796, in- clusive, 34	1826 39	1859 52
1797 5	1827 29	1860 48
1798 4	1828 27	1861 39
1799 4	1829 36	1862 39
1800 19	1830 25	1863 52
1801 11	1831	1864 58
1802 42	1832 47	1865 69
1803 9	1835 38	1866 48
1819 28	1836 37	1867 43
1820 23	1837 37	1868 41
1821 26	1838 34	1869 50
1822 28	1839 37	1870 60
1823 18	1840 45	1871 65
1824 57	1850. For year end- ing June 1, sixty- four; eighteen by consumption.	1872 55
1825 ¹ 76		1873 60
		1874 87

The whole number of deaths for the year ending June 1, 1860, 50. Of these 35 were males; and 15, females. The diseases, or causes of death, were as follows: consumption, 22; fever, 8; old age, 3; lost at sea, 2; small-pox, 1; kidney complaint, 1; hemorrhage, 1; scrofula, 1; cancer, 1; rupture, 1; diarrhœa, 1; hernia, 1; accidental, 1; intemperance, 1; apoplexy, 1; fits, 1; scalded, 1; erysipelas, 1; heart disease, 1. There died in the month of June, 3; in July, 6; August, 2; September, 4; October, 3; November, 6; December, 4; January, 2; February, 5; March, 5; April, 4; May, 6.

¹ A great proportion of the deaths during the months of July, August, and September, were occasioned by dysentery and other complaints of that nature. About eighty died during the year.—*Town records*. Forty-five of those who died were children under the age of four years.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

I.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS. 1773 to 1875.

SELECTMEN.

1773.	John Brown.	Benjamin Nesmith.	James Patterson.
1774.	" "	" "	" "
1775.	" "	" "	" "
1776.	John Tuft.	John Brown.	" "
1777.	Solon Stephenson.	Robert Patterson.	Alexander Clark.
1778.	" "	" "	" "
1779.	" "	" "	" "

(Municipal organization suspended from 1779 to 1785.)

1785.	James Patterson.	John Cochran.	Samuel Houston.
1786.	" "	" "	" "
1787.	Samuel Houston.	Solon Stephenson.	John Cochran.
1788.	Solon Stephenson	John Cochran.	Tolford Durham.
1789.	John Cochran.	Solon Stephenson.	" "
1790.	Jonathan Wilson.	Robert Steele.	John Cochran.
1791.	Samuel McKeen.	" "	Alexander Clark.
1792.	" "	Jonathan Wilson.	Samuel Houston, Jr.
1793.	Jonathan Wilson	Samuel Houston, Jr.	James Miller, Jr.
1794.	Robert Steele.	" "	James Nesmith.
1795.	" "	" "	James Miller.
1796.	" "	Alexander McMillan.	Robert Houston.
1797.	Nathaniel Patterson.	Henry True.	Alexander McMillan.
1798.	Alexander McMillan.	Robert Houston.	Daniel Clary.
1799.	Robert Houston.	Daniel Clary.	Ephraim McFarland.
1800.	" "	James Nesmith.	James Miller.
1801.	" "	" "	Thaddeus Spring.
1802.	James Nesmith.	Samuel Houston, Jr.	John Cochran.
1803.	Robert Houston.	James Miller.	" "
1804.	" "	Thomas Cunningham.	" "
1805.	William Crosby.	Tolford Durham.	Reuben Derby.
1806.	William Moody.	Bohan P. Field.	Samuel Houston, Jr.
1807.	" "	" "	" "
1808.	" "	Samuel Houston, Jr.	Isaac Senter.
1809.	" "	George Watson.	Henry Goddard.
1810.	Samuel Houston, Jr.	John Merriam.	" "
1811.	Benjamin Poor.	George Watson.	Samuel Houston, Jr.
1812.	George Watson.	Benjamin Whittier.	" "
1813.	" "	Joseph Houston.	Jonathan White.
1814.	Asa Edmunds.	Robert Patterson, 2d.	Nathaniel Eells.
1815.	George Watson.	Jonathan White.	Joseph Houston.
1816.	" "	Robert Patterson, 2d.	Jonathan White.
1817.	John Merriam.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Nathaniel Eells.
1818.	" "	" "	" "

1819.	Manasseh Sleeper.	James McCrillis.	John S. Kimball.
1820.	John Merriam.	" "	Nathan Swan.
1821.	" "	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	Manasseh Sleeper.
1823.	Philip Morrill.	" "	William Avery.
1824.	George Watson.	" "	Salathiel Nickerson.
1825.	Rufus B. Allyn.	Joseph Smith.	Samuel Gordon.
1826.	Bohan P. Field.	Robert Patterson, 2d.	John Palmer.
1827.	" "	" "	" "
1828.	" "	James McCrillis.	Samuel Gordon.
1829.	" "	" "	Samuel W. Miller.
1830.	Peter Rowe.	" "	" "
1831.	" "	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Henry Goddard.
1832.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Henry Goddard.	James Gammans.
1833.	James W. Webster.	James McCrillis.	Peter H. Smith.
1834.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Isaac Allard.	Joseph Eayres.
1835.	" "	" "	Dennis Emery.
1836.	Ralph C. Johnson.	" "	Arvida Hayford, Jr.
1837.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	" "	" "
1838.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	Thomas Marshall.	James Gammans.
1839.	" "	" "	" "
1840.	" "	" "	" "
1841.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Benj. F. Blackstone.	Samuel Haynes.
1842.	" "	" "	" "
1843.	" "	" "	" "
1844.	Thomas Marshall.	" "	" "
1845.	" "	" "	Daniel Putnam.
1846.	" "	" "	" "
1847.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	James Gammans.	Abram N. Noyes.
1848.	" "	" "	" "
1849.	Prescott Hazeltine.	" "	" "
1850.	" "	" "	" "
1851.	James P. White.	Ansel Lennan.	Franklin Brier.
1852.	Daniel Haraden.	William T. Colburn.	" "

UNDER CITY ORGANIZATION.

MAYORS.

1853.	Ralph C. Johnson.	1865 to 1867.	Nehemiah Abbott.
1854 to 1857.	Sherburn Sleeper.	1867 to 1868.	Albert G. Jewett.
1857 to 1860.	William Pitcher.	1868 to 1871.	Axel Hayford.
1860.	Richard Moody.	1871 to 1874.	William C. Marshall.
1861 to 1863.	James P. White.	1874.	John G. Brooks.
1863 to 1865.	Albert G. Jewett.		

ALDERMEN.

1853.		1855.	
Ward 1.	Rowland Carlton (to April 4).	Ward 1.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.
" "	Hiram O. Alden (fr'm Apr. 4).	" 2.	Andrew T. Palmer.
" 2.	Stephen S. Lewis.	" 3.	Calvin Hervey.
" 3.	Thomas Marshall.	" 4.	William E. Mitchell.
" 4.	Ephraim K. Maddocks.	" 5.	Elijah Morrill.
" 5.	William Rust.		
1854.		1856.	
Ward 1.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	Ward 1.	James P. White.
" 2.	Andrew T. Palmer.	" 2.	Ephraim Swett.
" 3.	Calvin Hervey.	" 3.	James White.
" 4.	Joshua Towle.	" 4.	William E. Mitchell.
" 5.	William Rust.	" 5.	Cyrus Patterson.

1857.
 Ward 1. James P. White.
 „ 2. H. N. Lancaster.
 „ 3. Charles C. Edmunds.
 „ 4. Harrison Hayford.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1858.
 Ward 1. James P. White.
 „ 2. Sherburn Sleeper.
 „ 3. Hiram Chase.
 „ 4. George B. Ferguson.
 „ 5. George Woods.

1859.
 Ward 1. Columbia P. Carter.
 „ 2. Robert O. Patterson.
 „ 3. Hiram Chase.
 „ 4. George Hemenway.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1860.
 Ward 1. Columbia P. Carter.
 „ 2. Henry W. Cunningham.
 „ 3. Charles C. Edmunds.
 „ 4. George Hemenway.
 „ 5. George W. Reed.

1861.
 Ward 1. William O. Poor.
 „ 2. Daniel Lane, Jr.
 „ 3. Silas M. Fuller.
 „ 4. Charles Moore.
 „ 5. David M. Patterson.

1862.
 Ward 1. Prescott Hazeltine.
 „ 2. Daniel Lane, Jr.
 „ 3. Cyrus Patterson.
 „ 4. Charles Moore.
 „ 5. Benjamin Kelley, Jr.

1863.
 Ward 1. William H. Burrill.
 „ 2. Horatio H. Johnson.
 „ 3. Cyrus Patterson.
 „ 4. Benjamin F. Blackstone.
 „ 5. William Davis.

1864.
 Ward 1. Wakefield G. Frye.
 „ 2. Stephen S. Lewis.
 „ 3. George McDonald.
 „ 4. Benjamin F. Blackstone.
 „ 5. George D. McCrillis.

1865.
 Ward 1. Columbia P. Carter.
 „ 2. Sherburn Sleeper.
 „ 3. George McDonald.
 „ 4. Benjamin F. Blackstone.
 „ 5. George D. McCrillis.

1866.
 Ward 1. Columbia P. Carter.
 „ 2. Augustus Perry.
 „ 3. George McDonald.
 „ 4. Charles Moore.
 „ 5. William Cunningham.

1867.
 Ward 1. William M. Rust.
 „ 2. Seth L. Milliken.
 „ 3. Silas M. Fuller.
 „ 4. Ebenezer Newell.
 „ 5. George Woods.

1868.
 Ward 1. Columbia P. Carter.
 „ 2. Seth L. Milliken.
 „ 3. Silas M. Fuller.
 „ 4. Ebenezer Newell.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1869.
 Ward 1. Reuben Sibley.
 „ 2. Seth L. Milliken.
 „ 3. Silas M. Fuller.
 „ 4. George B. Ferguson.
 „ 5. Timothy C. Ellis.

1870.
 Ward 1. Henry H. Forbes.
 „ 2. Seth L. Milliken.
 „ 3. L. D. Woodward.
 „ 4. George B. Ferguson.
 „ 5. George W. Reed.

1871.
 Ward 1. Nathan F. Houston.
 „ 2. John G. Brooks.
 „ 3. William H. Fogler.
 „ 4. George B. Ferguson.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1872.
 Ward 1. Nathan F. Houston.
 „ 2. John G. Brooks.
 „ 3. William H. Fogler.
 „ 4. George B. Ferguson.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1873.
 Ward 1. Nathan F. Houston.
 „ 2. John G. Brooks.
 „ 3. William H. Fogler.
 „ 4. Albert Gammans.
 „ 5. Joseph H. Kaler.

1874.
 Ward 1. Harrison Mahoney.
 „ 2. William Pitcher.
 „ 3. M. P. Woodcock.
 „ 4. Albert Gammans.
 „ 5. Benjamin Kelley.

PRESIDENTS COMMON COUNCIL.

1853.	Joseph Williamson.	1864.	Isaac M. Boardman.
1854.	William T. Colburn.	1865.	George R. Sleeper.
1855.	Samuel G. Thurlow.	1866.	Fred. Barker.
1856.	" "	1867.	Marshall Davis.
1857.	" "	1868.	" "
1858.	" "	1869.	Henry H. Forbes.
1859.	Oakes Angier.	1870.	Lewis W. Pendleton.
1860.	" "	1871.	Charles Baker.
1861.	J. W. Frederick.	1872.	Asa A. Howes.
1862.	Noah M. Mathews.	1873.	" "
1863.	Daniel Putnam.	1874.	William M. Woods.

TOWN CLERKS.

1773 to 1775.	John Mitchell.	1880 to 1831.	Joel Hills.
1775 to 1779.	Samuel Houston.	1831 to 1834.	James W. Webster.
1784 to 1791.	" "	1834 to 1838.	David W. Lothrop.
1791 to 1800.	Alexander Clark.	1838 to 1841.	Henry Colburn.
1800 to 1813.	Jonathan Wilson.	1841 to 1845.	David W. Lothrop.
1813 to 1814.	William Moody.	1845 to 1846.	Henry Colburn.
1814 to 1815.	Benjamin Whittier.	1846.	Joseph Wheeler (to July 1).
1815 to 1816.	William Moody.	1846.	Henry Colburn.
1816 to 1822.	Benjamin Whittier.	1847 to 1850.	Nathaniel Patterson.
1822 to 1825.	Herman Abbot.	1850 to 1853.	Joseph Wheeler.
1825 to 1880.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.		

CITY CLERKS.

1853 to 1856.	Joseph Wheeler.	1861 to 1864.	Otis B. Woods.
1856 to 1860.	John H. Quimby.	1864 to 1873.	John H. Quimby.
1860 to 1861.	William T. Colburn.	1873 to 1875.	Emery Boardman.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1773 to 1779.	John Barnet.	1817.	Asa Edmunds.
1779.	John Cochran.	1818.	John S. Kimball.
1785.	John Tuft.	1819.	John Merriam.
1786 to 1796.	Tolford Durham.	1820 to 1823.	John S. Kimball.
1796.	Jonathan Wilson.	1823.	Samuel French.
1797.	Solon Stephenson.	1824 to 1830.	Thomas Marshall.
1798 to 1802.	Tolford Durham.	1830 to 1834.	Frye Hall.
1802 to 1805.	James Nesmith.	1834.	Samuel French.
1805.	Bohan P. Field.	1835.	Rufus B. Allyn.
1806.	James Nesmith.	1836 to 1838.	James White.
1810 to 1812.	John Wilson.	1838 to 1841.	John Haraden.
1812.	John Huse.	1841 to 1847.	Timothy Chase.
1813.	John Angier.	1847.	Samuel S. Hersey.
1814.	John Merriam.	1848 to 1852.	Daniel Haraden.
1815 to 1817.	John Cochran.	1852.	Augustus Perry.

CITY TREASURERS.

1853.	Augustus Perry.	1861 to 1867.	Thomas Marshall.
1854 to 1857.	John S. Caldwell.	1867 to Sept. 1, 1868.	Daniel Haraden.
1857.	Charles Palmer.	1868 to 1871.	Timothy Thorndike.
1858 to 1860.	Augustus Perry.	1871 to 1875.	Daniel Haraden.
1860.	James White.		

II.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATORS.

(Under Constitution of Maine, Hancock County.)

1821.	Andrew Witham,	Bluehill.	George Ulmer,	Lincolnville.
1822.	" "	"	Ebenezer Poor,	Belfast.
1823.	" "	"	Samuel Whitney,	Lincolnville.
1824.	" "	"	" "	"
1825.	Mark Shephard.		" "	"
1826.	John S. Kimball,	Belfast.	Samuel M. Pond,	Bucksport.
1827.	" "	"	Joshua W. Hathaway,	Ellsworth.
1828.	Joseph Shaw,	Thorndike.	" "	"
1829.	Aaron Holbrook,	Frankfort.	Andrew Witham,	Bluehill.
1830.	Joshua Hall,	"	Charles Hutchings, Jr.,	Penobscot.
1831.	" "	"	" "	"

(In 1832, under a new apportionment, Waldo County comprised the 5th District.)

1832.	Thomas Eastman,	Palermo.	Jonathan Thayer,	Camden.
1833.	Joseph Williamson,	Belfast.	Ebenezer Knowlton,	Montville.
1834.	" "	"	" "	"
1835.	Rufus Burnham,	Unity.	Joseph Miller,	Lincolnville.
1836.	Josiah Staples,	Swanville.	" "	"
1837.	" "	"	Benjamin Carr,	Palermo.
1838.	Samuel S. Heagan,	Prospect.	Jesse Smart,	Troy.
1839.	" "	"	" "	"
1840.	John True,	Montville.	Jonathan Merrill,	Frankfort.

(In 1841, Troy, Unity, Freedom, Palermo, Montville, and Liberty were separated from the Waldo District, and annexed to that of Kennebec. This arrangement was superseded the next year by the consolidation of China, Albion, Clinton, Clinton Gore, and territory north of Albion with Waldo County, and a third senator added.)

1841.	John True,	Montville.	Jonathan Merrill,	Frankfort.
1842.	Ephraim K. Smart,	Camden.	Joshua F. Elliot,	Knox.
1843.	{ Ephraim K. Smart,	Camden.	{ H. W. Cunningham,	Swanville.
	{ Joshua F. Elliot,	Knox.		
1844.	{ George Knowlton,	Northport.	{ " "	"
	{ Corydon Chadwick,	China.		
1845.	{ George Knowlton,	Northport.	{ Charles Sargent,	Monroe.
	{ Corydon Chadwick,	China.		
1846.	{ John C. Knowlton,	Liberty.	{ " "	"
	{ James H. Haines,	Burnham.		
1847.	{ John C. Knowlton,	Liberty.	{ Amander Rackliff,	China.
	{ Dexter Farrow,	Islesboro.		
1848.	{ James H. Haines,	Burnham.	{ Joab Harriman,	Clinton.
	{ Adams Treat,	Frankfort.		
1849.	{ Thomas M. Morrow,	Searsmont.	{ " "	"
	{ Adams Treat,	Frankfort.		
1850.	{ Thomas M. Morrow,	Searsmont.	{ James Lancaster,	Northport.
	{ William Milliken,	Burnham.		
1851.	{ David Vinal,	Vinalhaven.	{ " "	"
	{ William Milliken,	Burnham.		
1852.	{ David Vinal,	Vinalhaven.	{ " "	"
	{ William Milliken,	Burnham.		

1853.	{ David Vinal,	Vinalhaven.	{ John T. Rowe,	Frankfort.
	{ Nelson Dingley,	Unity.		
1854.	{ Christopher Young, Jr.,	Camden.	{ Minot Crehore,	Lincolnville.
	{ W. P. Harriman,	Waldo.		
1855.	{ Theophilus Cushing,	Frankfort.	{ " "	"
	{ Nathan G. Hichborn,	Prospect.		
1856.	{ Alvah Marden,	Palermo.	{ Samuel S. Heagan,	Prospect.
	{ William Ayer,	Montville.		
1857.	{ Henry McGilvery,	Stockton.	{ Isaac Hobbs,	Hope.
	{ Samuel S. Berry,	Unity.		
1858.	{ Henry McGilvery,	Stockton.	{ " "	"
	{ Samuel S. Berry,	Unity.		
1859.	{ Thomas H. Marshall,	Belfast.	{ Rinaldo Elder,	Freedom.
	{ Allen Davis,	Brooks.		
1860.	{ Thomas H. Marshall,	Belfast.	{ " "	"
	{ Allen Davis,	Brooks.		
1861.	{ Otis Kaler,	Frankfort.	{ Amos Pitcher,	Northport.
	{ Nathan Pierce,	Montville.		

(By the establishment of Knox County in 1860, and by a new district in 1861, Waldo County became entitled to only two senators.)

1862.	James P. White,	Belfast.	Barnabas M. Roberts,	Stockton.
1863.	"	"	"	"
1864.	William McGilvery,	Searsport.	Elias Milliken,	Burnham.
1865.	"	"	"	"
1866.	Adoniram J. Billings,	Freedom.	Parker G. Eaton.	
1867.	"	"	"	"
1868.	Nathan Peirce,	Montville.	Amos Pitcher,	Northport.
1869.	T. H. Cushing,	Winterport.	Lorenzo Garcelon,	Troy.
1870.	"	"	"	"
1871.	Thomas W. Vose,	"	Nehemiah Smart,	Searsmont.
1872.	William H. McLellan,	Belfast.	Crawford S. Fletcher,	Stockton.
1873.	John G. Brooks,	"	James M. Coffin,	Thorndike.
1874.	Enoch K. Boyle,	"	"	"
1875.	Fred. Atwood,	Winterport.	E. P. Richardson,	Knox.

COUNCILLORS FROM HANCOCK AND WALDO COUNTIES.

1825.	{ Jonathan Thayer,	Camden.	1847.	H. W. Cunningham,	Swanville.
1826.			1849.	Samuel S. Heagan,	Prospect.
1827.			1851.	{ Adams Treat,	Frankfort.
1828.			1852.		
1827.	Samuel Whitney,	Lincolnville.	1853.	{ Horatio H. Johnson,	Belfast.
1828.	C. Hutchings, Jr.,	Penobscot.	1854.		
1829.	John S. Kimball,	Belfast.	1856.	Robert Elliot,	Freedom.
1830.	Otis Little,	Castine.	1862.	{ Raymond S. Rich,	Thorndike.
1831.	Ralph C. Johnson,	Belfast.	1863.		
1837.	David W. Lothrop,	"		Elias Milliken,	Burnham.
1841.	Thomas Marshall,	"	1873.	{ Reuben W. Files,	Unity.
1845.	Joshua F. Elliot,	Knox.	1874.		

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1803.	Jonathan Wilson.	1812.	George Watson.
1804.	" "	1813.	" "
1805.	Voted not to send.	1814.	Voted not to send.
1806.	John Wilson.	1815.	" "
1807.	Thomas Whittier.	1816.	John Merriam.
1808.	Jonathan Wilson.	1817.	Voted not to send.
1809.	" "	1818.	William White.
1810.	Thomas Whittier.	1819.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.
1811.	" "		John S. Kimball.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

1820.	Alfred Johnson, Jr. ¹	1847.	Henry Colburn.
	Ralph C. Johnson.	1848.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.
1821.	"	1849.	Daniel Putnam.
1822.	James McCrillis.	1850.	"
1823.	"	1851.	Joseph S. Noyes.
1824.	George Watson.	1852.	"
1825.	James McCrillis.	1853.	Alfred W. Johnson.
1826.	Ralph C. Johnson.	1854.	"
1827.	"	1855.	Salathiel C. Nickerson.
1828.	"	1856.	Daniel Putnam.
1829.	William Stevens.	1857.	Thomas H. Marshall.
1830.	Peter Rowe.	1858.	"
1831.	"	1859.	Horatio H. Carter.
1832.	James W. Webster.	1860.	"
1833.	"	1861.	William Pitcher.
1834.	"	1862.	Paul R. Hazeltine.
1835.	Charles Gordon.	1863.	"
1836.	"	1864.	Daniel Lane, Jr.
1837.	Ralph C. Johnson.	1865.	Nahum P. Monroe.
1838.	James McCrillis.	1866.	Philo Hersey.
1839.	"	1867.	Nahum P. Monroe.
1840.	Benjamin F. Blackstone.	1868.	William M. Rust.
1841.	"	1869.	"
1842.	Nehemiah Abbott.	1870.	Willard P. Harriman.
1843.	"	1871.	"
1844.	Joseph Bean, 2d.	1872.	William H. Burrill.
1845.	"	1873.	Isaac M. Boardman.
1846.	Samuel S. Hersey. ²	1874.	"

III.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

CIVIL OFFICERS FROM BELFAST.

Commissions under Massachusetts.

Date.	Names.	Office.
1790, June 19.	Lemuel Weeks.	Justice of the Peace.
1798, July 16.	Robert Houston.	" " "
1802, Feb. 19.	Bohan Prentice Field.	" " "
1803, " 8.	William Crosby.	" " "
1804, " 7.	Benjamin Poor.	" " "
" June 15.	Joseph Houston.	Coroner.
1805, Feb. 15.	Jonathan Wilson.	Justice of the Peace.
" July 3.	James Nesmith, Jr.	" " "
1806, Jan. 21.	Robert Houston.	" " "
" Feb. 8.	Thaddeus Hubbard.	Coroner.
" " 22.	Thomas Whittier.	Justice of the Peace.
1809, Feb. 21.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice of the Peace and Quorum.

¹ Judge Johnson resigned September 22, having been appointed Judge of Probate.² Henry Colburn was first elected; but, having temporarily removed to New York, his seat was declared vacant.

Date.	Names.	Office.
1809, June 16.	William Moody.	Justice of the Peace.
" " 21.	Nathan Read.	Chief Justice Court Common Pleas.
" " 21.	" "	Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
1810, Feb. 9.	George Watson.	Justice of the Peace.
" " 2.	William Crosby.	Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
" " 10.	Reuben Kimball.	Coroner.
" May 16.	Phineas Ashmun.	Justice of the Peace.
1811, Feb. 21.	John Huse.	" " "
" " 21.	Benjamin Whittier.	" " "
" Mar. 15.	Benjamin Poor.	" " "
" June 22.	Oakes Angier.	Commissioner to qualify Civil Office
" Oct. 8.	William Crosby.	{ Chief Justice Court Common Ple
		Third Eastern District.
1812, Jan. 27.	Jonathan Wilson.	Justice of the Peace.
" Feb. 8.	William Crosby.	Commissioner to qualify Civil Office
" " 4.	Oakes Angier.	Justice of the Peace.
" " 4.	John Merriam.	Commissioner to qualify Civil Office
" " 4.	William Furber.	Coroner.
" Mar. 6.	Thomas Whittier.	2d Associate Justice of Sessions.
" " 6.	Asa Edmunds.	Justice of the Peace.
" Oct. 24.	Joseph G. Cogswell.	" " "
1813, Feb. 16.	Robert Houston.	" " "
" " 26.	John Wilson.	" " " and Quorum.
" " 26.	John Angier.	" " "
1815, Feb. 23.	Thomas Whittier.	Justice of the Peace.
" July 8.	George Watson.	Sheriff.
1816, Jan. 31.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
" Feb. 2.	Nathan Read.	" " " " "
" " 2.	William Moody.	" " "
" June 20.	John Merriam.	" " "
" Dec. 6.	William Crosby.	" " " and Quorum.
" " 12.	William White.	" " "
1817, Jan. 14.	Robert L. Sargent.	Coroner.
" Aug. 28.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice of the Peace.
1818, Jan. 27.	Manasseh Sleeper.	" " "
" " 27.	John Huse.	" " "
" " 27.	Benjamin Whittier.	" " "
1819, Feb. 17.	Jonathan Wilson.	" " "
" " 17.	Rufus B. Allyn.	" " "
" " 17.	Zaccheus Porter.	" " "
" " 17.	Joseph Williamson.	" " "
" " 18.	Samuel Gordon.	" " "
" May 12.	Asa Edmunds.	" " "
" June 17.	John S. Kimball.	" " "
1820, Feb. 8.	John Wilson.	" " " and Quorum.
" " 8.	Robert Houston.	" " "
" " 8.	John Angier.	" " "

*Appointments made and Commissions issued under Massachusetts, and in Force
Date of Separation.*

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification
1816.			
Dec. 12.	William White.	Justice of the Peace.	
Jan. 31.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Feb. 2.	Nathan Read.	" " " "	
" "	William Moody.	Justice of the Peace.	
June 20.	John Merriam.	" " " "	
Dec. 6.	William Crosby.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1817.			
Jan. 14.	Robert L. Sargent.	Coroner.	

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1817.			
Aug. 28.	Alfred Johnson.	Justice of the Peace.	
1818.			
Jan. 27.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 27.	John Huse.	" " "	
" 27.	Benjamin Whittier.	" " "	
1819.			
Feb. 2.	Jonathan Wilson.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 2.	Rufus B. Allyn.	" " "	
" 2.	Zaccheus Porter.	" " "	
" 2.	Joseph Williamson.	" " "	
Feb. 10.	Samuel Gordon.	" " "	
May 12.	Asa Edmunds.	" " "	
" 17.	John S. Kimball.	" " "	
1820.			
Feb. 8.	John Wilson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 8.	Robert Houston.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 8.	John Angier.	" " "	
June 19.	Joseph Williamson.	County Attorney.	
" 24.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	
July 6.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 7.	John Merriam.	Chief Justice Sessions.	
Sept. 1.	Daniel Lane.	Qualify Civil Officers.	
" 1.	Ebenezer Poor.	" " "	
" 1.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	" " "	
" 1.	" " "	Judge of Probate.	
" 1.	Stephen Longfellow.	Coroner.	
" 1.	Elijah Torrey.	"	
" 9.	James McCrillis.	Justice of the Peace.	
Nov. 24.	Daniel Lane.	Justice Peace and Quor.	

STATE.

Belfast Civil Officers.

1827.		
Mar. 5.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Member of the Circuit Court-Martial for the 8d Military District.
1828.		
Oct. 28.	Richard Schemerhorn.	Sol. Marriages.
1829.		
Mar. 14.	Ebenezer Allen.	" "
1830.		
Feb. 24.	J. S. Kimball.	Justice Peace and Quor.
Oct. 27.	Ferris Fitch.	Sol. Marriages.
" 28.	Caleb Fuller.	" "
1833.		
June 30.	J. S. Kimball.	Justice Peace and Quor.
" 27.	Silas McKeen.	Sol. Marriages.
Oct. 3.	William Frothingham.	" "
1834.		
Mar. 18.	Joseph Williamson.	Justice Peace and Quor.
1836.		
Jan. 28.	William Day.	Sol. Marriages.
1837.		
Mar. 30.	Caleb Eaton.	" "
1838.		
Oct. 8.	John W. Dunn.	" "
Feb. 1.	David W. Lothrop.	Justice Peace and Quor.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1839.			
Jan. 18.	David W. Lothrop.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 18.	Sylvanus G. Sargent.	Sol. Marriages.	
1842.			
Nov. 10.	E. G. Cutler.	" "	
May 30.	Philip Gilkey.	" "	June 17, 1842.
Jan. 20.	Thomas Marshall.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1845.			
Oct. 4.	James White.	" " " "	Nov. 4, 1845.
1847.			
May 27.	Hugh J. Anderson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Nov. 2.	Samuel Souther.	Sol. Marriages.	Nov. 10, 1847.
" 2.	John Esty.	Insp. of Beef and Pork.	" 8, 1847.
1848.			
Dec. 1.	Joseph Carlton.	" " " "	
June 10.	Cazneau Palfrey.	Sol. Marriages.	June 22, 1848.
1851.			
Aug. 25.	Theodore Scott.	" " " "	
Dec. 3.	Hugh J. Anderson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Sept. 5, 1851.
1852.			
Jan. 16.	N. C. Fletcher.	" " " "	
1853.			
May 10.	H. W. Cunningham.	" " " "	
Sept. 27.	Samuel Cole.	Sol. Marriages.	
1854.			
Sept. 29.	N. C. Fletcher.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1855.			
Feb. 3.	William G. Crosby.	" " " "	
June 15.	J. H. Farnsworth.	Sol. Marriages.	
Feb. 3.	H. H. Johnson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1859.			
July 18.	W. P. Harriman.	Comm'r State Valuation.	
Sept. 26.	William G. Crosby.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1860.			
Feb. 8.	William Reed.	Sol. Marriages.	Feb. 11, 1860.
Mar. 27.	Thomas H. Marshall.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1861.			
Feb. 23.	H. W. Cunningham.	" " " "	
1862.			
Oct. 24.	Jonathan G. Dickerson.	Ass. Jus. Sup. Jud. Court.	Sept. 24, 1862.
1864.			
Oct. 2.	Sylvester C. Hayford.	Sol. Marriages.	Oct. 10, 1865.
Nov. 22.	Josiah W. C. Pike.	" "	Nov. 25, 1865.
1866.			
Aug. 30.	William G. Crosby.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Jan. 3, 1867.
1868.			
Nov. 24.	David N. Utter.	Sol. Marriages.	Dec. 1, 1871.
1869.			
Sept. 24.	Jonathan G. Dickerson.	Ass. Jus. Sup. Jud. Court.	Sept. 24, 1869.
1870.			
Aug. 30.	N. P. Monroe.	Trustee Insane Hospital.	Sept. 8, 1870.
1871.			
June 13.	F. Stanley Bacon.	Sol. Marriages.	June 24, 1871.
1872.			
Feb. 17.	Robert H. Davis.	" "	Feb. 28, 1872.
1873.			
Sept. 23.	George E. Brackett.	Member Board Agricul.	Sept. 25, 1873.
1874.			
Dec. 23.	James T. Bixby.	Sol. Marriages.	Jan. 5, 1874.
April 23.	W. H. Simpson.	Centennial Director.	
1875.			
Jan. 14.	William M. Rust.	Member Const. Comm.	

COUNTY.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1820.			
June 19.	Joseph Williamson.	County Attorney.	
July 6.	John Merriam.	Chief Jus. Court Sessions.	
1821.			
Sept. 1.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Judge of Probate.	
Mar. 3.	John Wagg.	Sol. Marriages.	
1822.			
Apr. 1.	Ebenezer Poor.	Clerk of Judicial Court.	
1824.			
July 14.	Joseph Williamson.	County Attorney.	
1825.			
Dec. 6.	Ezra Kellogg.	Sol. Marriages.	
" 6.	Gershom F. Cox.	" "	
1826.			
Mar. 4.	Noah Hooper.	" "	
1827.			
Oct. 19.	John S. Ayer.	" "	
" 25.	Nathaniel Wales.	" "	
1827.			
Mar. 1.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Judge of Probate.	
" 1.	Joseph Williamson.	County Attorney.	
" 1.	Hugh J. Anderson.	Clerk of Judicial Court.	
" 1.	Bohan P. Field.	Chief Jus. Court Sessions.	
1831.			
Apr. 5.	" "	Chairman Co. Com.	
June 29.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Register of Probate.	
" 29.	Joseph Williamson.	County Attorney.	
1846.			
Jan. 21.	J. Y. McClintock.	Sheriff.	Jan. 22, 1846.
" 21.	Charles Palmer.	Register of Probate.	" 22, 1846.
1854.			
Feb. 21.	Daniel Putnam.	Sheriff " "	Feb. 24, 1854.
" 21.	Bohan P. Field.	Register of Probate.	
1856.			
Jan. 16.	Joseph Wheeler.	" "	Jan. 22, 1856.
" 29.	J. Y. McClintock.	Sheriff.	" 31, 1856.
1857.			
Feb. 25.	W. P. Harriman.	Pub. Administrator.	Feb. 25, 1857.
1861.			
Mar. 13.	" "	" "	Mar. 18, 1861.
1866.			
Jan. 29.	" "	" "	June 29, 1866.
1820.			
June 24.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	
July 6.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Sept. 1.	Daniel Lane.	Qualify Civil Officers.	
" 1.	Ebenezer Poor.	" "	
" 1.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	" "	
" 1.	Stephen Longfellow.	Coroner.	
" 1.	Elijah Torrey.	"	
" 2.	James McCrillis.	Justice of Peace.	
Nov. 24.	Daniel Lane.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1821.			
Feb. 28.	John Houston.	Coroner.	
Mar. 3.	John Clark.	Justice of the Peace.	
May 11.	Stephen Longfellow.	Inspector of Fish.	
Mar. 17.	Ralph C. Johnson.	Justice of the Peace.	
1822.			
Jan. 19.	Nathaniel Eells.	" "	

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1822.			
Jan. 23.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Notary Public.	
Feb. 2.	Samuel Gordon.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 7.	Arvida Hayford.	" "	
" 14.	Benjamin Whittier.	" "	
" 16.	Elijah Torrey.	Prover of Fire Arms.	
Mar. 30.	Seth W. Eells.	Justice of the Peace.	
Apr. 1.	Thaddeus Hubbard.	"	
July 4.	William Beckett.	Inspector of Fish.	
1823.			
Jan. 1.	Joseph Eayres.	Justice of the Peace.	May 17, 1823.
" 21.	William Moody.	"	
" 31.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 7, 15, 1823.
" 31.	Nathan Read.	" "	
" 31.	William Crosby.	"	
" 31.	William White.	Justice of the Peace.	
May 20.	John Merriam.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1824.			
Feb. 12.	George Watson.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 23.	Frye Hall.	" "	
1825.			
Jan. 20.	Elijah Torrey.	Coroner.	
" 20.	Stephen Longfellow.	"	
" 28.	"	Inspector of Fish.	
" 20.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice of the Peace.	Jan. 29, 1825.
Feb. 22.	James White.	" "	
1826.			
Jan. 2.	Rufus B. Allyn.	" "	Jan. 11, 1826.
" 28.	William A. Drew.	"	Mar. 11, 1826.
" 28.	Robert Emery.	Inspector of Fish.	" 2, 1826.
" 31.	Joseph Williamson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 4, 1826.
Feb. 11.	Peter Rowe.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 26.	John Brown.	"	
Mar. 1.	John S. Kimball.	Justice Peace and Quor.	June 14, 1826.
" 4.	James Poor.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 29, 1826.
Dec. 25.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	" "	Jan. 27, 1827.
Jan. 28.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	" "	Feb. 6, 1826.
Mar. 4.	Noah Hooper.		
1827.			
June 21.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	
" 21.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 21.	James McCrillis.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 23.	Hugh J. Anderson.	" "	
Oct. 19.	Nathan Heywood.	Coroner.	
" 27.	Daniel Lane.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Jan. 2.	Samuel Gordon.	Justice of the Peace.	
June 21.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	July 6, 1827.
" 21.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	Oct. 9, 1827.
" 21.	James McCrillis.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 23.	Hugh J. Anderson.	"	
Oct. 27.	Daniel Lane.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1828.			
Jan. 24.	Salathiel Nickerson.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 1, 1828.
" 25.	William Stevens.	" "	Feb. 6, 1828.
" 25.	Hiram O. Alden.	" "	" 1, 1828.
Feb. 7.	John Clark.	" "	Mar. 7, 1828.
" 7.	Ralph C. Johnson.	"	
Dec. 29.	John Wilson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 29.	Nehemiah Rich.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 29.	William G. Crosby.	" "	Jan. 8, 1829.
1829.			
Jan. 27.	Seth W. Eells.	" "	

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1829.			
Jan. 27.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Notary Public.	
" 31.	Joseph P. Ladd.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 31.	Arvida Hayford.	" "	
" 31.	Jonas Emery.	" "	
" 31.	Albert Bingham.	" "	
Feb. 27.	Philip Morrill.	" "	
" 27.	David Whittier.	" "	
" 27.	David Eastman.	" "	
Mar. 10.	Samuel Gordon.	" "	
Jan. 27.	Nathan W. Chase.	Justice of the Peace.	
Mar. 10.	Ezekiel Burgess.	Inspector of Fish.	Apr. 2, 1829.
1830.			
Feb. 26.	William Moody.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Mar. 16, 1830.
Mar. 17.	John Merriam.	" "	
" 17.	Joseph Eayres.	Justice of the Peace."	Sept. 6, 1830.
" 27.	Asa Eastman.	" "	6, 1830.
June 30.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice Peace and Quor.	July 30, 1830.
Oct. 27.	Manasseh Sleeper.	" " "	
1831.			
Jan. 4.	George Watson.	" " "	
" 29.	Frye Hall.	" " "	Feb. 12, 1831.
" 29.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	" " "	April 19, 1831.
Feb. 14.	George Watson.	" " "	Nov. 28, 1831.
Apr. 2.	Samuel Upton.	" "	
Mar. 19.	Robert Steele.	Justice of the Peace."	Aug. 8, 1831.
1832.			
Jan. 2.	Solyman Heath.	" "	
" 27.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 11, 1832.
" 27.	Otis Patterson.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 2, 1832.
Mar. 9.	James White.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1833.			
Feb. 1.	William McClintock.	Justice of the Peace.	Feb. 20, 1833.
Jan. 16.	Rufus B. Allyn.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Jan. 22, 1833.
" 16.	Joseph Williamson.	" "	Mar. 20, 1833.
Feb. 1.	Benjamin Houston.	Justice of the Peace."	Feb. 30, 1833.
" 22.	Thomas Pickard.	" "	
Mar. 2.	William Grinnell.	" "	
Dec. 25.	Samuel Locke.	" "	Feb. 10, 1834.
1834.			
Jan. 21.	Hiram O. Alden.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 18, 1834.
" 21.	Jacob Cunningham.	Justice of the Peace.	Sept. 18, 1835.
" 21.	Isaac Mason.	" "	Aug. 15, 1834.
" 29.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	" "	June 8, 1834.
" 29.	"	Notary Public.	8, 1834.
Feb. 12.	William G. Crosby.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Mar. 18, 1834.
" 19.	William Beckett.	Inspector of Fish.	April 17, 1835.
" 26.	Alfred Johnson, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Mar. 18, 1834.
Mar. 12.	William H. Burrill.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 26, 1834.
Jan. 21.	John Blanchard.	Inspector of Fish.	July 18, 1835.
June 20.	Solyman Heath.	Justice Peace and Quor.	July 5, 1836.
Sept. 19.	Frederick A. Lewis.	Inspec. Stone, Lime, &c.	
" 19.	Ariel W. Bennett.	" "	
Oct. 16.	Hugh J. Anderson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 16.	James H. Smith.	Inspec. Stone, Lime, &c.	Nov. 10, 1834.
1835.			
Mar. 5.	Hugh Ross.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 20.	Edwin Beaman.	" "	
Oct. 8.	Daniel Lane.	" "	Jan. 5, 1836.
" 8.	Joel Harriman.	Inspector of Fish.	
1836.			
Jan. 5.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	Jan. 18, 1836.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1836.			
Jan. 28.	Isaac C. Brown.	Justice of the Peace.	Feb. 17, 1836.
Feb. 4.	Samuel B. Hanson.	" "	April 6, 1836.
" 4.	Benjamin H. Dyer.	" "	
" 4.	Arvida Hayford.	" "	
" 4.	Jonas Emery.	" "	
Mar. 10.	Arvida Hayford, Jr.	" "	Mar. 18, 1836.
" 24.	Josiah Farrow.	" "	Nov. 8, 1836.
" 24.	Jonas Emery.	" "	April 9, 1836.
Apr. 5.	Isaac Allard.	" "	
June 30.	Frederick A. Lewis.	" "	July 30, 1836.
" 30.	Ezekiel Burgess.	Inspector of Fish.	July 16, 1836.
" 30.	Frederick A. Lewis.	Inspector of Hops.	July 30, 1836.
1837.			
Feb. 28.	William Moody.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Mar. 7, 1837.
" 28.	George U. Russ.	Justice of the Peace.	
Mar. 2.	Joseph Eames.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 2.	James W. Webster.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 2.	Stephen W. Miller.	" "	April 7, 1837.
" 30.	George W. Bean.	" "	" 17, 1837.
June 27.	Benjamin F. Blackstone.	" "	
" 27.	Benjamin Brown.	" "	Oct. 27, 1837.
Oct. 2.	Joseph Eayres.	Justice Peace and Quor.	" 10, 1837.
" 2.	Willard P. Harriman.	Justice of the Peace.	" 18, 1837.
Dec. 27.	Salathiel Nickerson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 27.	Albert T. Nickerson.	Justice of the Peace.	Feb. 4, 1839.
" 27.	Moses H. Young.	" "	
" 27.	James P. Furber.	" "	
" 27.	Joseph Bean, 2d.	" "	
" 27.	William T. Colburn.	" "	
" 27.	Lewis Richardson.	" "	Feb. 2, 1838.
" 30.	Samuel S. Bird.	" "	
" 30.	John Ames.	" "	
" 30.	William Staples.	" "	
" 30.	Hugh Shirley.	" "	
" 30.	Lewis Bean.	" "	Oct. 27, 1838.
1838.			
Feb. 16.	Porteous Johnson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Mar. 7, 1838.
May 25.	Frye Hall.	" " "	June 1, 1838.
June 20.	John F. H. Angier.	" " "	" 30, 1838.
1839.			
Jan. 1.	Daniel Merrill.	" " "	
Feb. 1.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	" " "	Feb. 14, 1839.
May 2.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 2.	Joseph F. Hall.	" " "	May 7, 1839.
June 27.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Sept. 26.	James White.	" " "	Oct. 24, 1839.
Dec. 31.	James W. Webster.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 23, 1840.
1840.			
Feb. 20.	Bohan P. Field, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	" 20, 1840.
" 27.	William Beckett.	Inspector of Fish.	
" 27.	Ezekiel Burgess.	" " "	Mar. 24, 1840.
Mar. 16.	Moses Woods.	Justice of the Peace.	
Jan. 23.	Joseph Williamson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Jan. 27, 1840.
" 23.	Rufus B. Allyn.	" " "	" 27, 1840.
June 25.	Albert T. Wheelock.	Justice of the Peace.	
Oct. 12.	Frederick A. Lewis.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 16.	James H. Smith.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 27.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	Notary Public.	
1841.			
Feb. 11.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	" " "	Feb. 13, 1841.
" 11.	" "	Justice Peace and Quor.	" 18, 1841.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1841.			
Jan. 11.	Samuel Locke.	Justice of the Peace.	Mar. 9, 1841.
" 17.	James Gammans.	" "	
	Hiram O. Alden.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 19, 1841.
Feb. 18.	William H. Burrill.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 23, 1841.
" 26.	Alfred Johnson.	" " " "	Mar. 5, 1841.
Mar. 5.	William G. Crosby.	" " " "	Mar. 8, 1841.
" 27.	Rowland Carlton.	" " " "	
" 27.	Samuel F. Miller.	" " " "	
" 27.	Ephraim K. Maddocks.	" " " "	
" 27.	John W. Sherwood.	" " " "	
April 17.	Solyman Heath.	" " " "	April 27, 1841.
" 17.	Ephraim A. Pitcher.	Justice of the Peace.	
June 25.	George C. Angier.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 25.	Albert Merrill.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 25.	William Pitcher.	" " "	
" 25.	Albert T. Nickerson.	" " " "	
Oct. 14.	Solyman Heath.	To qualify Civil Officers.	
" 14.	Nehemiah Abbott.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 14.	Norman E. Roberts.	" " " "	
" 14.	Hazen L. Davis.	" " " "	
" 23.	Hugh J. Anderson.	" " " "	
" 23.	Freeman Tufts.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 23.	Henry Colburn.	" " "	Jan. 1, 1842.
Dec. 3.	John Wales.	" " "	Oct. 4, 1842.
" 11.	Thomas Harkness.	" " "	Jan. 17, 1842.
1842.			
Jan. 4.	Charles Moore.	" " " "	
Feb. 3.	Charles Palmer.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 9, 1842.
May 27.	Benj. F. Blackstone.	" " " "	
1843.			
Jan. 24.	Howard B. Abbott.	" " " "	Jan. 30, 1843.
Mar. 23.	Jonas Emery.	" " " "	
Jan. 24.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Notary Public.	Oct. 17, 1843.
1844.			
Feb. 22.	John Howe, Jr.	Justice Peace and Quor.	March, 1844.
" 22.	Benjamin Griffin.	" " " "	
" 22.	James P. White.	" " " "	
Mar. 21.	David Peirce.	" " " "	
" 23.	George U. Russ.	" " " "	April 8, 1844.
" 25.	Hugh Ross.	" " " "	
" 25.	Josiah Farrow.	" " " "	
" 25.	Robert White.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 25.	Daniel Haraden.	" " "	
" 25.	David Peirce.	" " "	
" 25.	John Peirce.	" " "	
" 25.	Robert Thompson.	" " "	
" 25.	James Paul.	" " "	
June 20.	Nathaniel Patterson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Oct. 8.	Benjamin Brown, 2d.	" " " "	
" 8.	Jonas Emery.	" " " "	Nov. 19, 1844.
" 8.	John Poor.	" " " "	
" 8.	John Payne.	" " " "	Oct. 20, 1844.
1845.			
Jan. 28.	Manasseh Sleeper.	Justice Town Courts.	Jan. 31, 1845.
Mar. 20.	George R. Sleeper.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
April 7.	Andrew T. Palmer.	Justice Town Courts.	April 22, 1845.
May 15.	Frye Hall.	Justice Peace and Quor.	June 4, 1845.
Nov. 27.	Ansel Lennan.	" " " "	Jan. 9, 1846.
1846.			
May 2.	Manasseh Sleeper.	" " " "	July 10, 1846.
June 11.	Andrew T. Palmer.	" " " "	June 27, 1846.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualifica
1846.			
Aug 12.	Samuel S. Hersey.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Nov. 20.	Solyman Heath.	" " " "	
" 28.	Isaac N. Felch.	" " " "	Feb. 2, 18
1847.			
Mar. 4.	Alfred W. Johnson.	" " " "	Mar. 12, 1
" 4.	William L. Avery.	" " " "	
" 4.	Nathaniel W. Lowney.	" " " "	Mar. 26, 1
" 4.	Joseph Williamson.	" " " "	May 5, 1
" 4.	Rufus B. Allyn.	" " " "	Mar. 11, 1
May 4.	Frederick A. Lewis.	Notary Public.	May 11, 1
" 4.	" " "	To qualify Civil Officers.	
" 11.	Isaac Allard.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 11.	" " "	Notary Public.	
" 11.	A. N. Noyes.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 11.	Humphrey N. Lancaster.	" " " "	
" 11.	Franklin Brier.	" " " "	
" 11.	William T. Colburn.	" " " "	
June 14.	Timothy Chase.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 14.	Salathiel C. Nickerson.	" " " "	May 24,
July 22.	Samuel Maddocks.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 29.	Josiah Farrow.	" " " "	Jan. 6, 1
Aug. 8.	Samuel Locke.	" " " "	Sept. 24,
" 8.	Benjamin Brown, 2d.	" " " "	
Nov. 2.	Jonas S. Barrett.	" " " "	Nov. 23,
1848.			
Jan. 31.	Frederick A. Lewis.	" " " "	Mar. 21,
May 1.	Solyman Heath.	" " " "	May 10,
" 1.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	" " " "	May 10,
" 1.	" " "	Notary Public.	May 5,
" 8.	William G. Crosby.	Justice Peace and Quor.	June 16,
" 26.	James W. Webster.	" " " "	
June 10.	Stephen S. Lewis.	Inspector of Fish.	July 8,
" 22.	Henry Davidson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Nov. 14,
" 29.	Henry Mason.	" " " "	
July 11.	Hiram O. Allen.	" " " "	July 26,
" 21.	Andrew T. Palmer.	Justice Town Courts.	
" 21.	Solyman Heath.	" " " "	July 25,
Aug. 8.	Oshea Page.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Nov. 14,
" 8.	George Hemenway.	" " " "	
" 11.	Nehemiah Abbott.	" " " "	Oct. 25,
1849.			
Feb. 7.	Charles Palmer.	" " " "	Feb. 16,
" 7.	Nathaniel Patterson.	" " " "	May 12,
" 7.	William H. Burrill.	" " " "	Feb. 26,
May 26.	Timothy Chase.	" " " "	Sept. 23,
" 26.	Andrew T. Palmer.	Notary Public.	May 31,
June 12.	John Gardiner.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Nov 19.	W. B. Alden.	" " " "	Jan. 15,
1850.			
Jan. 16.	Robert White.	" " " "	Jan. 21,
" 16.	" " "	To Qualify Civil Officers.	
May 2.	James H. Smith.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
June 4.	Charles Moore.	" " " "	Jan. 18,
July 17.	Axel Hayford.	Coroner.	
Aug. 6.	Nathaniel Patterson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 20.	Joseph Williamson, Jr.	" " " "	Sept. 30,
1851.			
Jan. 6.	James H. Smith.	" " " "	Feb. 13,
Apr. 30.	Edward Perkins.	Justice of the Peace.	
Jan. 2.	Woodbury Davis.	Justice Peace and Quor.	July 8,
Nov. 26.	Lewis W. Howes.	Notary Public.	Dec. 1,

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1852.			
Jan. 20.	Benjamin Kelley.	Justice of the Peace.	
" 20.	Robert Patterson, 5th.	" " " "	Jan. 30, 1852.
April 6.	John Turner.	Inspector of Fish.	Aug. 20, 1852.
" 20.	Albert G. Jewett.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Oct. 19.	Joseph Williamson, Jr.	Notary Public.	Oct. 23, 1852.
Dec. 28.	George B. Moore.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1853.			
Feb. 15.	Joseph Williamson, Jr.	Judge Police Court.	Feb. 18, 1853.
Mar. 1.	James W. Webster.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 15.	Alfred Cushman.	" " " "	May 12, 1853.
May 10.	Henry W. Cunningham.	" " " "	Aug. 24, 1853.
" 10.	George B. Ferguson.	Justice of the Peace.	May 23, 1853.
" 11.	Andrew T. Palmer.	Justice Peace and Quor.	June 14, 1853.
July 7.	Ansel Lennan.	" " " "	Aug. 1, 1853.
" 7.	John Carver.	Inspector of Lime.	July 16, 1853.
Oct. 20.	Henry W. Cunningham.	Notary Public.	Oct. 25, 1853.
Dec. 15.	Isaac N. Felch.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
July 7.	William M. Rust.	" " " "	July 30, 1853.
1854.			
Jan. 3.	Horatio N. Palmer.	Inspector of Fish.	
Mar. 11.	Bohan P. Field.	Justice Peace and Quor.	April 1, 1854.
" 11.	Nathaniel M. Lowney.	" " " "	April 6, 1854.
" 11.	Joseph Williamson.	" " " "	Mar. 31, 1854.
" 21.	Alfred W. Johnson.	" " " "	April 5, 1854.
June 26.	Thaddeus R. Simonton.	" " " "	Aug. 17, 1854.
" 26.	Isaac Allard.	" " " "	
" 26.	Charles Palmer.	Notary Public.	Aug. 1, 1854.
Sept. 29.	Lewis W. Howes.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Oct. 1, 1854.
Dec. 29.	Frederick A. Lewis.	" " " "	Jan. 12, 1855.
1855.			
June 15.	Josiah Farrow.	" " " "	July 21, 1855.
" 15.	Isaac Allard.	" " " "	
" 15.	Nathaniel H. Bradbury.	" " " "	June 20, 1855.
" 15.	" " "	Notary Public.	June 20, 1855.
Aug. 6.	Henry Davidson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Aug. 13, 1855.
Oct. 3.	Nehemiah Abbott.	" " " "	Oct. 23, 1855.
1856.			
Feb. 7.	Jonathan G. Dickerson.	" " " "	Mar. 1, 1856.
" 7.	William H. Burrill.	" " " "	Feb. 19, 1856.
" 7.	Frederick A. Lewis.	Notary Public.	Feb. 21, 1856.
" 20.	John Kalis.	Justice Peace and Quor.	May 8, 1856.
" 20.	Nathaniel Patterson.	" " " "	Feb. 23, 1856.
" 28.	John Abbott.	" " " "	
Mar. 13.	James W. Webster.	" " " "	
June 17.	George R. Lancaster.	" " " "	
" 17.	John D. Rust.	" " " "	
" 24.	Timothy Chase.	" " " "	Feb. 15, 1856.
Oct. 1.	Samuel F. Burd.	" " " "	
" 1.	John Payne.	" " " "	
" 1.	Timothy Chase.	Notary Public.	Oct. 31, 1856.
1857.			
Jan. 6.	Jonathan Knowles.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Feb. 12.	Philo Chase.	" " " "	Feb. 17, 1857.
" 12.	Robert White.	" " " "	Feb. 17, 1857.
" 19.	Willard P. Harriman.	Public Administrator.	Feb. 25, 1857.
Mar. 12.	S. S. Lewis.	Inspector of Fish.	
April 2.	Henry M. Burgess.	Pilot for Port of Belfast.	
Oct. 10.	Joseph Williamson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 10.	Joseph S. Noyes.	" " " "	
Dec. 30.	James H. Smith.	" " " "	

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1858.			
Mar. 24.	Benjamin Condon.	Inspector of Fish.	
July 1.	William H. Hodges.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
" 1.	Wakefield G. Frye.	" " " "	
Dec. 22.	James B. Murch.	" " " "	
1859.			
Feb. 2.	James Y. McClintock.	" " " "	
" 2.	Samuel Edwards.	" " " "	
Mar. 30.	Samuel Maddocks.	" " " "	
May 17.	Charles B. Hazeltine.	" " " "	
Sept. 26.	Israel Cox.	" " " "	
Oct. 17.	Wakefield G. Frye.	Notary Public.	
" 17.	Willard P. Harriman.	" " " "	
Dec. 21.	" "	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1860.			
Feb. 20.	Jonathan L. Frye.	Coroner.	Aug. 21, 1861.
Jan. 19.	Alfred Cushman.	"	Jan. 27, 1859.
Feb. 15.	Cyrus True.	"	Feb. 27, 1860.
June 20.	George B. Ferguson.	"	Oct. 2, 1860.
" 20.	Joseph Williamson.	Notary Public.	June 25, 1860.
" 20.	Nathaniel Patterson.	Trial Justice.	June 30, 1860.
Nov. 22.	H. W. Cunningham.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
1861.			
Apr. 24.	B. P. Field.	" " " "	April 26, 1861.
Oct. 11.	James Lewis.	" " " "	Oct. 8, 1862.
Dec. 14.	Frederick A. Lewis.	" " " "	Dec. 28, 1861.
" 14.	" "	Notary Public.	Dec. 18, 1861.
" 14.	Albion H. Bradbury.	" "	Dec. 18, 1861.
1862.			
Feb. 26.	William M. Rust.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Mar. 26.	Bohan P. Field.	Notary Public.	Mar. 29, 1862.
Oct. 6.	Henry Davidson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	
Dec. 31.	Nehemiah Abbott.	" " " "	Dec. 13, 1862.
" 31.	Ansel Lennan.	" " " "	Jan. 2, 1863.
1863.			
Mar. 11.	William H. Burrill.	" " " "	Mar. 28, 1863.
Mar. 18.	Ephraim Swett.	" " " "	Mar. 24, 1863.
June 24.	Jonathan L. Frye.	" " " "	June 27, 1863.
1864.			
Feb. 17.	Philo Chase.	" " " "	Feb. 19, 1864.
Feb. 24.	Timothy Chase.	" " " "	Feb. 27, 1864.
Feb. 10.	John Flowers.	Br'ch Pilot Port Belfast.	Feb. 12, 1864.
Oct. 10.	Philo Hersey.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Oct. 13, 1864.
Feb. 24.	Ebenezer Newell.	" " " "	Mar. 10, 1864.
Mar. 23.	Charles H. Rust.	" " " "	April 9, 1864.
Oct. 10.	Joseph Williamson.	" " " "	Oct. 14, 1864.
1865.			
Jan. 28.	William H. Fogler.	" " " "	July 6, 1865.
Feb. 22.	James B. Murch.	" " " "	Dec. 27, 1865.
Nov. 22.	" "	" " " "	Dec. 29, 1865.
Feb. 22.	John F. Milliken.	" " " "	Nov. 2, 1865.
Oct. 2.	Wakefield G. Frye.	" " " "	Nov. 18, 1865.
" 2.	Jonathan L. Frye.	Coroner.	Dec. 9, 1865.
1866.			
Dec. 6.	Philo Chase.	Notary Public.	Dec. 25, 1866.
Dec. 19.	W. P. Harriman.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Dec. 22, 1866.
June 27.	Geo. E. Johnson.	" " " "	July 5, 1866.
Jan. 2.	S. L. Milliken.	" " " "	Jan. 6, 1866.
May 8.	Samuel Maddocks.	" " " "	May 19, 1866.
1867.			
Apr. 17.	Marshall Davis.	" " " "	July 5, 1867.
Feb. 27.	Bohan P. Field.	" " " "	April 29, 1867.

Date.	Names.	Office.	Qualification.
1867.			
Oct. 17.	G. E. Johnson.	Trial Justice.	Oct. 29, 1867.
Oct. 15.	Nathaniel Patterson.	"	Nov. 8, 1867.
June 11.	Joseph Williamson.	Notary Public.	July 9, 1867.
1868.			
Dec. 29.	A. H. Bradbury.	"	Jan. 6, 1869.
Aug. 10.	William H. McLellan.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Sept. 7, 1868.
" 10.	Charles B. Piper.	"	Aug. 14, 1868.
June 17.	Emery Sawyer.	Trial Justice.	June 23, 1868.
1869.			
Dec. 31.	E. K. Boyle.	Notary Public.	Jan. 8, 1870.
Nov. 17.	Henry M. Burgess.	Branch Pilot Belfast.	Dec. 9, 1869.
Apr. 27.	W. H. Fogler.	Notary Public.	May 18, 1869.
July 14.	John Flowers.	Branch Pilot Belfast.	July 20, 1869.
1870.			
Aug. 30.	John P. Ames.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Sept. 12, 1870.
June 14.	E. K. Boyle.	" " " "	July 5, 1870.
Jan. 5.	George B. Ferguson.	" " " "	Feb. 9, 1870.
" 5.	Ephraim Maddocks.	" " " "	Jan. 2, 1870.
Jan. 12.	Jonathan L. Frye.	Coroner.	
Mar. 1.	Charles Moore.	Trial Justice.	Mar. 10, 1870.
Dec. 8.	John Poor.	Coroner.	Dec. 23, 1870.
" 8.	Warren C. Perrigo.	Notary Public.	April 29, 1870.
1871.			
Feb. 16.	James S. Harriman.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Feb. 25, 1871.
June 6.	Elisha H. Haney.	" " " "	July 1, 1871.
Feb. 23.	William E. Mitchell.	" " " "	May 22, 1871.
May 23.	William H. Simpson.	" " " "	Mar. 1, 1871.
Apr. 26.	Timothy Thorndike.	" " " "	May 13, 1871.
" 26.	Charles H. Wording.	Trial Justice.	May 5, 1871.
Oct. 26.	Joseph Williamson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Oct. 2, 1871.
1872.			
June 11.	Philo Hersey.	" " " "	Aug. 20, 1872.
Dec. 3.	J. B. Murch.	" " " "	Dec. 12, 1872.
June 11.	George E. Brackett.	Trial Justice.	June 19, 1872.
Oct. 11.	Emery Boardman.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Oct. 17, 1872.
June 11.	William H. Fogler.	" " " "	July 1, 1872.
1873.			
Feb. 5.	James S. Harriman.	Notary Public.	Feb. 7, 1873.
1874.			
Mar. 31.	Isaac M. Boardman.	Justice Peace and Quor.	April 2, 1874.
Feb. 11.	W. P. Harriman.	" " " "	Feb. 13, 1874.
June 3.	"	Public Administrator.	July 6, 1874.
Sept. 16.	George E. Johnson.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Oct. 10, 1874.
Mar. 4.	J. Y. McClintock.	" " " "	Mar. 17, 1874.
June 2.	Joseph Williamson.	Notary Public.	June 8, 1874.
June 30.	George E. Wallace.	Trial Justice.	July 9, 1874.
1875.			
Jan. 13.	Marshall Davis.	Justice Peace and Quor.	Jan. 27, 1875.
Jan. 22.	Bohan P. Field.	" " " "	Jan. 22, 1875.
Feb. 24.	S. L. Milliken.	" " " "	Mar. 13, 1875.

IV.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE MILITIA FROM BELFAST, UP TO THE SEPARATION OF MAINE FROM MASSACHUSETTS. COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN BOSTON.

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Corps.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Commission.
Samuel Houston.	Captain.	Infantry.	First.	Sec.	Eighth.	Aug. 29, 1787.
Jonathan Wilson.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	Sept. 12, 1791.
Henry True.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"
William Crooks.	Surg. Mate.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 16, 1793.
Jonathan Wilson.	Captain.	"	Sec.	First.	Tenth.	July 5, 1802.
Samuel Peirce.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
C. C. Chandler.	Surgeon.	"	"	"	"	April 16, 1803.
Jonathan White.	Adjutant.	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Peirce.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	Feb. 20, 1804.
James Poor.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Paul Giles.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"
John Wilson.	Captain.	Cavalry.	First.	"	"	April 18, 1804.
Joseph Houston.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Abel Baker.	Cornet.	"	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Elles.	Captain.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	"
James Gilmore.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. Patterson.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"
John S. Osborn.	Surg. Mate.	"	"	"	"	June 15, 1805.
James Poor.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	Sept. 3, 1805.
Paul Giles.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Wiggins Merrill.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"
Jonathan Wilson.	Major.	"	"	"	"	April 19, 1806.
T. Cunningham.	Captain.	Artillery.	First.	"	"	July 15, 1806.
Aaron Hadley.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Abel Baker.	Captain.	Cavalry.	"	"	"	Sept. 4, 1806.
Daniel Clary.	Cornet.	"	"	"	"	"
John Huse.	Aide.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 23, 1806.
John Wilson.	Judge Adv.	"	"	"	"	"
Alfred Johnson.	Chaplain.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	Nov. 1, 1806.
Daniel Clary.	Lieutenant.	Cavalry.	First.	"	"	March 9, 1808.
John Russ.	Aide.	"	"	"	"	May 16, 1808.
Daniel Clary.	Captain.	Cavalry.	"	"	"	May 2, 1809.
Annas Campbell.	Cornet.	"	"	"	"	"
Caleb Smith.	Lieutenant.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	April 21, 1810.
Joshua Nickerson.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	July 23, 1810.
T. Cunningham, Jr.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	April 29, 1811.
Robert Kelsey.	"	"	"	"	"	July 15, 1811.
S. Blanchard.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Jackson.	Lieutenant.	Artillery.	First.	"	"	Sept. 18, 1811.

MILITARY OFFICERS. — *Continued.*

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Corps.	Regiment or Battalion.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Commission.
Annas Campbell.	Captain.	Cavalry	First	First.	Tenth.	Jan. 20, 1812.
Wash. Webster.	Cornet.	"	"	"	"	"
Jonathan Wilson.	Lt. Col C'd	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	Feb. 1, 1812.
S. Blanchard.	Lieutenant	"	"	"	"	June 2, 1812.
James McTrillis.	Ensign	"	"	"	"	"
Nathan Swan.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	July 12, 1812.
Ralph C. Johnson	Ensign	"	"	"	"	"
William Salmond.	Adjutant.	"	"	"	"	July 14, 1812.
Benjamin Ellis.	Paymaster.	"	"	"	"	"
A. Johnson, Jr.	Captain	Artillery.	First.	"	"	April 19, 1813.
John Wales.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"
Wash. Webster.	"	Cavalry.	"	"	"	July 5, 1813.
Ebenezer Meder.	"	Artillery.	"	"	"	July 31, 1813.
Nicholas Phillips.	Cornet.	Cavalry.	"	"	"	Nov. 4, 1813.
Charles Hall	Surg. Mate.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	Feb. 5, 1814.
T. Cunningham, Jr	Major	"	"	"	"	April 26, 1814.
Nathan Swan.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	July 16, 1814.
Aaron Sawyer.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	Sept. 30, 1814.
Nathan Swan.	Captain	"	"	"	"	April 11, 1815.
Aaron Sawyer	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	" " "
Joshua Nickerson.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	" " "
Philip Morrill.	Captain.	Artillery.	First.	"	"	June 14, 1816.
T. Cunningham, Jr.	Lt. Colonel.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	June 20, 1816.
John McKinley.	Lieutenant.	Artillery.	First.	"	"	Sept. 16, 1816.
John Wilson	Judge Adv.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 23, 1816.
Benj Hazeltine.	Lieutenant.	Artillery.	First.	"	"	April 30, 1817.
T. Cunningham.	Colonel.	Infantry	Sec.	"	"	July 14, 1817.
John T. Poor.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	April 27, 1818.
Phineas Kellam.	Captain.	Cavalry.	First.	"	"	June 30, 1818.
John McKeen.	"	Infantry	Sec.	"	"	"
Benjamin Monroe.	Quarterm.	"	"	"	"	Mar. 11, 1819.
Ebenezer Poor.	Surg. Mate.	"	"	"	"	April 19, 1819.
Philip Morrill.	Major.	"	"	"	"	June 16, 1819.
David Patterson	Cornet.	Cavalry.	First.	"	"	Aug. 18, 1819.
Francis Hathaway	Captain.	Infantry	Sec.	"	"	Sept. 15, 1819.
Benj Hazeltine.	"	Artillery	First.	"	"	Dec. 22, 1819.
Oshea Page.	Lieutenant.	Infantry.	Sec.	"	"	Jan. 10, 1820.

The list of Commissioned Officers in the Militia from Belfast, since the separation, excepting during the Rebellion, compiled from records in the Adjutant General's Office in Augusta, is given in the following pages:—

Name of Officer.	To what office commissioned.	Co.	Corps.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.
Ephraim T. Morrill.	Quartermaster.		Infantry.	First.	Second	Third.	April 11, 1825.	May 25, 1825.
Henry Colburn.	Lieutenant.		"	"	"	"	July 7, 1825.	Aug. 22, 1825.
Jonathan T. Quimby.	Captain.		"	"	"	"	Oct. 25, 1825.	Feb. 25, 1826.
James Shaw.	Lieutenant.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Haynes.	Ensign.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel B. Hanson.	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Paul R. Hazeltine.	Captain.		Light Infantry.	Battalion.	First.	"	July 26, 1826.	Sept. 26, 1826.
John Clark.	Aid-de-camp.		Artillery.	"	Second.	"	May 16, 1827.	May 24, 1827.
Hiram O. Alden.	Division Advocate.		"	"	"	"	June 25, 1827.	June 25, 1827.
Henry Colburn.	Captain.		Light Infantry.	First.	Second	"	Sept. 28, 1827.	Sept. 15, 1827.
Samuel B. Hanson.	Lieutenant.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Palmer.	Ensign.		"	"	"	"	"	"
William Frothingham.	Chaplain.		Infantry.	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin Kelley.	Captain.		"	"	"	"	June 28, 1828.	Aug. 16, 1828.
Samuel Haynes.	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Robert White, Jr.	Lieutenant.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Ephraim A. Pitcher.	Ensign.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Paul R. Hazeltine.	Major.		Artillery.	Battalion.	First.	"	May 2, 1829.	May 16, 1829.
Cyrus Rowe.	Brigade Quartermaster.		"	"	Second	"	June 19, 1829.	June 24, 1829.
David G. Ames.	Major.		Cavalry.	Battalion	"	"	Aug. 29, 1829.	Sept. 5, 1829.
James B. Norris.	Quartermaster.		"	"	"	"	Sept. 12, 1829.	Oct. 30, 1829.
Samuel Cochran.	Captain.		"	"	"	"	Oct. 10, 1829.	Nov. 19, 1829.
Isaac C. Brown.	Quartermaster.		"	"	"	"	Mar. 30, 1830.	April 21, 1830.
Alexander Houston.	Ensign.		Infantry.	First.	"	"	April 10, 1830.	May 20, 1830.
James W. Webster.	Lieutenant-Colonel.		"	"	"	"	May 27, 1830.	June 17, 1830.
Charles Palmer.	Adjutant.		"	"	"	"	June 12, 1830.	June 23, 1830.
Matthias Vickery.	Lieutenant.		Artillery.	Battalion	First.	"	July 29, 1830.	Aug. 6, 1830.
George T. Mixer.	Ensign.		Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	July 31, 1830.	Aug. 12, 1830.
Frederick A. Lewis.	Adjutant.		Cavalry.	Battalion.	"	"	Aug. 20, 1830.	Aug. 26, 1830.
Samuel N. Keith.	Cornet.		"	"	"	"	Oct. 9, 1830.	Dec. 1, 1830.
Robert White, Jr.	Captain.		Infantry.	First.	"	"	April 9, 1831.	June 10, 1831.

Name of Officer.	To what office commissioned.	Co.	Corps.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.
David Gilmore.	Ensign.	1	Infantry.	First.	First.	Third.	Mar. 15, 1834.	Sept. 4, 1834.
William O. Poor.	Lieutenant.	1	Light Infantry.	"	"	"	Aug. 30, 1834.	Sept. 15, 1834.
Hiram O. Alden.	Division Advocate.						Oct. 15, 1834.	Oct. 16, 1834.
Benjamin P. Swan.	Ensign.	A.	Light Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	July 20, 1835.	Sept. 10, 1835.
Moses Woods.	Colonel.		Infantry.	Third.	"	"	July 25, 1835.	Sept. 18, 1835.
Benjamin P. Swan.	Captain.	A.	Light Infantry.	First.	"	"	Mar. 22, 1836.	April 8, 1836.
Horatio N. Palmer.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Crosby.	Quartermaster.		Artillery	Battalion.	First.	"	April 16, 1836.	April 28, 1836.
Mayo Hazeltine.	Captain.	B.	"	"	"	"	April 14, 1836.	"
Prescott Hazeltine.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zaccheus P. Estes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Horatio N. Palmer.	"	A.	Light Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	April 14, 1836.	April 23, 1836.
William T. Colburn.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	May 21, 1836.	June 22, 1836.
Charles G. Curtis.	Captain.	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis Richardson.	Brigade Quartermaster.	"	Infantry.	"	"	"	"	"
Daniel Lane, Jr.	Adjutant.	"	Cavalry.	"	"	"	April 1, 1837.	July 18, 1836.
George U. Russ.	Quartermaster.	"	"	"	"	"	April 25, 1837.	April 13, 1837.
Moses H. Young.	Captain.	B.	Light Infantry.	First.	"	"	May 3, 1837.	May 10, 1837.
Salathiel C. Nickerson.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edwin C. Kimball.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
George R. Sleeper.	Adjutant.	"	Infantry.	"	"	"	May 5, 1837.	June 17, 1837.
Zaccheus P. Estes.	Captain.	B.	Artillery.	"	"	"	July 29, 1837.	Aug. 23, 1837.
William Tilden.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	First.	"	"	Oct. 2, 1837.
Charles D. Field.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1837.	"
James W. Webster.	Colonel.	"	Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	June 18, 1838.	June 23, 1838.
Moses H. Young.	Lieutenant-Colonel.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Almond Dickey.	Captain.	B.	"	"	"	"	Mar. 17, 1838.	July 26, 1838.
Royal M. Monroe.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Salathiel C. Nickerson.	Captain.	"	Light Infantry.	"	"	"	July 18, 1838.	Aug. 10, 1838.
Barnabas Shurtleff.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Name of Officer.	To what office commissioned.	Co	Corps.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.
Joseph F. Hall.	Quartermaster.		Infantry.	First.	Second.	Third.	Aug. 2, 1838.	Aug. 10, 1838.
Albert T. Wheelock	Surgeon.	A.	Artillery.	"	First.	"	"	"
William Tilden.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 30, 1839.	April 10, 1839.
John Poor.	Lieutenant.		"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Wheeler.	Paymaster.		Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	Sept. 11, 1839.	Sept. 11, 1839.
Hiram O. Alden.	Division Advocate.		"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1839.	Oct. 18, 1839.
Ralph C. Johnson, Jr.	Quartermaster.		Infantry.	First.	Second.	"	April 11, 1840.	April 11, 1840.
Lewis Richardson	Aide-de-camp.		"	"	"	"	May 5, 1840.	May 14, 1840.
Sherburn Sleeper.	Brigade Quartermaster.		"	"	"	"	June 30, 1840.	July 21, 1840.
Henry Noyes.	Captain.	F.	Infantry.	First.	"	"	Sept. 6, 1840.	Sept. 8, 1840.
Oliver A. Washburn, Jr.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin F. Barker.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sheridan F. Bates.	Captain.	A.	Light Infantry.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, 1840.	Sept. 19, 1840.
Nahum P. Monroe.	Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William S. Levett.	Ensign.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sylvanus G. Sargent.	Chaplain.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrew T. Palmer.	Division-Quartermaster.		Infantry.	"	"	"	Aug. 24, 1841.	Aug. 24, 1841.
Andrew T. Palmer.	Inspector.		"	"	"	"	Aug. 19, 1841.	June 28, 1842.
Ansel Lothrop.	Quartermaster.		"	"	"	"	Aug. 6, 1842.	Aug. 10, 1842.
Elisha Parsons.	Cornet.	C.	Cavalry.	"	Second.	"	"	"
Lewis Richardson.	Brigade-Major.		"	"	"	"	Aug. 22, 1842.	Aug. 26, 1842.
Augustus D. Whittier.	Adjutant.		"	"	"	"	Aug. 27, 1842.	Aug. 31, 1842.
Moses H. Young.	Captain.	K.	Volunteers.	First.	"	"	Mar. 18, 1843.	Mar. 27, 1843.
James Y. McClintock.	Aide-de-camp.		"	Mexican.	Service.	"	Mar. 9, 1847.	Mar. 13, 1847.
Benjamin Griffin.	Division-Inspector.		"	"	"	"	Aug. 3, 1847.	Aug. 3, 1847.
Lewis W. Howes.	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Levi R. Wing.	Captain.	A.	Riflemen.	"	Second.	Third.	Aug. 1, 1849.	Aug. 4, 1849.
John B. Wadlin.	1st Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	June 24, 1850.	"
Noah G. Clark.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alfred W. Johnson.	Aid to Commander-in-Chief		"	"	"	"	Feb. 9, 1853.	Feb. 9, 1853.

Name of Officer.	To what office commissioned.	Co.	Corps.	Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.
Ansel Lennan.	Aide-de-camp.	A.	Light Infantry.	First.	Second.	Third.	June 13, 1856.	June 18, 1856.
Salathiel C. Nickerson.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 16, 1857.	Mar. 26, 1857.
Thomas H. Marshall.	1st Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
S. M. Fuller.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alden D. Chase.	3d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
H. H. Carter.	4th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry W. Cunningham.	Captain.	"	Artillery.	"	"	"	July 25, 1857.	July 28, 1857.
Sherburn Sleeper.	1st Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles C. Edmunds.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrison Hayford.	3d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas S. Patterson.	4th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas H. Marshall.	Captain.	"	Light Infantry.	First.	"	"	July 31, 1857.	Aug. 6, 1857.
Silas M. Fuller.	1st Lieutenant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alden D. Chase.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
H. H. Carter.	3d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Wales.	4th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephen S. Lewis.	4th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
E. H. Reynolds.	1st	"	Artillery.	"	First.	"	May 22, 1858.	June 9, 1858.
S. M. Fuller.	Captain.	"	"	"	Second.	"	May 28, 1859.	Aug. 13, 1859.
Horatio H. Carter.	1st Lieutenant.	C.	Inf. St. Guards.	"	"	"	July 16, 1863.	July 21, 1863.
Sherburn Sleeper.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William H. Fogler.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	"	May 28, 1870.	Mar. 28, 1871.
Andrew E. Clark.	1st Lieutenant.	"	City Guards.	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Baker.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fitz W. Gilbert.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William H. Fogler.	Major.	"	"	"	"	"	May 3, 1872.	June 4, 1872.
Andrew E. Clark.	Captain.	H.	Infantry.	First.	"	First.	Apr. 11, 1873.	Apr. 11, 1873.
Fitz W. Gilbert.	1st Lieutenant.	"	City Guards.	"	"	"	Apr. 21, 1873.	Apr. 25, 1873.
Allen D. French.	2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William H. Fogler.	Captain.	"	"	"	"	"	June 12, 1874.	July 29, 1874.

V.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

1788.	No record.		
1792.	George Washington	(elected)	12
1796.	John Adams	(elected)	16
1800.	Electors chosen by the Legislature		
1804.	" " " " "		
1808.	" " " " "		
1812.	De Witt Clinton	Federalist	104
	James Madison	Republican	(elected) 62
1816.	Electors chosen by the Legislature		
1820.	James Monroe	Republican	34
	John Quincy Adams	Federalist	63
1824.	John Quincy Adams	Nat. Republican	(elected) 82
	Andrew Jackson	Dem. Republican	31
	Henry Clay	Republican	1
1828.	Andrew Jackson	Dem. Republican	(elected) 192
	John Quincy Adams	Nat. Republican	79
1832.	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	(elected) 311
	Henry Clay	Whig	182
1836.	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	(elected) 202
	William H. Harrison	Whig	86
1840.	William H. Harrison	"	(elected) 358
	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	423
1844.	James K. Polk	"	(elected) 443
	Henry Clay	Whig	291
	James G. Birney	Abolition	7
1848.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	(elected) 360
	Lewis Cass	Democrat	366
	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	72
1852.	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	(elected) 437
	Winfield Scott	Whig	314
	John P. Hale	Free Soil	17
1856.	James Buchanan	Democrat	(elected) 401
	John C. Fremont	Republican	535
	Millard Fillmore	Whig	28
1860.	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	(elected) 520
	Stephen A. Douglas	Democrat	237
	John C. Breckinridge	"	62
	John Bell	Union	28
1864.	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	(elected) 591
	George B. McLellan	Democrat	359
1868.	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	(elected) 626
	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	359
1872.	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	(elected) 491
	Horace Greeley	Democrat and Liberal	172

[These elected are indicated thus *. R., indicates Republican; F., Federal; N. R., National Republican; D., Democrat; A. M., Anti-Mason; W., Whig; A., Abolitionist; F. S., Free Soiler; W. D., War Democrat; T., Temperance.]

GOVERNOR.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

1791.	*John Hancock	16	Samuel Adams	16
1792.	* " "	20	" "	19
1793.	* " "	28	" "	24
1794.	*Samuel Adams. R.	40	Moses Gill	31

GOVERNOR.				LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			
1795.	*Samuel Adams.	R.	26	Moses Gill			28
1796.	*		45				41
1797.	*James Sullivan.	R.	80	William Cushing.			5
1798.	Increase Sumner.	F.	28	Moses Gill			27
1799.	*		29	" "			34
	William Heath.	R.	2				
1800.	Moses Gill.	F.	30	Moses Gill			17
	Elbridge Gerry.	R.	8	Elbridge Gerry			5
	*Caleb Strong.	F.	11	Caleb Strong			4
1801.	*		89	Samuel Phillips			28
	Elbridge Gerry.	R.	9	Edward H. Robbins			9
				William Heath			5
1802.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	45	Edward H. Robbins			31
	Elbridge Gerry.	R.	29	William Heath			19
	William Heath.	R.	1	David Cobb			2
	Edward H. Robbins		1	Elbridge Gerry			1
1803.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	59	Edward H. Robbins			56
	Elbridge Gerry.	R.	3	James Bowdoin			9
				Thaddeus Hubbard			1
1804.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	44	Edward H. Robbins			34
	James Sullivan.	R.	58	William Heath			55
1805.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	45	Edward H. Robbins			43
	James Sullivan.	R.	69	William Heath			69
1806.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	59	Edward H. Robbins			48
	James Sullivan.	R.	67	William Heath			63
	Scattering		4				
1807.	Caleb Strong.	F.	69	Edward H. Robbins			69
	*James Sullivan.	R.	79	Levi Lincoln			74
1808.	*James Sullivan.	R.	96	" "			98
	Christopher Gore.	F.	90	David Cobb			86
1809.	Levi Lincoln.	R.	61	" "			101
	*Christopher Gore.	F.	104	Joseph B. Varnum			59
1810.			78	David Cobb			82
	*Elbridge Gerry.	R.	85	William Gray			82
	Scattering		1	Scattering			8
1811.	Christopher Gore.	F.	76	William Phillips			75
	*Elbridge Gerry.	R.	86	William Gray			86
	Scattering		3	Scattering			2
1812.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	103	William Phillips			100
	Elbridge Gerry.	R.	104	William King			97
1813.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	111	William Phillips			104
	Joseph B. Varnum.	R.	99	William King			97
				Scattering			4
1814.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	105	William Gray			103
	Samuel Dexter.	R.	105	William Phillips			102
	Scattering		1				
1815.	*Caleb Strong.	F.	95	William Phillips			94
	Samuel Dexter.	R.	87	William Gray			88
1816.			89	William Phillips			108
	*John Brooks.	F.	87	William King			88
	Scattering.		1				
1817.	*John Brooks.	F.	65	William King			66
	Henry Dearborn.	R.	69	William Phillips			69
	Scattering.		1				
1818.	Benj. W. Crowninshield.	R.	69	Thomas Kittredge			71
	*John Brooks.	F.	69	William Phillips			69
	Scattering.		3	Scattering			1
1819.	Benj. W. Crowninshield.	R.	46	William Phillips			45
	*John Brooks.	F.	45	Benjamin Austin			58
	Scattering.		1				

GOVERNOR.		
1820.	*William King. R. . .	163
	Stephen Longfellow. F. .	1
	Scattering.	4
1821.	*Albion K. Parris. R. .	102
	Joshua Wingate, Jr. R. .	14
	Ezekiel Whitman. F. .	44
1822.	*Albion K. Parris. R. .	91
	Joshua Wingate, Jr. R. .	9
	Ezekiel Whitman. F. .	6
	Scattering.	4
1823.	*Albion K. Parris. R. .	110
	Scattering.	3
1824.	*Albion K. Parris. R. .	178
	Scattering.*	2
1825.	*Albion K. Parris. R. .	76
	*Enoch Lincoln. R. . .	7
1826.	*Enoch Lincoln. R. . .	210
	Scattering.	8
1827.	*Enoch Lincoln. R. . .	117
	Scattering.	4
1828.	Enoch Lincoln. R. . .	108
	Peleg Sprague.	58
	Scattering.	6
1829.	Samuel E. Smith. D. .	328
	*Jonathan G. Hunton.	
	N. R.	189
	Scattering.	2
1830.	*Samuel E. Smith. D. .	287
	Jonathan G. Hunton.	
	N. R.	236
	Scattering.	2
1831.	*Samuel E. Smith. D. .	265
	Daniel Goodnow. N. R.	121
	Scattering.	6
1832.	*Samuel E. Smith. D. .	261
	Daniel Goodnow. N. R.	148
	Scattering.	43
1833.	*Robert P. Dunlap. D. .	217
	Daniel Goodnow. N. R.	69
	Thomas A. Hill, A. M. .	54
	Samuel E. Smith. D. .	51
	Scattering.	2
1834.	*Robert P. Dunlap. D. .	346
	Peleg Sprague. N. R. .	263
	Thomas A. Hill. A. M. .	18
1835.	*Robert P. Dunlap. D. .	211
	Stephen Longfellow . .	3
	Scattering.	4
1836.	*Robert P. Dunlap. D. .	277
	Edward Kent. W. . .	133
1837.	Gorham Parks. D. . .	296
	*Edward Kent. W. . .	241
	Rufus M'Intire. D. . .	2
1838.	*John Fairfield. D. . .	447
	Edward Kent. W. . .	299
	Scattering.	5
1839.	*John Fairfield. D. . .	890
	Edward Kent. W. . .	280
1840.	John Fairfield. D. . .	431
	*Edward Kent. W. . .	353
1841.	*John Fairfield. D. . .	432
	Edward Kent. W. . .	299

GOVERNOR.		
	Scattering.	3
1842.	*John Fairfield. D. . .	405
	Edward Robinson. W. .	241
	James Appleton. A. . .	4
1843.	*Hugh J. Anderson. D. .	398
	Edward Robinson. W. .	135
	Edward Kavanagh. D. .	102
	James Appleton. A. . .	24
	Scattering.	1
1844.	*Hugh J. Anderson. D. .	478
	Edward Robinson. W. .	366
	James Appleton. A. . .	10
	Scattering.	7
1845.	*Hugh J. Anderson. D. .	338
	Freeman H. Morse. W. .	290
	Samuel Fessenden. A. .	10
	Scattering.	2
1846.	*John W. Dana. D. . .	359
	David Bronson. W. . .	294
	Alfred Johnson. F. S. .	40
	Samuel Fessenden. A. .	16
	Scattering.	1
1847.	*John W. Dana. D. . .	444
	David Bronson. W. . .	308
	Samuel Fessenden. A. .	17
	William P. Preble. D. .	1
1848.	*John W. Dana. D. . .	419
	Elijah L. Hamlin. W. .	306
	Samuel Fessenden. A. .	37
1849.	*John Hubbard. D. . .	321
	Elijah L. Hamlin. W. .	260
	George F. Talbot. A. . .	27
1850.	William G. Crosby. W. .	368
	*John Hubbard. D. . .	302
	George F. Talbot. A. . .	11
1851.	No election. Governor of 1850 held over.	
1852.	*William G. Crosby. W. .	505
	John Hubbard. D. . .	298
	A. G. Chandler. A. . .	4
	Ezekiel Holmes. F. S. .	2
1853.	*William G. Crosby. W. .	337
	Albert Pillsbury. D. . .	187
	Anson P. Morrill. T. . .	116
	Ezekiel Holmes. F. S. .	15
1854.	*Anson P. Morrill. R. .	382
	Albion K. Parris. D. . .	199
	Isaac Reed. A.	121
	Shepard Cary. D. . . .	2
1855.	*Samuel Wells. D. . . .	396
	Anson P. Morrill. R. . .	394
	Isaac Reed. W.	154
	Freeman H. Morse. W. .	1
1856.	*Hannibal Hamlin. R. .	561
	Samuel Wells. D. . . .	353
	George F. Patten. W. . .	90
1857.	*Lot M. Morrill. R. . .	425
	Manasseh H. Smith. W. .	342
	Scattering.	1
1858.	*Lot M. Morrill. R. . .	492
	Manasseh H. Smith. D. .	451
1859.	*Lot M. Morrill. R. . .	475

1860.	Manasseh H. Smith. D.	832	1867.	*Joshua L. Chamberlain.	
	*Israel Washburn, Jr. R.	598		R.	461
	Ephraim K. Smart. D.	422		Eben F. Pillsbury. D.	327
	Phinehas Barnes. W.	84	1868.	*Joshua L. Chamberlain.	
1861.	*Israel Washburn, Jr. R.	488		R.	649
	Charles D. Jameson. A. D.	814		Eben F. Pillsbury. D.	441
	John W. Dana. D.	89	1869.	*Joshua L. Chamberlain.	
1862.	*Abner Coburn. R.	863		R.	462
	Charles D. Jameson.			Franklin Smith. D.	349
	W. D.	184		Nathan G. Hichborn. T.	65
	Bion Bradbury. D.	191	1870.	*Sidney Perham. R.	400
	Scattering.	1		Charles W. Roberts. D.	325
1863.	*Samuel Cony. R.	642	1871.	*Sidney Perham. R.	445
	Bion Bradbury. D.	357		Charles P. Kimball. D.	405
1864.	*Samuel Cony. R.	550	1872.	*Sidney Perham. R.	612
	Joseph Howard. D.	844		Charles P. Kimball. D.	448
1865.	*Samuel Cony. R.	876		Scattering.	8
	Joseph Howard. D.	156	1873.	*Nelson Dingley, Jr. R.	279
1866.	*Joshua L. Chamberlain.			Joseph Titcomb. D.	186
	R.	598	1874.	*Nelson Dingley, Jr. R.	495
	Eben F. Pillsbury. D.	287		Joseph Titcomb. D.	287

VI.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

AMOUNT OF TAXES RAISED BY THE TOWN, INCLUDING STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

Years.	For Schools.	Incidental Expenses.	For Cash.	Highway Labor.	Paupers.	Minister.	Miscella- neous.	State Tax.	County Tax.
1775	...	...	£30	...	...	£15	...	...	...
1776	...	...	...	£33	...	...	...	...	...
1777	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	£45	...
1778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 37 10s 37 10	June Oct.
1779	...	£25	...	...	...	...	...	571 13 4d	...
1780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1785	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
1786	...	...	...	25	...	9	...	78 8 9	...
1787	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
1788	...	...	...	30	...	15	in lumber	16 17 2	...
1789	...	...	...	35	...	20	...	8 8	...
1790	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	6 10 8	£5 9 7
1791	...	...	...	60	...	10	...	6 10 8	8 12 7½
1792	...	6	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
1793	...	40	...	60	...	...	...	12 2 1	18 9 02
1794	£30	20	...	00	...	...	...	24 4 2	9 4 7
1795	45	45	...	80	...	...	...	\$80.69	\$80.69
1796	\$100	...	...	100	...	\$150	...	80.69	...
1797	80	\$50	...	120	...	200	...	80 69	80.69
1798	80	...	...	\$400	...	210	...	80.69	72.00

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL TAXES. — *Continued.*

Years.	For Schools.	Incidental Expenses.	For Cash.	Highway Labor.	Paupers.	Minister.	Miscella- neous.	State Tax.	County Tax.
1799	\$150	\$200	■	\$500	£21 13s. 4d.	\$220	.....	\$80.69	\$121.03
1800	200	200	.....	800	.....	■	.....	80.69	123.66
1801	300	100	.....	1,000	.....	240	.....	80.69	.....
1802	500	200	.....	2,000	.....	250	.....	101.33	.....
1803	500	300	.....	2,000	\$104	.....	Reps. pay \$58.*	101.33	130.49
1804	500	600	400	2,000	.....	200	134	101.33	154.13
1805	500	628	.....	1,000	.....	100	148	101.33	122.96
1806	500	300	.....	1,000	.....	.....	98	101.33	164.19

Years.	For Schools.	Incidental Expenses.	For Cash.	Highway Labor.	Paupers.	Miscellaneous.	Payment of debts.	Reps. Pay.	State Tax.	County Tax.
1807	\$500	\$600	.....	\$1,500	.....	.....	.....	\$24	\$101.33	.....
1808	500	400	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	140	101.33	.....
1809	.....	400	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	190	101.33	\$110.99
1810	700	300	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	96	101.33	.....
1811	500	300	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	104	101.33	206.40
1812	500	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	84	176.00	227.21
1813	500	300	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	44	176.00	181.70
1814	300	1,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	156.00	201.86
1815	500	1,000	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	96	156.00	134.59
1816	300	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	156.00	224.33
1817	250	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	40	156.00	263.64
1818	500	2,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	48	156.00	381.26
1819	800	300	300	1,000	.....	.....	.....	30	156.00	410.62
1820	1,000	300	.....	2,000	\$800	\$50 ring bell	.....	174	156.00	205.31
1821	810	400	.....	2,000	600	50 " "	.....	.....	346.40	253.32
1822	1,000	400	200	2,500	600	50 " "	.....	.....	279.37	303.27
1823	1,000	500	700	2,300	400	50 " "	.....	.....	279.37	289.36
1824	1,500	500	200	3,000	400	50 " "	.....	.....	312.60	361.63
1825	1,200	700	500	2,500	500	50 " "	.....	.....	312.60	289.16
1826	1,000	500	.....	3,000	400	60 " "	\$500	.....	346.50	329.72
1827	1,500	300	50	3,000	400	60 " "	500	.....	346.60	252.50
1828	1,200	300	300	3,000	400	17 " "	750	.....	346.60	494.88
1829	1,200	550	300	3,000	400	50 " "	500	.....	346.60	769.81
1830	1,200	500	200	3,000	500	50 " "	600	.....	346.60	604.83
1831	1,500	500	300	5,000	500	50 " "	.....	.....	501.21	923.13
1832	1,250	500	300	5,000	500	50 " "	750	.....	501.21	849.16
1833	1,250	500	300	3,500	500	50 " "	1,000	.....	501.21	671.37
1834	1,250	500	1,400	5,000	500	50 " "	1,300	.....	501.21	923.13
1835	1,200	500	200	4,000	500	50 " "	1,800	\$700 fine	501.21	923.13
1836	1,250	750	200	3,500	450	50 " "	1,300	.....	.....	1,174.84
1837	1,250	400	700	4,000	400	.....	2,250	.....	.....	1,174.84
1838	1,250	400	500	4,000	500	3,000†	.....	.....	.....	1,136.61

* Up to 1811, the daily pay of representatives for their attendance was remunerated to them from their respective towns.

† For building Rum's Point bridge and road.

AMOUNT OF TAXES RAISED BY THE TOWN — *Continued.*

Years	For Schools.	Incidental Expenses.	For Caulk.	Highway Labor.	Paupers.	Debt.	Fire Dept.	Miscella- neous.	State Tax.	County Tax.
1839	\$1,250	\$500	\$750	\$4,000	\$500	\$500	...	...	...	\$1,136.61
1840	1,500	500	700	4,000	600	300	...	...	\$999.60	1,136.61
1841	2,000	500	700	4,000	600	300	...	...	1,917.73	910.81
1842	1,800	500	1,000	4,000	600	...	...	...	1,917.73	1,003.46
1843	1,800	500	700	5,000	600	1,700	...	...	1,917.73	876.79
1844	1,800	500	700	4,000	700	1,500	...	...	1,438.30	901.88
1845	1,850	700	700	4,500	700	1,500	...	...	2,000.97	1,126.99
1846	1,650	1,000	700	5,000	700	1,000	...	...	2,000.97	985.72
1847	1,650	1,000	700	5,000	700	1,000	...	...	1,000.48	1,127.03
1848	2,500	700	1,000	5,000	900	1,000	...	...	2,000.97	1,056.39
1849	2,500	1,000	4,500	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000.97	1,180.10
1850	2,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,500	\$150	...	2,000.97	1,180.10
1851	2,500	1,000	3,000	...	1,000	...	150	...	2,657.28	1,820.21
1852	3,000	1,000	3,000	...	1,000	1,000	150	...	2,657.28	3,017.43
1853	3,600	1,000	3,000	...	1,000	1,000	200	...	2,657.28	4,470.46
1854	4,200	1,000	3,000	...	1,000	1,000	250	...	2,657.28	2,822.21
1855	4,500	1,000	3,000	...	800	...	250	...	2,657.28	3,276.35
1856	4,500	1,200	3,200	...	1,000	...	300	...	2,657.28	1,752.23
1857	4,500	1,200	3,000	...	1,300	...	300	...	2,657.28	1,567.54
1858	4,500	1,500	3,200	...	1,000	...	325	...	2,657.28	1,883.35
1859	4,500	2,000	1,000	4,000	1,500	...	300	...	2,657.28	2,530.78
1860	4,500	2,000	1,500	3,000	1,400	...	300	...	2,265.98	2,429.83
1861	4,500	2,300	1,500	3,500	1,500	...	350	...	2,829.20	2,328.58
1862	4,500	2,500	1,500	3,000	1,400	...	225	...	4,518.87	2,095.92
1863	4,500	3,500	1,500	3,000	1,400	...	200	...	5,420.02	2,212.15
1864	4,500	5,000	1,800	3,600	1,400	...	250	...	14,431.56	2,212.15
1865	4,500	7,000	3,165	4,000	1,400	...	300	...	27,047.70	2,561.44
1866	5,500	17,000	2,500	5,000	1,400	...	1,600	...	13,530.40	2,934.01
1867	5,500	15,000	2,000	5,000	1,400	...	1,000	...	10,826.94	3,958.59
1868	5,600	10,000	5,500	5,000	1,400	...	...	...	9,024.63	3,190.16
1869	6,000	25,000	5,000	4,800	1,400	...	2,000	\$3,950*	12,620.25	3,007.02
1870	5,000	14,000	4,800	6,000	2,200	...	1,000	...	15,978.90	3,955.49
1871	6,000	7,130	2,000	8,000	2,200	...	1,000	\$48,000†	13,317.98	4,351.07
1872	5,500	7,000	2,500	6,500	2,300	...	1,300	37,000†	15,313.68	3,849.04
1873	4,400	7,000	2,500	6,500	2,200	...	2,000	37,000†	13,318.03	5,010.40
1874	4,000	10,000	2,500	6,500	2,000	...	2,000	40,500†	13,318.03	5,273.89

* For upper bridge.

† Railroad interest and payment of note.

VII.

LIST OF VESSELS BUILT.

VESSELS BUILT IN BELFAST FROM 1816.

Imperfect: taken from records of registered vessels at the custom-house, 1874.

1816.			1835.		
Schr.	Abigail	115.65	Brig.	Odeon	175.75
"	Packet	132.48	Schr.	Deposit	182.4
"	Superb	95.78	"	Gull	79.54
1818.			"	Ontario	105.20
Schr.	Venus	127.54	"	Watchman	105.69
1819.			"	Abaco	183.69
Brig.	Rambler	170.	"	Aurora	75
Schr.	Hancock	124.67	1836.		
1822.			Brig.	Osceola	189.29
Brig.	Fame (rebuilt)	198.78	1837.		
"	Ospray	179.32	Ship.	Vistula	365.73
Schr.	Harriet & Eliza	138.32	Brig.	Montevideo	145.00
1823.			"	Cocheco	196.85
Ship.	Alfred	312.87	Schr.	Fair Trader (rebuilt)	100.15
Brig.	Venus	178.27	1838.		
1828.			Ship.	Lausanne	896.80
Brig.	Arthur Donnell	146.5	Schr.	Superior	155.11
Schr.	Mechanic	95.22	"	Waldo (rebuilt)	126.72
1829.			1839.		
Schr.	Lucerne	118.81	Bark.	Hualco	279.30
"	Exchange	60.34	Brig.	Monaco	198.80
1830.			Schr.	Albert Vinal	157.10
Schr.	Acadia	135.65	"	Batavia	161.54
1831.			"	Rocket	140.32
Schr.	Champion	129.16	1840.		
"	Scioto	140.71	Bark.	Wyandot	287.20
1832.			Brig.	Alvano	146.24
Schr.	Patriot	87.59	"	Calcutta	163.70
"	Margaret	125.58	"	Columbia	146.20
1833.			"	Gallio	144.20
Brig.	Emma	133.83	"	Metamora	190.15
Schr.	Cassius	120.12	"	New Orleans	137.50
"	Isabella	129.42	"	Porto Rico	168.9
"	Marengo	99.81	Schr.	Tippecanoe	96.09
"	Moro	124.26	"	Democrat	109.64
"	Oneco	128.48	1841.		
1834.			Ship.	Dunbarton	499.21
Brig.	Eliza & Susan	240.80	"	Octavius	493.74
Schr.	Baltic	126.68	Bark.	Cuba	233.35
			"	Ovando	209.58
			Brig.	Araxine	148.65
			"	Lisbon	148.60
			"	Ohio	148.35
			"	Tonquin	194.40

1842.			1847.		
Bark.	Rio	198.36	Brig.	Nitheroy	184.26
Brig.	Demarara	192.76	Schr.	Melrose	186.78
"	Topliff	149.89	"	Maj. Ringgold	182.11
"	Venezuela	195.59	"	Wm. Stevens	115.56
1843.			"	Florian	182.84
Ship.	Lady Arbella	398.67	"	Abby Weld	94.33
Bark.	Ralph Cross	204.80	"	S. A. Smith	94.22
Brig.	Baltic	217.40	1848.		
"	Mazeppa	174.54	Ship.	Bothnia	463.65
Schr.	Palestine	85.12	Bark.	Suliot	263.76
1844.			"	F. A. Everett	241.19
Brig.	Adams	128.67	"	Oakes Angier	193.2
Schr.	Squirrel	90.79	"	Martha Anna	272.79
1845.			"	Ortona	276.80
Bark.	Prospect	199.37	Brig.	Georgianna	172.82
Brig.	Charles Edward	148.63	"	Harriet	112.91
"	Mary Farrow	148.71	"	Lady of the Lake	148.
"	Samuel Potter	168.45	"	Marine	215.65
Schr.	Gov. Anderson	120.8	"	Martha Rogers	198.80
"	Malabar	126.44	"	Roscoe	199.82
"	Otter	99.36	"	San Jacinto	185.9
"	Samuel Lewis	97.53	"	Xenophon	245.33
1846.			"	Carlann	191.54
Bark.	Pequot	202.62	Schr.	Henry Dunster	145.29
"	Santee	192.17	"	Lamartine	142.39
"	Success	203.46	1849.		
Brig.	J. P. Jordan	191.28	Bark.	Alexina	Belfast 245.70
"	Judge Whitman	174.91	"	A. R. Taft	" 818.26
"	Gen Taylor	150.61	"	Lillias	" 308.25
"	San Jacinto	185.09	"	Suliot	" 263.73
"	Antoinette	147.20	"	Rhone	" 849.64
"	Marshall	197.16	"	W. O. Alden	" 274.15
"	Leghorn	199.32	Brig.	Gen. Marshall	" 199.68
"	Belfast	191.28	"	China	" 176.80
"	Montague	148.47	"	Reindeer	" 161.05
"	Queen Esther	188.58	"	I. B. Lunt	" 149.56
"	Rolerson	196.55	"	L. R. Palmer	" 199.89
Schr.	Michigan	140.46	"	Keoka	" 175.00
"	Tahmiroo	127.39	"	R. Patterson	" 227.21
"	Comet	76.23	Schr.	Mary Reed	" 102.58
"	Mary Reed	102.58	"	D. P.	" 120.03
"	J. Farwell	97.00	"	Abby Gale	" 105.83
1847.			"	City Point	" 110.70
Ship.	Danvers	413.74	"	Mora	" 121.10
Bark.	Grampus	240.91	1850.		
"	Brunette	249.03	Ship.	John W. White	549.09
Brig.	Pres't Z. Taylor	149.12	Bark.	P. R. Hazeltine	398.94
"	Canova	180.83	Brig.	P. Patterson	172.71
"	Huron	206.62	"	Kate Anderson	196.55
"	Judge Mitchell	146.48	Schr.	Franklin	85.74
"	Russian	197.21	"	Castelane	75.54
"	Harriet Newell	194.38	"	Jane Otis	81.92
"	Josephine	190.58	1851.		
"	Orizava	174.00	Ship.	William Frothingham	830.16
"	Saltillo	162.16	Bark.	Ann Johnson	445.15
			Schr.	Judge Tenney	137.48
			"	Lone Star	90.86

1851.		
Schr.	S. S. Lewis	71.44
"	Viola	86.38
"	Arvanda	83.19
"	Blue Belle	83.19
"	Siam	149.34
"	Eliza Otis	110.88
"	Magyar	149.50

1852.		
Ship.	North'n Chief. Belfast	1,138.60
Bark.	John Gardiner	487.34
"	Moses Kimball	499.10
Brig.	Mary Mac Rae	241.71
"	Ainos M. Roberts	218.62
Schr.	Olivia	97.28
"	Vesta	99.38
"	Mazurka	92.10
"	Fred Dyer	157.11
"	J. B.	186.61
"	City Belle	98.28

1853.		
Ship.	Ralph C. Johnson	1,279.19
"	Chapin	833.30
Bark.	Moses Kimball	499.10
Brig.	Henry Guild Belfast	240.65
"	Etolia	298.57
"	Tiberias	249.83
Schr.	Tyro	50.37
"	Dido	52.01
"	Emma L. Cottrell	199.01
"	John Peirce	199.08

1854.		
Ship.	Coronet	1,367.54
"	Ocean Traveller	695.21
"	Wild Cat	674.26
"	Mary McNear	992.85
Brig.	Martha Hill	173.92
"	Selah	212.07
"	Abby Ellen	299.66
"	Progressive Age	300.00
Schr.	Opal	47.10
"	Fred Wording	154.58
"	Wyoma	50.91

1855.		
Ship.	Granite	1,087.85
"	Lady Blessington	995.07
"	Mary Hammond	999.23
"	Sportsman	626.03
"	Western Chief	997.28
Bark.	Diana	499.64
"	John Howe	359.04
Brig.	Charles H. Frost	247.67
"	Free State	297.74
"	Lucia W. Angier	199.74
"	R. C. Dyer	238.54
"	Samuel Otis	217.88
"	Selma	297.74

1856.		
Ship.	Seaman's Bride	758.43
"	Hualco	1,085.76
Bark.	Harriet Hazeltine	527.67
"	Adriatic	397.85
"	H. D. Brookman	536.84
"	J. U. Brookman	534.40
Brig.	Enterprise	269.54

1857.		
Ship.	Emily Gardiner	762.49
Bark.	Laura Russ	284.3
"	Colin McRae	849.59
"	Grace Hammond	499.19
Schr.	Nathan Clifford	131.35
"	R. P. Chase	122.14
"	Robert S. Bell	99.91
"	S. M. Libby	80.10

1858.		
Ship.	Charlotte W. White	1,080.43
Bark.	Harry Hammond	655.59

1859.		
Ship.	C. B. Hazeltine	746.23
"	Congress	799.76
"	Grace Ross	1,073.60

1860.		
Ship.	Odd Fellow	955
"	Inspector	1,122.56
"	Enoch Barnard	1,086.65
Brig.	R. S. Hassell	189.34
"	Christa C. Colson	300.23
Schr.	E. A. Creed	43.90

1861.		
Ship.	Louis Walsh	1,080.90
"	Living Age	1,180.21
Gun-boat.	Penobscot	501

1862.		
Bark.	Sarah A. Staples	485.16
"	Shamrock	558.22
"	John Rhynas	592
"	Le Yik	481.7

1863.		
Ship.	Live Oak	1,383
Bark.	Sierra Nevada	591
Brig.	Evelyn Ginn	230
Schr.	Erie	115

1864.		
Ship.	Ivanhoe	1,610.80
Bark.	Palo Alto	460.19
Brig.	Sancho Panza	460.19

1865.		
Brig.	Sportsman	335.13

1866.			
Bark.	Vesta Veazie . . .	764.8	
Brig.	Don Quixote . . .	425.78	
"	James Miller . . .	240.56	
Schr.	Hattie	170.8	
"	Boaz	64.44	
"	Jachin	84.37	

1867.			
Schr.	George & Albert . .	121 9	
"	Helen M. Condon . .	142.60	
"	Ida S. Burgess . . .	185.40	
"	Leila	143.60	
"	Nellie F. Burgess . .	141.18	

1868.			
Ship.	Emily McNear . . .	1,216.51	
Schr.	Mary	159.92	

1869.			
Ship.	Chandos	1,506.42	
"	Cora	1,491.18	
"	Leonora	1,491.92	
Brig.	H. C. Sibley	553.11	

1870.			
Ship.	Alice Buck	1,425.66	
Schr.	Nellie	222.73	
"	M. W. Drew	165.2	
"	John Bird	273.49	

1871.			
Ship.	Nancy Pendleton . .	1,449.47	
Bark.	Mendez	551.54	
Schr.	Eva May	27.50	
"	J. G. Drew	188.40	
"	Fannie & Edith . . .	115.12	
"	Prescott Hazeltine . .	385.22	
"	Sarah L. Davis . . .	173.96	

1872.			
Ship.	McNear	1,308.26	
Schr.	Geo. B. Ferguson . .	144.97	
"	A. Hayford	153.11	
"	Josie C. Hazeltine . .	523.18	
"	Annie L. McKeen . . .	244.06	
"	Flora Condon	230.78	
"	Joe Carleton	95.10	
"	Almon Bird	397.10	
"	Florida	286.89	

1873.			
Schr.	Lillian	99.00	
"	Ralph Howes	143.23	
"	James W. Brown . . .	161.37	
"	Welaka	432.55	
"	A. W. Ellis	176.48	
"	Laura E. Messer . . .	426.27	
"	F. E. McDonald . . .	253.24	
"	Charlie Buckl	242.70	
Sloop.	Favorite	14.05	

1874.			
Ship.	Frank Pendleton . .	1,414.23	
"	R. B. Fuller	1,360.8	
Bark.	David Babcock . . .	487.17	
Brig.	I. W. Parker	380.14	
"	Ned White	550.57	
Schr.	James Holmes	133.56	
"	Edward Johnson . . .	400.40	
"	John C. Smith	821.21	
"	William Frederick . .	453.3	
"	T. H. Livingston . . .	235.43	
"	Walter F. Parker . . .	390.78	
"	G. L. Fessenden . . .	414	
"	S. M. Bird	400	
"	Gertrude S. Smith . .	800	
"	Lois V. Chaples . . .	230	

VIII.

**LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM BELFAST IN THE
REBELLION, EXCEPT THOSE WHO DIED OR WERE
KILLED IN SERVICE**

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted	Vol. Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Acleman, James.	21		Sailor.	V.	\$500 City.	April 1, '65.	Navy	Resid. at or qm. of Belfast.
Albie, Abiel C.	18	S.	Farmer boy.	S.	\$300 State.	Aug. 25, '64.	Navy: Ship Sabine.	Substitute for H. Havf rd.
Aldus, Fred. D.	23	M.	Painter.	V. & Vet. Vol.		June 15, '61.	Corp. & Serg. Co. A. 4th Inf. Priv. Coast Guards.	Wound. at Fredericksburg Dec. 12, '62. Must. out July 19, '64.
Aldus, James.	18	S.	Painter.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Dec., '61. at Augusta.	Priv. Co. B., 14th Inf.	Discharged for re-enlistment.
Aldus, John C.	23	S.	Painter.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Dec. 14, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 7th Inf.; Priv. Co. G. Vet. Vol.	Must. out June 28, '65.
Aldus, W. S.	26	M.	Seaman.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Nov. 20, '61. Jan. 1, '65.	Priv. Co. K. 12th Inf.; Priv. Co. D. 12th Inf.	Must. out Dec. 7, 1864. Disch. by order July 21, '66.
Allen, Benj. F.	23	S.		C.		Aug. 14, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 16th Inf.	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Ames, John R.	22	S.		C.		Sept. 21, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Inf.	Disch. by order June 12, '65.
Ames, Lauriston	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City	April 8, '65.	Priv. 14th Inf.	Resid. or quota of Belfast.
Anderson, Horace.	20	S.	Student.				Aid U. S. Coast Survey.	
Anglin, Edward.	21			V.	\$500 City	April 15, '65.	Navy.	Quota of Belfast.
Annis, John F.	24	S.	Seaman	V.		Jan. 31, '65.	Cav. Co. A. 56th Mass.	Must. out June 12, '65.
Avery, Isaac P.	32	M.				Jan. 4, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. for disability March 4, 1864.
Babcock, Aug'n	23	S.		C.		Aug. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 19th Inf.	Wound May 6, '64. Trans. to Co. F. 1st H'y Art. May 31, '62. Must. out Sept. 11, '63.
Bacon, Joseph A.	24	M.		C.		Sept. 28, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 16th Inf.	Wound Feb. 7, '65. Must. out June 5, '65.
Bagley, Alonzo J.	21	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cavalry.	Trans. to Navy April 29, '64.
Baker, Albert	33	S.	Bar-keeper	V.	\$300 City.	Jan. 7, '64.	Serg. Co. B. 1st Cav.; Priv. Co. K. 27th Inf.	Wound. Aug. 16, '65. Must. out Aug. 1, '65.
Baker, Charles.	30	S.	Merch'nt	V.		Oct. 11, '62. Mar. 2, '63. Mar. 18, '64.	1st Lt. Co. I. 26th Inf.; Cpt. Co. B. 26th Inf.; Capt. Co. A. C'st Gds.	Must. out Aug. 17, '63. Must. out May 23, '65.
Baker, T. A.	18	S.		C.		Sept. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 19th Inf., Corp. Co. F. 1st H'y Art.	Wound. Aug. 11, '64. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Baker, W. S.	46	M.	Bar-keeper.	V.		June 15, '61.	Wagoner Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for dis'y July 23 '62
Baillard, James.	30					Dec. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 19th Inf.	Desert in action June 22, '64
Banks, Harrison.	36	M.	Seaman.	V.		1863.	Art. Eng Steamer. Wilderness	Resigned Dec., '64.
Barker, Fred.	23	S.	Clerk.	V.		Oct. 11, '62	1st Lt. & Capt Co. I. 26th Inf	Must out Aug. 17, '63.
Barreigh, Peter.	30	S.	Laborer.	S.		Aug. 15, '63	Priv. Co. F. 3d Inf.	Sub for W. M. Wooster. Desert Dec 12, '63.
Barrows, Silas.	44	M.				Sept. 22, '64	Priv. Co. E. 8th Inf.	Disch. by order June 12, '65.
Bartlett, J. V.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City	Oct., '62.	Priv Co. I. 26th Inf	Must out '63. Served time.
Basford, A. J.	30	M.		V.		July 20, '63.	Priv Co. H. 1st Heav. Art.	Trans from 19th Inf Disch. May 29, '65.
Bateman, L. C.			Farmer	S.	\$500 City.	Feb., '65.		Sub. for Samuel Q. Day.
Beckwith, Alonzo.	20	S.	Farmer boy.	V.		Oct. 19, '63. Mar. 17, '65	Priv. Co. B 1st Cav.; 1st Arm Corps. & Ord. U. S. Vet. Co	Must. out Nov. 24, '64. Served time Re-en-listed.
Beckwith, Martin.	24	M.	Farmer.	V.		Sept. 9, '62	Priv. Co. H. 8th Inf.	Must out Jan. 18, '65.
Beckwith, Silas.	21	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Aug 25, '62	Priv Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Beckwith, W. H.							Priv 19th Inf.	Must out May 10, '65.
Benner, Anson S.	18	S.	Miller.	S.	\$300	Dec. 20, '64	Priv. Co K. 11th Inf.	Sub for W. G. Frye Dis Dec 20, '65
Benner, H. D.	24	S.	Seaman.	V.		Nov. 1, 1862.	Navy: Steamer San Jacinto.	Discharged for disability
Benner, T. H.	19	M.	Miller	V.	\$300 City.	Dec 28, '63	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cavalry	Must out Sept. 11, '65
Berry, Giles G.	21	M.	Hostler	O.	\$100 State	Aug 4, '63.	Priv Co. B. 17th Inf.	Must out Sept. 11, '65
Berry, Zetham.	22	M.	Seaman.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Abs since July 21, '61 Desert.
Bird, David E.						Jan. 5, '64	Priv. 1st Cav.	Rec'd or quota Belfast
Bisbee, Levi B.	23	M.	Joiner	V.		June 15, '61	2d & 1st Lt. & Capt. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Wound at Bull Run. Resigned Sept 30, '62
Bither, Rufus.	32	M.		O.		Sept. 28, '64	Priv Co B. 16th Inf	Must. out June 5, '65.
Blanchard, A. S.	18	S.	Farmer.	S.	\$250.	Jan. 12, '65.	Priv. Co. A. Bat 14th Inf	Must. out Aug 28, '65 Sub. for F. A. Follett
Blanchard, B. F.	22	S.				Sept. 19, '63	Priv. Co. H. 1st Heav. Art.	Trans. from 17th Inf Abs sick, when Regt. was must out, Sept. 11, '65
Blanchard, H. N.	24	M.	Seaman.	V.		Nov 1, '62.	Act. Master St. Colorado.	Resigned.
Blanchard, L.	37	M.				Sept 19, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Inf & 1st H'y Art	Disch for disab. June 10, '65.
Blake, G. G.	23	S.	Seaman.	V.		1864.	Navy: Steamer Glaucus	Discharged
Boller, Solomon.	21	S.	Laborer.	S.	\$500 City.	Feb. 13, '65	Priv. Co. C 15th Inf	Disch for disab. Nov. 16, '65. Sub for Horace S. Perkins.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Bolin, Augustus.	28			S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 20, '65.	Seaman, Navy.	Sub. for L. J. Hoag.
Brackett, H. W.	30	M.	Seaman.	V.		1864.	Act Ensign Str. Arizona.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Brady, James.	31			S.		Aug. 23, '61.	Navy. Steamer Sabine.	Sub. for S. H. Mathews.
Brier, Francis.	22	S.				Dec. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 1st Cavalry.	Disch. April 19, '64, to enter N.Y.
Brier, William.	28	M.		V.		Sept. 21, '64.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Mass. H'y Art.	Must. out June 26, '65.
Briggs, Charles.	21	S.		V.		Oct. 31, '61.	Priv. Co. I. 1st Cav.	Desert. Nov. 16, '61.
Briggs, John.	44	M.		V.		Aug. 21, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 7th Inf.	Disch. for disab. March 21, '62.
Brooks, Peter.	18	S.		S.		Oct. 31, '63.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Inf.	Deserted.
Brown, C. A.	23	S.	Seaman.	V.		1862.	Navy light ship Rattlesnake.	Serv'd time. Discharged, '64.
Brown, Edward.	24			S.		Dec. 3, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for P. Gay.
Brown, Frank H.	25	S.				Feb. 29, '64.	Corp. Co. E. 11th Inf.	Must. out Feb. 2, '66.
Brown, George.	47	M.				Sept. 2, '63.	Priv. Co. A. 17th Inf.	Trans. from 3d Inf. Missing in action, June 6, '64.
Brown, James H.	24	M.				Aug. 21, '63.	Priv. Cos. C. 19th Inf. & 1st Heav Art.	Wound. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Brown, John L.	18			S.		Aug. 16, '64.	Navy. Steamer Sabine.	Sub. for N. E. Keen.
Brown, John R.	24	S.				Aug. 20, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Trans. to 1st H'y Art. June 3, '66.
Brown, J. M.	21	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Deserted Sept. 22, '62.
Brown, Moses.	23	S.				Sept. 23, '63.	Priv. Cos. A. 17th Inf. & 1st Heav Art.	Must. out Sept. '63.
Brown, Silas.	18	S.	Farmer.			Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Cos. D. 19th Inf. & 1st Heav Art.	Disch. by order. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Brown, W. J.	18	S.				Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Cos. D. 19th Inf. & 1st Heav Art.	Disch. by order.
Bruce, Samuel S.	27	M.				Aug. 20, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 19th Inf.	Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps May 31, '65.
Buckman, S., Jr.	27	S.				Aug. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. A. 17th Inf.	Dis. Nov. 7, '64.
Bulmer, David.	18	S.		C.		Sept. 19, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 8th Inf.	Disch. by order Aug. 31, '65.
Bunker, Ed. H.	19	S.	Farmer.	S.	\$300 City.	Feb., '65.		Sub. for A. G. Gilmore.
Burd, Charles H.	25	S.	Telegraph Operator.	V.		June 15, '61.	2d Lt. Co. F. 4th Inf.	Wound, & taken pris. at Bull Run July 21, '61. Exch. & dis. for disab. Jan. 1, '62.
Burd, David E.	24	M.	Seaman.	V.	\$300 City.	Jan., '64.	Priv. Co. D. 1st Cav.	Must. out June 5, '65.
Burd, Samuel F.	30	M.	Printer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. & Serg. Co. D. 19th Inf. & Regt. Postma'r	Disch. for disab. Jan. 19, '63.
Burgess, G. W.	27	M.	Printer.	V.		June, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. '63. Trans. to Reg. Band.
Burgess, D. E.	18	S.	Painter.	S.	\$325.	Dec. 20, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 11th Inf.	Sub. for A. A. Howes. Must. out Aug. 9, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Burgess, Roswell.	19	S.	Seaman.	V.		Dec. 3, '61.	Priv. Cos. L. & H. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab.
Burkmar, H. E.		M.	Joiner.	V.		June 15, '61.	Fife-Major 4th Inf. & Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Dropped from rolls Dec. 28, '62, and disch. for disability '63.
Burt, Thomas.	24			V	\$400 City	April 3, '65.	Navy: Steamer Rhode Island.	
Butler, Michael.	24	S.	Laborer.	S.	\$300 City.	Feb. 27, '65.	Priv. Co. F. 15th Inf	Disch. by order Aug. 23, '65. Sub. for H. P. Thompson.
Buzzell, Eli F.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 State.	May 18, '64.	Wagoner Co. A. Coast Guards.	Must. out April 28, '65.
Callian, William.	34	M.		S.		Oct. 3, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Inf.	Must. out July 13, '65.
Campbell, A. S.	20	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Campbell, James.	26	S.	Farmer.	V.		May 26, '61.	Priv. Co. E. 2d Inf.	Must. out June 4, '63.
Card, George E.	44	M.	Tailor.	V.	\$300 City.	Jan. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. M. 1st Heav. Art.	Disch. by order June 27, '65.
Carey, George F.	18	S.	Soldier.	S.	\$300 State. \$200 City.	Aug. 17, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 1st. Vet Inf.	Sub. for H. H. Carter. Must. out June 27, '65.
Carr, Darius.	20	S.				Nov. 30, '63.	Priv. Co. A. 2d Cavalry	Must. out Dec. 6, '65.
Carr, William L.	27	S.		C.		Sept. 1, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 7th Inf	Trans. to 1st H'y Art. June 5, '65.
Carroll, John.	24	S.	Laborer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. June 4, '63.
Carson, Frank D.	19	S.	Shoe-maker	V.	\$100 State.	June 20, '64.	Priv. 6th Bat. Mounted Art.	Must. out June 17, '65.
Carter, George R.	32		Seaman.	V.	\$100 State.	Aug. 13, '64.	Orl. Seaman Str Sabine.	
Carter, H. H.	36	M	Ship carp'nter.	V.		June 14, '61.	2d Lt. Co. K. 4th Inf	Resign. Aug. 12, '61.
Carter, John W.	26	■	Carp'nter	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Carter, Joseph	39	M.	Truckman.	V.	\$300 City	Dec. 28, '61.	Priv. Co. I. 14th Inf. Co. D. 1st Heav. Art. & Co. D. 19th Inf.	Disch. for disab. June 17th, '62. Re-enlisted. Dis. July 28, '65.
Carter, Llewellyn.	18	S.	Clerk.	V	\$100 City \$300 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Inf. Corp & Serg. Co. H. 1st H'y Art. & Cav.	Must. out Dec. 6, '63. Re-enlisted in 2d. Finally discharged Dec. 6, '65.
Carter, T. F.	19	S	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav	Must. out Aug 1, '65.
Cates, J. C., Jr.	26	S.	Teacher.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. '63.
Chambers, J. G.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cav.	Must. out Dec. 6, '63.
Chase, Alden D.	39	M.	Merch'nt	V.		June 15, '61.	1st Lt. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Resigned July 15, '61.
Chase, David A.	21	S	Farmer	V.	\$300 City	Dec. 28, '63.	1st Heavy Art. Priv. Co. K. 1st Heav. Art.	Quota of Belfast. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Chase, George M.	16	S.		V.		Dec. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Cav.	Discharged June 26, '65.
Churchill, O. M.	39	M.	Laborer.	V.	\$300	Jan. 11, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Cav.	
Clark, Charles E.	27	M.				Aug 5, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Inf & 17th Inf & Co. B. 1st H'y Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Clark, E., Jr.	32	M.				Mar. 22, '64.	Priv. Co. I. 8th Infantry.	Disch. by order June 11, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Clark, James O.	18	S.	Seaman	V.	\$300 State.	Feb. 24, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 1st Cav. & Co. B. 3d Infantry.	Wound Aug. 28, '64. Dis. by order June 5, '65.
Clark, W. O.	18	S.	Painter.	V.		June 4, '61.	Priv. Co. B. 3d Infantry	Wounded May 1, 1863. Must. out June 28, '61.
Clary, Osgood J	29	M.		C		Sept. 20, '64.	Pr. 4th Bat. M'd Art. & Artific'r	
Clements, C. H.	21	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug., '63.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Must. out Aug 28, '65.
Clements, G. A.	19	S.		V.	\$300 City.	Jan. 1, '64	Priv. Co. I. 14th Infantry.	Re-enlisted Jan. 13, '65. & trans. to 14 Me. Bat.
Cleudennin, S.	21	S.		S.		Sept. 1, '64.	Priv. Co. K 20th Infantry.	Must. out July 16, '65.
Clough, J. E.	18	■		S.		Jan. 26, '65.	Priv. Co. D. 14th Infantry.	Disch. by order Sept. 23, '61
Cobbett, O. F		M.	Shoe-maker.	V.	\$300 City.	Mar. 30, '65.	Priv. ——— 14th Infantry.	Must. out May 10, '65
Cockland, John.	22	M		S.		Oct. 6, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 16th Infantry.	Transf. to 20th Inf July 5, '65.
Coffin, Edward A.	27	M.	Clark.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. & Serg. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Disch. for dish. Dec 9, '62.
Colburn, E	17	S	Student	V.		1862.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	Served time; mustered out.
Collins, R. W.	19	S.	Seaman.	V.		Feb. 18, '65.	N'y; must mate Suswannee.	
Colson, Miles S.	19	S.		V	\$400 City	April 1, '66.	Navy. Steamer Rhode Island	
Conant, Isaac A.	20	M.	Clark.	V.	\$300 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I 26th Infantry.	Served time, mustered out.
Condon, Elijah.	20	S.				Aug. 19, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 17th Inf. & Co. F 1st Heav Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Conley, Michael.	25	S				Aug. 29, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 4th Infantry	Deserted Oct. 29, '63
Connor, Thomas.	22	S.		C.		Aug. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 3d Infantry.	Deserted Sept. 13, '63.
Conway, John.	26	M.		C.		Aug. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. C 3d Infantry	Transf. to 17th Infantry
Cookson, J. A.	32	S.				Sept. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. B 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
Cookson, T. P.	33	M.		C.		Sept. 28, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 16th Infantry.	Must. out June 5, '65
Cooper, C. F.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Corp. & Serg. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Wound, May 21, 1864. Must. out May 31 '65
Corning, Francis.	22			S.	\$500 City.	Feb. 28, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for Robt. F. Pierce
Cotton, Charles.	27	M		S.		Sept. 30, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Disch. by order.
Cottrill, E. L.	19			V.	\$400 City.	Mar. 10, '65.	Navy.	
Cottrill, J. W	19	S.	Sailor.			Nov 1, '62.	Priv. 35th Mass. Infantry	
Cottrill, T. S.	27	M.	Joiner.	V.	\$300 State.	Mar. 18, '64	Priv. Co. A. Cst. Guards.	Must. out May 25, '63.
Cottrill, T. J.	21	S	Sailor.			Nov 1, '62	Priv. 35th Mass. Infantry.	
Cousens, J. H	23	S.	Seaman.	V.		Nov 1, '62.	Navy. Acting Ensign Galatea	
Cousins, B. F.	33	S				Aug. 26, '63.	Priv. Co. E 9th Infantry.	Disch. by order June 10, '65.
Cox, Charles J.	18	S				Sept. 19, '64.	Priv. Co. A 9th Infantry.	Must. out July 13, '66.
Crabtree, G. D.	33					Sept. 8, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Cavalry.	Disch. by order May 22, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Crafts, Hiram A.	37					Nov. 29, '64.	Priv. Co. C. 6th Guards.	Must. out Sept. 6, '65.
Craig, Albert S.	18	S.		S.		Sept. 15, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Disch. by order
Craigue, W. W.	19	S.				Sept. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 17th Infantry.	Disch. by order May 17, '65.
Crawford, George	29	S.				Sept. 25, '63.	Priv. Cos. C. 3d & 17th Inf. & D. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. June 1, '65.
Crawford, R.	25	S.				Dec. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 2d Cavalry.	Deserted Jan. 21, '64.
Crosby, Charles.	18	S.				Sept. 16, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Must. out July 13, '65.
Crosby, George E.	23	M.				Aug. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Crosby, W. H.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy.	
Cross, Clarence.	18	S.		V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 6th Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Crowell, John.	19	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Infantry.	Wounded at Irish Bend April 14, '63. Served time and must. out.
Cullnan, Michael.	21	S.	Laborer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 30, '63.	1st Cavalry.	Res. or quota of Belfast. Must. out Aug. 1, '65.
Cullnan, W.	21	S.	Laborer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Infantry.	Wounded at Fredericksburg. Must. out July 19, '64. Served 3 years.
Cunningham, C.	38	M.	Laborer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Transf. to Vet Reserve Corps, Feb. 14, '64.
Cunningh'm, E. R.	21	S.	Clerk.	V.		Aug. 25, '62.	1st & 2d Lt. Co. 19th Infantry.	Wounded at Gettysburg. Disch. for disab. June 15, '64.
Cunningh'm, H. W.	48	M.	Surv'yor.	V.		June 15, '61. Feb. 21, '63.	Capt. Co. A. 4th Inf.; Maj. & Lt. Col. 19th Inf.	Resigned Dec. 13, '61. Resigned June 11, '64.
Cunningh'm, J. W.	18	S.		V.	\$300 State.	Mar. 18, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 6th Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Cunningh'm, W. C.			Painter.	S.		April, '65.	Priv. ——— 14th Infantry.	
Currier, John C.	23	S.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Infantry.	Wounded at Fair Oaks. Dropped from rolls Dec. 28, '63.
Curtis, Edwin.	18	S.		O.		Oct. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 8th Infantry.	Must. out Jan. 13, '66.
Curtis, G. W.	43	S.		O.		Sept. 5, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 17th Infantry.	Transf. to 1st Heavy Art.
Curtis, J. R.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.		Oct. 19, '61.	Priv. Cos. B & L 1st Cav.	Served time; discharged Nov. 8, '64.
Cutler, R. D.	22			S.	\$800 City.	Mar. 1, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for G. G. Peirce.
Dalley, A. A.	22	S.		S.		Oct. 3, '64.	Priv. 4th Bat. Mounted Art.	Must. out June 17, '65.
Dalley, Edward.	19	S.				Feb. 11, '65.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Infantry.	Disch. June 2, '65.
Danforth, G. O.	21	S.				Aug. 27, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 19th Infantry.	Wounded May 6, '64. Disch. Mar. 1, '65.
Daniels, Talila.	22	S.		S.		Oct. 30, '63.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Must. out July 13, '65.
Darby, Isaac H.	23	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$300 City.	Mar. 21, '65.	Priv. Cos. 16th & H. 20th Inf.	Must. out July 16, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Davis, G. W.				S.			Priv. Co. — 12th Infantry.	Must. out Ma '65.
Davis, Edgar B.	25	S.	Merch't.	Vol.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Serg. Co. I. 26th Reg. Priv. Co. L. 2d Cav.	Disch. by ord Aug. 14, '65.
Davis, Henry A.	20	S.	Painter.	Vet. Vol. V.	\$300 State.	Sept. 23, '61.	Corp. Co. K. 4th Infantry.	Transf. to Co. I 19th Inf. Ja. 13, '64.
Davis, Otis D.	22	M.	Seaman.	V. B.	\$300 State.	Jan. 9, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Cavalry.	Must. out No. 22, '65.
Dawson, T.	29	S.	Sailor.	V.		June 16, '61.	Corp. & Serg. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Taken prison June 28, '64. Paroled. Disch. for disab. Fe. 13, '62.
Deahon, F. R.	38	M.				Sept. 11, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 9th Infantry.	Wounded Jan. 1, '64.
Dean, Andrew J.	30	M.	Blacksmith.			Mar. 23, '65.	Priv. Co. K. 14th Infantry.	Must. out Aug. 28, '65.
Dean, Daniel.	21	S.				Oct. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. F. 16th Infantry.	Deserted April '65.
Dean, Horace.	19	S.	Blacksmith.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf. & Corp. Co. K. 14th Inf.	Wounded at Gettysburg July '63. Must. o Aug. 28, '65.
Decker, H. S.	21		Seaman.	V.	\$500 City	Mar. 4, '65.	Priv. Co. C. 19th Infantry.	Trans. to 1st H. Art. Must. o Sept. 11, '65.
Deller, John.	27	S.		Rep. Rec.	\$300 State	Sept. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cavalry.	Rep. Recruit 1st Precott Mass line. Disch. Ju. 5, '65.
Dennis, N.	26	S.	Laborer.	S.		1864.		Sub. for M. Cooper.
Devereaux, R.				V.	\$300 State	1863.	Priv. Co. A. Cal. Guards.	Must. out '65.
Dickey, Almiron	20	M.				Sept. 7, '61.	Priv. Co. 4th Inf. & Corp. Co. A. 19th Inf.	Discharged.
Dickey, Howard.	42	S.		C.		Sept. 27, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 16th Infantry.	Must. out Jr. 5, '65.
Doak, James E.	22	S.	Seaman.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. & Serg. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Must. out Jr. 19, '64.
Dodge, Cheney C.	22	S.	Shoe-maker.	V.	\$100 City \$300 State	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. & Serg. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time, '63. Must. o May, '65.
Dodge, Lewis B.				V.	\$300 City	April 11, '65.	Priv. Co. — 9th Infantry.	Must. out M. '65.
Dolan, Thomas.	25	S.		S.	\$100 City	Oct. 4, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Sub. for W. McLellan. Must. out July 13, '65.
Dolan, Thomas.	21			S.		Mar. 27, '65.	Navy.	
Donaghe, A.	33	S.		S.		Sept. 3, '64.	Priv. Co. H. 16th Infantry.	Transf. to 3d Inf. June 5, '65.
Donahue, H. J.	22	S.		S.		Aug. 29, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 20th Infantry.	Disch. by ord No. 77.
Donley, John H.	26	S.	Seaman.	V.		1863.	Navy: Cyano.	
Doran, John.	41	M.	Laborer.	V. R.	\$300 State	Jan. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. — 1st Cavalry.	Quota of Belfast.
Dority, C. J.		M.	Laborer.	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: do.	
Doten, Jonathan	41	S.	Stage-driver.	V.		June 15, '61.	Wagoner A. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. Dec. 9, '62.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Sing.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub, or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Douglas, Asa.	23	M.				Aug. 21, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Douglas, C. R.	29	M.		C.		Sept. 23, '64.	Priv. Co. H 16th Infantry	Must. out June 5, '65.
Doyen, Eben C.	30	M.		C.		Sept. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Infantry.	Transf. to Navy April 14, '64
Doyle, John O.	23	S.	Printer.	V.		June 16, '61	Priv. Co. K 4th Infantry.	Disch. for disab. Sept. 15, '61
Druer, C. W.				S.		1864.		Sub. for Cyrus J. Hall.
Dunbar, B. F.	24	M.	Sailor.	V.		June 16, '61 Nov 7, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf Serg. Co. F & 1st & 2d Lt Co. H 11th Inf	Disch. Aug 1, '61, for disab. Re-enlisted Must. out at expiration of term, Nov 18, '64.
Dunbar, Joseph.	18	S.	Sailor.	Vet. Rec. & Vet. Vol. Rec. Vol.	\$300 State.	Mar. 14, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf., Co. D. 19th Inf., & 1st H'y Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Dunbar, W. M.	22	N.	Sailor			Feb., '62, & re-en. '65.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Disch. for disab. June, '62 Re-enlisted '65
Dudley, Charles.	18	S.				Oct. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. E. 9th Infantry.	Must. out July 13, '65.
Dunnells, J. B.	21	S.	Seaman.	V.		June 15, '61 Nov 7, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf. & Co. A. 11th Infantry.	Disch. from 4th Inf. for disab. Trans. from 11th Inf. to Western Navy.
Dunnels, Luke.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy.	
Durham, Tolford.		M.	Ship-master	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Act. Mus. St. Quak. City	
Dutch, Alonzo.	23	M.	Seaman	Vet. Rec.	\$300 State	Jan. 5, '64	Priv. Co. D. 1st Cavalry.	Must. out June 20, '65.
Dutch, Samuel.			Seaman	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy.	
Dyer, George.	27	S.	Caulker.	V.	\$300 State.	Mar. 18, '63	Priv. Co. A. 1st Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Dyer, Melzer T.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City \$300 State	Oct. 11, '62. Dec 10, '63.	Priv. Co. I 26th Infantry Priv. Co. E. 2d Cavalry.	Disch. for disab. May 29, '63. Re-enlisted. Trans. from Cavalry to Navy Aug 1, '64
Dyer, W. R.	31	M.	Caulker.	V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '63.	Corp. Co. A 1st Guards	Must. out May 25, '65.
Easton, Joseph G			Salt-maker			Sept., 1864	Navy. Ship Ohio.	
Edwards, S. D.	18	S.		C.		Sept. 1, '63.	Priv. Co. C 17th Inf and Co. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Elders, John C	22	M.				Aug. 21, '61	Priv. Co. B 7th Inf and Co. G 1st Vet. Inf.	Wound. May 19, 1864. Must. out June 28, '65
Eldridge, R. G	44	M.	Tinman.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Disch. for disab. Jan. 7, '63.
Ellis, A. W.	25	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., 1862.	Priv. Co. I 26th Infantry	
Ellis, Franklin.	22	S.	Seaman	V.	\$300 City.	Jan. 7, '64.	Private Co. — 1st Heavy Art.	
Ellis, Hiram	26	S.	Farmer.	S.		Aug. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. E 9th Infantry	Sub. for Oscar Davis, Rockland, dis. June, 10, '65.
Ellis, Hiram.	20	S.				Aug. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. K 9th Infantry.	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Ellis, Horace E.	21	S.				Dec. 21, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 1st Heavy Art.	Wounded June 18, 1864. Disch. for disab. May 3, '65.
Ellis, Judson P.	20	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 12, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. by order May 24, '65.
Ellsworth, M.	30	M.				Sept. 23, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Inf., and Co. D 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Emerson, John.	24	S.				Sept. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 1st Heavy Art.	Trans. from 19th Inf. Absent; sick when Reg. mustered out.
Emerson, M. W.		S.	Miner.	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Priv. Co. B. 3d Cav. Reg't.	
Enos, Joseph.	26			S.	\$500 City.	March 4, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for E. A. Perry.
Ervin, Charles A.	21	S.				Sept. 25, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Inf., Co. D. 17th Inf., and Corp 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Estes, Job P.	21	S.				Jan. 1, '64.	Priv. Co. I. 14th Infantry.	Must. out Jan. 13, '65.
Estes, J. H.	20	M.		V & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Nov. 7, '61.	Serg. Co. F. 11th Inf., also Artificer Swamp Angel Battery.	Must. out Feb. 1, '66.
Evans, James.	38			S.	\$500 City.	March 7, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for Chas. W. Maca.
Farrow, T. J. L.	18	S.	Sailor.	V.		Sept. 16, '64.	Navy. St. Pocahontas.	
Faunaughty, D.	39	S.		C.		Aug. 25, '63.	Priv. Cos. H. 4th Inf., and E. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Ferguson, John.				S.	\$500 City.	Feb., 1865.		Sub. for C. M. Littlefield
Ferguson, J. W.	18	S.	Clerk	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	S'd. time. Must. out, '63.
Ferguson, J. B.	23	S.	Seaman	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	S'd. time. Must. out, '63.
Fernald, T.	22	M.				Aug. 7, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Fish, James.	41	M.				Dec. 21, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 1st Heavy Art.	Wounded May 19, '64. Disch. for disab. Feb. 11, '65.
Fitch, Henry A.	30	S.		C.		Sept. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Infantry.	Transf. to Navy April 14, '64.
Flowers, Geo. A.	28	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$100 State.	Aug. 13, '64.	Navy Ship Sabina.	
Flye, Frank	27	S.				Aug. 27, '64.	Priv. Co. I. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Fogg, Abel.	32	M.		C.		Aug. 11, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 16th Infantry.	Disch. May 16, '65.
Fogler, Wm. H.	24	M.	Student.	V.		Aug. 25, '62.	Capt. Co. D. 18th Inf. Promoted to Maj. and Lt.-Colonel. Appointed Col. but declined, 1864. Appointed Capt. and Pr. Marshal 5th Me. District.	Wounded and resigned Nov. 2, '64.
Folger, Henry.	36	M.				Oct. 1, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 9th Infantry.	Disch. by order
Folland, John.	25	S.	Mechanic	V.	\$300 State.	April 4, '64.	Priv. Co. H. 8th Infantry.	Must. out Jan. 18, '68.
Forbes, F. A.	19					Nov. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 19th Infantry.	Disch. May 30, '64.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Forbes, George T.		S.	Sailor.	V.			Priv. Co. L. 2d Louisiana.	Discharged.
Forl, Timothy.	44			S.		Sept. 1, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 18th Infantry.	Disch. for disab. June 25, '65.
Fogg, George L.		S.		S.	\$300 City.			Sub. for W. A. Swift, Jr.
Fogg, Wm. W.	19	S.	Harness-maker.	S.	\$300 City	Feb. 10, '65.	Priv. Co. D. 14th Infantry.	Sub. for F. W. Patterson. Must. out Aug 28, '65.
Foss, Samuel.	22	■		C.		Aug. 19, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 9th Infantry.	Disch. for disab June 11, '65.
Foster, Fred	18		Millman	S.		Aug., 1863.		Sub. for J. E. Trask.
Fowler, W. R.	23	S.	Saddler.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Infantry	Wound. at Mansassas. Disch. for disab. Jan 20, '63.
Fraxier, Ira S.	28	M.		C.		Aug 10, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d Infantry	Transf. to 19th Infantry.
Freeman, H. E.	18	S.	Farmer.			Jan. 14, '65	Private Co. A. Coast Guards.	Must. out May 25, '63.
Frost, John T.	25	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Corp. and Serg. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Pris'r at Andersonville June 22, '65. Disch.
Frost, S. D.	44					Nov. 29, '64.	Private Co. C. Coast Guards.	Must. out Sept. 6, '63.
Fuller, A. F.	25	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., 1862.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	Must. out '63.
Fuller, Silas M.	42	M.	Merch'nt.	V.		June 15, '61.	Capt. Co. K. 4th Inf. Maj. & Lt. Col. 4th Inf.	Resigned March 6, '62. Re-entered service.
Gabriel, Frank J.	32	S.		S.	\$500 City.	Feb. 15, '65	Priv. Co. G. 15th Infantry.	Sub. for Rufus B. Condon. Dishonorably discharged by C't Martial.
Gale, William.	18	S.	Fisher-man.	V.		1862.	Navy: Sloop Ino.	
Gallagher, O. A.	21	S.	Soldier.	S.	\$800 State \$250 City	Aug. 10, '64	Priv. Co. C. 20th Infantry.	Sub. for H. Austin Carter.
Gannon, Michael	22	M.	Saddler	V.		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. K. 4th Infantry.	Disch. for disab. July 1, '61.
Gannon, Thomas.	19	S.		S.		Aug. 13, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for M. F. Carter
Gardner, A. J.	32	S.	Laborer.	S.	\$300 State	1864.		Sub. for Wm. M. Hall.
Gardner, G.	18	S.		C.		Sept. 17, '63	Priv. Co. H. 16th Infantry	Disch. Feb. 20, '65.
Garland, H. M.	38	M.	Laborer.	V.	\$300 City.	Feb. 26, '64	6th Me. Battery	Disch. June 17, '65
Getchell, E. T.	28	M.		C.		Sept. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 3d Infantry.	Transf. to 17th Infantry.
Getchell, Geo. B.	35	S.	Sailor.	V.		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. F. 4th Infantry	Disch. for disab. June 30, '62.
Gibbons, Wm. H.	30	S.		S.		Oct. 13, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Infantry.	
Gilbert, Fitz W.	30	M.	Carver.	V.		June 15, '61	Serg. and Corp. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. July 20, '62.
Gilbreth, D. T.	28	S.	Seaman	V.			Navy: Str. Vanderbilt	
Gilbreth, F. G.	19	S.				Feb. 2, '65.	Priv. Co. D. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Gilman, Fred A.	18	S.	Fisher-man.	V.		1863	Navy: Sloop Ino.	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol. Sub. or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When charged Home.
Gilmore, Chas T	31	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 18, '64.	Navy: Btr. Sabine.	
Gilmore, J. S.	27	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 State.	Oct., 1863	Priv. Co. I 26th Infantry	Must. out Served to
Gilmore, J. A.	22	■	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Jan. 7, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Heavy Art.	Transf. to Sept. 11.
Glidden, B. B.	38	M.	Merch'nt.	V.	\$300 City.	Nov. 1, '63.	Qr.-Mast. Sergt 14th Inf. and 1st and 2d Lt. Co. I. 14th Inf. Detailed on Gen. Nickerson's	Must. out 13, '65.
Glidden, J. C.	27					Aug. 29, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 17th Infantry.	Wounded, to Heavy Absent Reg't m
Gonld, Benj. F.	31	S.		O.		Sept. 7, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 16th Infantry.	Disch. by June 6, '64
Goggin, William.	22			S.	\$500 City	Mar. 25, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for T C. Ellis
Gosarge, James.	25			S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 22, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for Sherman
Gould, John F.	28	M.	Clerk.	V.	\$300 City	June 15, '61 Dec. 18, '63.	Musician 4th Inf. & Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf. & Com. Sergt. & Sergt. Co. H. 2d Cav.	Deserted 1862 Dis. disab. Tr. Reg. Ban en-listed out Dec.
Gray, Samuel E.	23	S.		S.	\$300 State.	Aug. 23, '64.	Navy: Ship Sabine.	Sub. for Johnson,
Green, Joseph.	71	S.	Laborer			Dec. 21, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 9th Inf. and 1st Vet. Infantry.	Deserted '63
Greer, Albert W.	23	S.	Sailor	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Gunboat Cuyler.	
Greer, James.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Gunboat Cuyler.	
Griffin, L. J.	23	S.	Farmer	V.		Nov. 1, '63.	Navy: Str. Vanderbilt.	
Grindle, Pearl L.	19					Mar. 20, '65.	Private Co. E. Coast Guards.	Must. out 7, '65.
Guptill, L. H.	24	S.	Sailor	V.		Oct. 19, '61	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cavalry.	Sick in h when Re mustered
Guptill, Oscar.	18	S.	Sailor.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	Wound. a Bend 3 out '63.
Hadloy, S. P.	34	M.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 1862.	Priv. Co. F. 26th Infantry	Wounded Hudson.
Haggerty, M.	19	S.				Jan. 4, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Heavy Art.	Transf. to
Hall, Albert	18	■	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	S'd time out, '63.
Hall, Albert.	19	S.	Seaman	Vol. Rec V.	\$300 State.	Feb. 26, '64.	6th Batl. Mo'nt'd Artillery.	Must. out 17, '63
Hall, Melville.	21	S.	Seaman	V.		1861	Navy: St. Pocahontas.	Served tiz discharge
Hall, Samuel.	34	M.				Aug. 14, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 17th Infantry.	Discharged charged 1 '64.
Hamilton, C. R.	21	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug., 1862.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry	Disch. for Dec. 1, '6
Hamilton, E. W.	30	M.				Mar. 23, '65.	Priv. Co. K. 14th Infantry.	Must. out 28, '63.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Continued.

Names.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Haney, C. W.	21	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	S'd time. Must. out Aug. 10, '63.
Haney, S. W.			Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Mar. 21, '65	Priv. Co. 15th Infantry.	Must. out May 10, '65.
Hannan, Wm. A.	19	S.				Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Hannigan, J.	19	S.				Sept. 14, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 17th Inf. & Sergt. Co. C. 1st Heavy Artillery.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Hanning, Elisha.	31	S.	Ship-car-penter	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. and Sergt. Co. K. 3d Inf.	Must. out July 19, '64.
Hanscotub, J. O.	25	S.		C.		Aug. 10, '63	Priv. Co. D. 3d Infantry.	Transf. to 17th Infantry.
Hardigan, John.	40	■	Seaman.	S.	\$300 State.	Aug. 5, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for E. H. Herriman
Harris, Elisha.	30	M.				Aug. 16, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 9th Infantry.	Disch. by order, July 7, '63.
Hart, Alonzo S.	18	S.	Sailor.	S.	\$300 City.	Feb. 13, '65.	Recruit for 15th Inf., but never joined it.	Sub. for William Hart, Disch. by order, July 31, '65.
Hart, Byron A.	20	S.	Seaman	V.	\$300 City	Dec. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cavalry.	Transf. to Navy Aug. 1, '64.
Hart, James.	25	M.				Aug. 7, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 20th Infantry.	Wounded. Must. out July 16, '65.
Hart, Miles P.	23	M.	Seaman	V.		Nov. 1, '62	Navy: Str. San tee.	Served time and discharged.
Hartshorn, H. H.	21	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '64. Transf. to Vet. Reserve Corps.
Hartshorn, J. A.		S.	Farmer.	S.		April, 1865.	Priv. Co. 14th Infantry.	Must. out May 10, '65. Sub. for W. A. Danforth, Orland
Hartshorn, W. A.	30	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62	Priv. Co. D. 19th Infantry.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Harvey, Albert.	24					Feb. 1, '65.	Priv. Co. F. 1st Heavy Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Harvey, Geo. W.	20	M.	Farmer.	Vol. Rt.	\$300 City.	Jan. 11, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 8th Infantry.	
Hassell, Geo. F.	21	S.	Joiner	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	Must. out '63.
Haugh, John.		S.	Sailor			April, 1865	Unassigned Infantry.	Must. out May 17, '65
Havener, J. H.	19	S.	Painter.	V.		June 15, '62.	Musician 4th Inf. & Priv. Co. K.	Deserted Sept. 15, '62.
Havener, J. L.	37	M.	Black-smith	V.		June 15, '61.	1st Sergt., 1st Lt. and Capt. Co. K. 4th Infantry	Resigned Feb. 22, '62.
Hayes, Chas. W.	22	S.	Carrier.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62	Corp. Co. I. 26th Infantry.	S'd time. Mustered out.
Heal, James H.	18	S.	Farmer	V. Rec	\$300 City.	Dec. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. 4th Infantry.	
Heal, Thomas.						Dec. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. 4th Infantry.	
Heal, Thomas J.	18	S.	Farmer	V. Rec	\$300 City	Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Cos. B. 4th Inf. & 19th Inf. and B. 1st Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Heal, Wm. J.	21	M.	Farmer.	V. Rec	\$300 City.	Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 4th Infantry	Transf. to 18th Inf. July 19, '64
Heath, S. C.	31	M.	Seaman	V.		Nov. 1, '62	Navy. Act. Mast Mate, Str. Hatteras.	Resigned, '64.
Handerson, A. A.	20	S.	Seaman	V. Rec	\$300 State	Feb. 24, '64.	Priv. 6th Batt. Mounted Art.	Must. out June 17, '65

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged and Remarks.
Henderson, J. W.	23	S.	Farmer.	S.				Sub. for N. B. Snow, Backport.
Henderson, Thos.	30			V.		Mar. 31, '65.	Navy.	
Hennessey, Geo. E.	20			S.	\$300 State.	Oct. 26, '64.	Navy.	Rep. Rec. for J. P. White.
Henry, Antoine.		S.	Sailor.	S.	\$300 State.	1864.	Navy.	Sub. for John B. Wadlin
Hersey, Philo.	25	S.	Teacher.	V.		Sept. 23, '62.	Capt. Co. F & Lt.-Col. 26th Infantry.	Wounded at Irish Bend La April 14, '63. Served time, and must. out Aug 17, '63.
Hersey, S. S., Jr.	22	S.	Clerk.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. Co. K 4th Inf and Hosp Steward	Served 3 years. Must. out July 19, '64.
Higgins, Saml. M.	18	S.	Farmer.	S.		Sept. 22, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 3d Inf and Co. C. 1st Heav Art.	Sub. for T. W. Pitcher. Must. out Sept 11, '65.
Higgins, Wm. M.	18	S.				Nov. 30, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 19th Inf and Co. K. 1st Heav Art.	Disch. June 12, '65.
Hill, George W.	22	M.				Sept 10, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 17th Inf. and Co. D. 1st Heav Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Hobbs, James.	23			S.	\$300 State's	Oct. 18, '64.	Navy.	Rep. Sub. for Axel Hayford.
Hodder, George.	24			S.	\$500 City	March 13, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for M. V. Stetson
Hodadon, Fred. A.		M.	Clergyman.			Sept. 30, '62.	Chapl'n 24th Inf.	Honorably disch. Jan 23, '61. Appointed Chapl. 14th Me., '63, and declined.
Holmes, Geo. B.	18	S.		S.	\$300 City.	Feb. 15, '65.	Priv. Co. D. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Anson E. Durham. Disch. Feb. 15, '65.
Holmes, Samuel.	18	S.	Soldier.	S.	\$300 State.	Aug. 29, '64.	Priv. Co. C. 20th Inf.	Sub. for E. E. Frey. Must. out July 16, '65.
Holt, Charles W.	22	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. and Corp. Co. I 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out.
Hopkins, Daniel	39	S.		S.		Sept. 6, '63.	Priv. Co. K 16th Inf.	Wounded. June 3, '63.
Howard, A. J.	32	M.	Truckman.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '63.	Wagoner Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out '63.
Howard, James.	30			V.	\$500 City	April 14, '65.	Navy.	
Howard, Levi.	27					Sept. 25, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heav. Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Hoyt, A. D.	42	M.				Feb. 28, '63.	Priv. Cos. E. 17th Inf & 1st H'y Art.	Missing June 24, '64.
Humphrey, Abel	20	S.				Sept. 24, '63.	Priv. Cos. D 17th Inf. & 1st H'y Art.	Wounded. Absent, sick, when Regt. mustered out.
Huskins, Daniel	46	M.				Dec. 22, '63.	Priv. Co. F 19th Inf. & F. 1st Heav. Art.	Deserted August 12, '65.
Hutchinson, B. R.	31	M.	Taller.	S.	\$300 City	March 3, '65.	Priv. Co. I. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Geo. C. White. Disch. Oct 14, '65.
Innis, John C.	44	M.				Jan 14, '64.	Priv. 2d Bat Mt. Art.	Absent, sick, when Regiment mustered out.
Jacobs, George T.	28	M.		C.		Sept. 22, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 16th Inf.	Must. out June 5, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vid., Sub., or Convert.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Jackson, Edwin.	18	S.		V. Rec		Jan. 13, '62.	Priv. Co. C. 14th Inf.	Disch. for disab. June 13, '62.
Jackson, Geo. M.	19	S.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. A 14th Inf.	Transf. to 10th Inf. July 19, '64.
Jackson, Isaac.	34	M.	Farmer.	V. Rec.		Feb. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. I 8th Inf.	Must. out Jan. 18, '66.
Jackson, Jas. E.	24	M.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 4th Inf.	Transf. to Co. K. 19th Inf. Disch. May 22, '65.
Jackson, John G.	21	S.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 4th Inf.	Transf. to 19th Inf. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Jeffers, Edmund.	25	S.				Dec. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 1st Heav. Art.	Wounded June 18, '64. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Jewell, A. M.	16	S.				Oct. 11, '62.	Musician Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out Aug. 17, '63.
Jewett, J. W.	22	S.	Tailor.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out '63.
Johnson, H. A.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Sergt. Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out '63.
Johnson, George.	23			V.	\$500 City.	April 15, '63.	Navy.	
Johnson, John O.	27	S.	Seaman.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. & Sergt. Co. K 4th Inf. & Act Mast. Mate & Ensign in N'y	Disch. July 1, '61, for disab. Entered Navy Nov. 1, '62.
Johnson, R. B.	28	S.				Aug. 6, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 9th Inf.	Disch. for disab. June 26, '65.
Johnson, Wm. M.	44	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time and must. out '63.
Johnston, Joseph	23	S.	Laborer.	V. Rec.	\$300 State.	Mar. 31, '64.	Priv. Co. E 8th Inf.	Never joined Regiment.
Jones, William G.	28	S.				Sept. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 20th Inf.	Transf. from 16th Inf. Must. out July 16, '65.
Jones, W. S.	18	S.	Farmer.	S.	\$300 City.	Feb. 21, '65.	Priv. Co. F. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Geo. E. Wight Disch. Feb. 21, '66.
Kallock, Samuel.	35	M.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 24, '63.	Priv. 3d Bat. Mt. Art.	Must. out June 17, '65.
Kasted, A.				V.	\$500 City.	April 5, '65.	Priv. Co. 15th Inf.	
Kasted, William				V.	\$500 City.	April 5, '65.	Priv. Co. 15th Inf.	
Kelley, Benj., Jr.	27	M.	Axe-maker	V.		June 15, '61.	Sergt. 2d & 1st Lt. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Resigned Feb. 22, '62.
Kelley, George M.	35	M.	Seaman.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Jan. 14, '64.	Priv. Co. G. 1st Cav.	Disch. for disab. Dec. '64. Trans. to Navy.
Kelly, Charles S.	29	M.	Seaman.	V. Rec.		Jan. 14, '64.	Priv. Co. G 1st Cav.	Must. out Aug. 1, '65.
Kennedy, Thos.	21	S.		C.		Aug. 20, '63.	Priv. Cos. H 4th Inf., K. 19th Inf., & 1st H'y Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Kent, David S.	34	M.	Fisher-man	S.		Aug., '63.		Sub. for James S. Rose, Jackson.
Kimball, D. H.	34	M.	Sailor.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. and Sergt. Co. K 4th Inf.	Disch. Feb. 24, '63.
Kimball, D. J.	20	S.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Jan. 6, '64.	Priv. Co. 19th Inf.	
Kimball, Jas. A.	19	S.	Painter.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out '63.
Knowlton, C. H.	18	S.		S.		Oct. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. I 8th Inf.	Wounded June 12, '64. Transf. to Vet. Reserve Corps.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged. Remark.
Knowles, Wm.	25	S.	Farmer.	V. Rec.		Dec. 3, '61.	Corp. Co. I. 4th Inf.	Wounded prisoner M '63. Exchanged. Transf. to July 19, '63.
Knowlton, C. E.	22	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Disch. for c Feb '63.
Knowlton, J. E.	25	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Discharged.
Laferty, Isaac.	19	S.		S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 21, '65.	Priv. Co. H. 15th Inf.	Sub. for 2 Houston. sorted Dec '66.
Lamb, George.	21	S.				Aug. 8, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Vet. Inf.	Disch. July
Lane, John K.	20	S.	Tailor	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. 1 out
Larrabee, S. H.	43	M.	Carp'nt'r	V.		June 15, '61.	Sergt. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for c May 10, '63.
Larrabee, Thos. J.	44	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Disch. for c March, '63
Lee, Robert.	23			S.	\$400 City.	Feb. 28, '63.	Navy	Sub. for 2 Howea.
Lee, Samuel S.	30	S.				Aug. 25, '64.	Priv. Co. D. Bat. 12th Inf.	Prisoner of '65. Must. April 18, '66.
Leighton, John A.	18	S.				Feb. 8, '65.	Priv. Co. E. 12th Inf.	Must. out 16, '66.
Leighton, J. W.	23	S.	Saddler.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State	Oct. 19, '61.	Saddler, Corp & Sergt. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Pris. disch order Jun '64. Re-enl.
Lenthian, Daniel.	26	S.		S.	\$500 City	Mar. 1, '65.	Priv. Co. F. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Th Leary. Dis June 1, '64
Leonard, John.	34	S.	Laborer.	V.		Dec. 31, '61.	Priv. Co. L. 15th Inf.	Discharged.
Lever, Frank.	21		Millman.	S.		Aug., '63.		Sub. for Fred Durham
Lewis, George W.	27	S.	Merch'nt	V.		July 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for c Sept 5, '61
Lewis, John.	23			S.	\$500 City	Mar. 14, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for A E. Clark
Libby, Horatio B.	33	M.		C.		Sept. 20, '64.	Priv. Co. H. 11th Inf.	Disch. Jun '65.
Lindsey, Jos. D.	31		Seaman.	S.	\$300 State.	Aug. 19, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for W. F. Bean.
Linniken, Wm.	20	S.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Disch. for d Feb. 13, '63
Linscott, Elisha.	40	M.	Stone-cutter	V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Guards.	Must. out 25, '65.
Lion, Joseph.	23		Lumberman	S.		Aug., '63.		Sub. for E. Collins, Bt part.
Littlefield, C. M.	24	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. and Sergt. Co. I. 26th Inf.	S'd time. 1 out '63.
Lord, Augustus S.	24	S.	Farmer	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. and Sergt. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Must. out 19, '64.
Lord, John A.	19	S.	Student.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Corp. Sergt. & 1st Lt. Co. D. and Capt. Co. B. 19th Inf.	Must. out 31, '65.
Lowney, Axel J.		M.	Seaman.					
Mace, Timothy L.	18	S.	Paper-maker	V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Guards.	Must. out 25, '65.
Maddocks, A. H.	31	M.	Shoe-maker.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$100 City \$300 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf & Co. M. 1st Heav. Art.	S'd time. D '63. Re-enl. Wounded. 16, '64. Dis June 16

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Maddocks, Eph.	28	S.	Shoe-maker	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv Co. I. 4th Inf.	Taken pris. July 21, '61. Wound. Disch July 28, '62.
Maddocks, S. C.	22	S.	Shoe-maker.	V		June 15, '61.	Corp. Co. I. 4th Inf.	Deserted Oct. 14, '62.
Maddocks, T. M.	19	S.	Laborer.	V.	\$300 State.	Feb 29, '64	1st Bat.	
Maddocks, D. B.	44	M.	Shoe-maker.	V.	\$100 State	Aug. 2, '62.	Drum Major 19th Inf.	Disch. Nov. '62.
Mahoney, P. M.	40	M.	Farmer.	V	\$300 City.	Jan. 2, '64.	Priv Co. M 2d Cav	Disch. May 22, '65.
Maker, Allen J.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. I. 4th Inf	Wounded and disc. Re-enlist. into Inv Corps.
Maker, A. R.	20	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62	Priv Co. D. 19th Inf	Must. out May 31, '65.
Malligan, Thom.	36	M.		C.		Aug. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 17th Inf	Must. out June 4, '65.
Manley, Eugene.	21	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rec.	\$300 State	Sept. 7, '64.	Priv Co. C 1st Heav. Art.	Rep. Rec. for S. Nickerson Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Mason, Bradford.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy	
Mason, Isaac.	38	M.	Sailor.	V	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62	Priv Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out '63.
Mason, James C.	24	M.	Millman	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out '63.
Mason, Joseph.	22	S.				Oct. 22, '63.	Priv Co. K 9th Inf.	
Mason, Joseph.	46	M.				Oct 20, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 9th Inf	Must. out July, 13, '65.
Mason, Silas D.	22	M	Seaman	V.	\$300 City	Feb. 11, '64.	Priv Co. C. 1st Cav	Disch. by order April 28, '64.
Mathews, A. B.	28	S.	Joiner	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Sergt & 1st Lt Co. I. 26th Inf & Capt. Co. H. 2d Cav.	S'd time. Must. out Dec 18, '63. Re-enlisted Must. out Dec. 6, '65.
Mathews, R. W.	18	S.	Farmer	V	\$300 City	Jan., '64.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cav	Must. out Dec. 6, '65.
Mathews, W. J.	18	S.		V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '64	Priv. Co. A Const Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65
May, Thomas.	30	S	Soldier.	Rep. Rec.	\$300 State \$250 City	Sept. 5, '64	Priv. Co. 1st Cav	Rep. Rec for Nehemiah Abbott.
Mayhew, V. P.	18	S	Seaman.			Jan. 25, '65.	Priv Co. D 19th Inf & Co D. 1st Heav Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Maxey, W. H.	24	M		C.		Sept. 21, '64.	Priv Co. D. 16th Inf	Must. out June 5, '65
Maxim, Chas. H.	26	M.		C.		Aug. 11, '64	Priv. Co. A. 3d Inf.	Trans to 17th Inf.
McAllister, Alvin.	34	M.				Dec 8, '63	Priv Co. I. 19th Inf.	Trans to Navy. April 23, '65
McCarty, C., Jr.	23	M.	Seaman.	V.		Aug 25, '62.	Priv. Co. E. 19th Inf.	Lost arm at Gettysburg. Disch Oct 23, '63.
McCanley, James	22	S.	Laborer.	V. Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Jan 1, '64.	Priv Co. A 1st Heav. Art.	Must. out Sept 1, '65. Re-enlisted as Vet. Vol.
McClare, George.	29	S		S.		Aug 1, '64	Priv. Co. K. 1st Vet. Inf.	
McDonald, E. S.	20	S.	Seaman.	V.		April, '64	Navy Master Mate, Maulato.	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Sbp.	When discharged. Remarks.
McDonald, J.	28			S.	\$500 City.	March 2, '63.	Navy.	Sub. for W N. Hall.
McFarland, J. L.	22	S.	Farmer			Oct. 19, '61	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Disch. July
McFarland, S.				V	\$300 City.	April 12, '63.	Priv. Co. — 19th Inf.	Discharged disability
McFarland, T. H.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy.	
McFarland, W.				V.	\$500 City.	April 5, '65.	Priv. Co. — 15th Inf.	
McIntosh, Albert.	18					Mar. 23, '65.	Priv. Co. K. 14th Inf.	Must. out 28, '65.
McKay, A. F.	29					Mar. 4, '65.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Inf.	Trans. to 1st Heav. Ar.
McKeen, J. F.	28	S.	Sailor.	V	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served 11 months. Discharged
McKinley, John.	43	M	Farmer.	V.	\$100 State.	Aug. 13, '64	Navy Sabine.	
McMahon, E.	19	S.				Aug. 24, '63	Priv. Cos G. 4th & 19th Inf., & G. 1st Heav. Art	Wounded. out Sept
McMahon, James.	44	M.				Sept. 24, '63	Priv. Co. L. 1st Heav. Art.	Disch. for May 15, '64
McRae, Asa T.	34	S.				Oct. 3, '64.	Priv. Co. E. 8th Inf	Disch. for July 28, '65
McVae, Charles.	36			V.	\$400 City.	April 1, '65.	Navy: Rhode Island.	
Meade, C. W.	22			S.	\$500 City.	Feb. 14, '63	Navy.	Sub. for T Burgess.
Meader, Joseph.	18	S.		S.		Oct. 28, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Disch. by May 29, '65
Meservey, Dexter.	22					Mar. 4, '65.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Inf	Trans. to 1st Heav. Ar 31, '65.
Meservey, K. N.	45	M				Sept. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 9th Inf.	Disch. by June 2, '64
Miller, James H.	30	M	Painter	V R't.		Feb. 19, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 4th Inf.	Disch. Oct.
Milliken, John F.	40	M.	Register of Deeds.	V.		Sept. 7, '61. May, '63.	1st Lt. & Capt Co. H. 8th Inf Jr. master. 8th Inf. & 2d Cav.	Resigned 1 Disch. for March 13
Mitchell, J. M.	22	M.				Aug. 12, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heav. Art.	Must. out 11, '65.
Mixer, Jackson	22	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	
Monk, Alfred K.	18	S.		S		Oct. 16, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 18th Inf	Trans. to 2d
Monroe, N. P.		M	Physician	V.		Aug. 30, '62.	Surgeon 20th Inf	Resigned 1 '63
Moore, John N.	19	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Drummer Co. D. 19th Inf	Disch. for March 16,
Moore, Oliver G.	22	S.	Seaman.			Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Acting Master's Mate, Sacramento.	
Moore, William.	22			S.		Dec. 6, '62.	Navy	Sub. for Tucker
Morris, Patrick						Sept., '64		Sub. for Hazeltine
Morrison, John.	37	M	Farmer.	V		Nov. 7, '61	Priv. Co. A. 11th Inf.	Disch. for at Washburn
Murch, Charles A.	21	M.	Block-maker.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Wounded at Wytshurg to 2d Bat Res. Corps for disab 21, '64.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — Continued.

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol. Sub. or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Murch, George A.	18	S.	Block-maker.	S.	\$200	Aug. 18, '64.	Navy: Sabine	Sub. for William A. Faunce.
Nash, John W.	21	M.	Farmer.	V.	State \$100	Oct. 11, '62	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must out.
Nash, Porter E.	18	S.			City	Mar. 23, '65.	Priv. Co. K. 14th Inf.	Must out Aug. 28, '65.
Nason, Frank.	20	S.	Farmer	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Des. Oct. 14, '62.
Nason, John, 2d.	28	M.	Seaman	V.	\$300	Dec. 12, '63.	Priv. Co. — 1st Heavy Art.	Served time. Must out.
Neally, James M.	42	M.	Carpenter	V.	City.	June 15, '61	Corp. Co. B. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. Sept. 7, '62.
Nevels, H. N.	32	M.		C.		Aug. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d Inf. & 17th Inf.	Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps.
Newall, Ira T.				S.	\$300	March, '65.		Sub. for G. M. Hart.
Newcomb, H. G.	19	S.		S.		Oct. 6, '64	Priv. Co. D. 16th Inf.	Missing in action Feb. 6, '65.
Newell, A. W.	18	S.	Millman.	V.	\$100	Oct. 11, '62.	Drummer Co. I. 26th Inf.	Serv'd time. Dis.
Nickerson, A. W.	21	S.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Wound and Dis. Aug. 13, '62.
Nickerson, D.	43	M.	Farmer	V.	\$100	Oct., '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must out.
Nickerson, E. V.	21	S.	Seaman.	S.		Aug., '63.		Sub. for T. B. Spear, Rockland Prison, paroled. Dis. May 15, '65.
Nickerson, J. S.	26	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps.
Nickerson, N. E.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300	Dec. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. L. 1st Heavy Art.	Prisoner at Malvern Hill, paroled. Must out.
Nickerson, Sears.	42	M.	Farmer	V.	City.	June 15, '61.	Corp. & Sergt. Co. K. 19th Inf.	
Norris, Patrick.	21			S.		Aug. 9, '64.	Navy.	
Norton, Edwin.	18	S.				Sept. 14, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. June 9, '65
Noyes, Horace C.	25	S.	Clerk	V.		Aug. 25, '62.	1st Lt. Co. D. & Capt. Co. B. 19th Inf.	Resigned Feb. '63.
O'Brien, Mark	40	M.				Aug. 12, '64	Priv. Co. E. 1st Vet. Inf.	
O'Brien, Frank.	40	S.	Laborer	S.		Sept., '64.		Sub. for F. B. Frederick.
Ogden, Henry.			Seaman.	S.		Sept., '64.	Navy.	Sub. for Wm. B. Swan
Osborn, George I.	26	M.	Sail-maker	V.	\$300	Dec. 18, '63.	Sergt. Co. H. 2d Cav.	Must. out Dec. 6, '65.
Osborn John W.		S.	Painter.	V.		1862	36th Mass Inf. Brig Hosp Ck	
Overlock, Alden.	36	M.				Sept. 26, '64	Priv. Co. G. 8th Inf.	Missing in action, Oct. 27, '64.
Overlock Jas. W.	24	M.				Dec. 21, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 1st Heavy Art.	Wounded May 19, '64. Mus. out Sept. 11, '65
Page, Prince B.	21	S.		C.		Aug. 17, '63	Priv. Co. H. 16th Inf.	Deserted Jan. 1, '65.
Palfrey, H. G.	22	S.	Student	V.		Aug. 11, '62	Priv. Co. C. 13th Mass Inf. Mar. 31 1864 was detailed at Adj't-General's office Washington. Captain Corps d'Afrique, U. S. Engineers, by order War Department.	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Palmer, E. B.		M	Clergyman.	V.		Oct. 1, '62.	Chap. 19th Inf.	Resigned on account of ill-health Feb. 16, '63.
Palmer, D. P.	19	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Mustered out Aug. 17, '63. Sub. for W. P. Merrill.
Patrick, George.	35		Lumberman.	S		Aug., 1863.		
Patterson, Albert.	22	S	Seaman.	V.		1863.	Navy: N. Carolina.	
Patterson, A. F.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.		Sept., 1861.	Priv. Co. H. 8th Inf.	
Patterson, A. H.	19	S.	Farmer.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$100 City \$300 State.	June 15, '61.	Priv. Cos. K. 4th Inf & 26th Inf & Corp. Co. L. 1st Heav. Art.	Disch. Oct. '61. Re-enlisted. Must. out Sept 11, '63.
Patterson, C. F.	19	S.	Seaman.	V. R.	\$300 City.	Dec. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Disch. April 2, '64, to enter navy.
Patterson, D. W.	17	S	Seaman.	V.		1863.	Navy: Dacotah	Served time & disch.
Patterson, Frank.	19	S	Seaman	V.		Sept. 9, '61.	Corp. & Serg. Co. H. 8th Inf.	Must. out Jan. 18, '66
Patterson, F. A.	18	S.	Laborer.	V. R.		Feb. 5, '62.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Transf. to Invalid Corps.
Patterson, F. W.	18	M.	Seaman	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must. out '63.
Patterson, G. L.	18	S.	Farmer.	S		Aug. 12, '64.		Sub. for W. H. Simpson
Patterson, G. W.	18	S.	Seaman.	V.		Mar. 30, '65.	Navy: Leigh.	
Patterson, G. W.	37	M	Blacksmith.	V	\$100 City. \$300 State.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf., and Co. — 14th Inf.	Served time out '63. Re-enlist. Must. out '65.
Patterson, G. W.	22	S.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Served 3 years. Must. out.
Patterson, Isaac.	50	M	Laborer	V.		Sept. 7, '61.	Corp. Co. H. 8th Inf.	Disch. for disch. June 4, '63.
Patterson, J. W.	32	M	Seaman.	V		1862.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	
Patterson, R. O.	35	M	Merch't.	V		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: N. Carolina. Sergt. Co. K. 4th Inf. N'y must. com. Memphis.	Resigned April 12, '65.
Patterson, Suel.		M.	Sail-maker.	V.		1864.		Disch. May '63.
Paul, Edgar	21	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City	Aug 25, '62	Corp. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Transf. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Paul, George W.	18	S.				Mar 30, '64.	Priv. Co. A. Cst. Guards.	Must. out May 25, '63.
Payson, Saml. A.	26			C.		Aug 5, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 9th Inf.	Disch. June 19, '64.
Pense, Ithiel.	35	M.		V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Wounded Mar 31, '65. Must. out May 31, '65.
Pelree, Elb. C.	18	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Aug 25, '62.	Sergt., 1st Lt. & Capt. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Pen-Heton, E. E.	32	M.	Seaman.	V		1862.	Navy: Leigh. Acting master Pouchontas.	
Pendleton, S. H.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Act. Lt.	
Pendleton, L. W.		S	Medical Student.	V		Sept. 2, '62.	Hosp. Steward 20th Inf.	Disch. April 2, '63.

¹ "The Lamp-fire," a paper published in Massachusetts, in February, 1874, gave an interesting account of the sending of a rebel torpedo boat against the U. S. steamer "Memphis," in 1864, when commanded by Captain Patterson. The account appeared in the "Republican Journal," March 19, 1874.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — Continued.

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub, or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Penn, Henry.	34			S.	\$500 City	Mar. 20, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for G. E. Pendleton.
Perkins, Jas. M.	31	M.	Carp'ter.	V		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. Oct. 19, '62
Perkins, Silas M.	24	M.	Carp'ter.	V & Vet. Vol		June 15, '61.	Corp. and Sergt Co. K 4th Inf. and Co. F Cat. Guards.	Wound. at Williamsburg. Must. out July 19, '64.
Perry, Edward A.	18	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must. out '63.
Perry, Edward K.	18	S.				Sept. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 17th Inf	Missing in action May 10, '64
Peterson, Charles.	23			S.	\$500 City	Mar. 20, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for John Toothaker
Peterson, Wm.	26	M.				Feb 12, '64.	Priv Cos. A & H 1st Vet. Inf.	Transf. to Navy
Philbrick, A. L.	26	S.	Laborer.	C.		Aug. 14, '63.	Priv. Cos. E. 19th Inf. & 1st H'y Art.	Wound. May 10, '64. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Philbrick, S. V.	27	M.	Farmer.	V.		Aug. 25, '64	Navy.	
Pierce, Henry A.	21	S.	Farmer.	V	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Corp. Co. D. 19th Inf	Disch. for disab. Jan. 26, '63.
Pillsbury, C. E.	26	S.		C.		Sept. 21, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Disch. by order June 9, '65.
Pinkham, Josiah.	25	M	Seaman	S.		Sept. 26, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 3d Inf.	Sub for H. H. McDonald Disch. June 2, '65.
Piper, Charles.	22	S.		V. Rec.		Mar. 1, '62.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf	Deserted June 20, '62.
Piper, David.	18	S.				Aug. 7, '63.	Priv Cos. C. 17th Inf & 1st H'y Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Piper, Nahum S.	29	M	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must. out '63.
Pitcher, Anson.	20	S	Farmer	S.		Aug. 6, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 14th Inf.	Sub. for T. A. Kennedy, Rockland. Transf. to Navy
Pitcher, John W.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp & Qr.-Mst. Sergt. 26th Inf	Served time. Must. out '63.
Pitcher, O. W.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.		1863.	Priv Co. F. 14th Inf	Never mustered, and disch.
Place, James	37	M.				Sept. 26, '64.	Priv. Co. F. 11th Inf	Disch. by order June 12, '63.
Poor, Charles D.	18	S.	Fisherman	V		Feb. 2, '62.	Priv Cos. K 4th & E. 19th Inf.	Wound. Served time.
Poor, H. M. A.	27	S.	Painter	V. S.	\$100 State.	June 15, '61 Sept. 2, '64.	Mus & Priv Co. K 4th Inf Re-enlisted in N'y Juka. Appointed Mast. Mate, and declined	Must. out July 19, '64. Re-enlisted as Sub. for Benj W Conant, Belfast.
Poor, James W.	21	S.	Student.	V.		Oct. 19, '61.	Sergt & 1st Lt Co. B. & Qr-Mast Sergt & Sergt-Maj. 1st Cavalry.	Must. out Aug. 1, '65
Poor, William.	18	S	Student.	V.		Nov 1, '62	Navy Coxswain Albatross.	Served 2 years. Disch. '64.
Pote, George P.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.		Aug 21, '62.	1st Lt. & 2d Co. E & Com. Sergt. 1st Heav. Art.	Term expired. Disch. Aug. 21, '65
Powers, Wm. T	23	S.	Seaman	V.	\$100 City.	Aug 25, '62.	Corp. Co D 19th Inf.	Disch. for disab. April 23, '63.
Pratt, E. H.		M.	Shoe-maker.	V	\$500 City	April 10, '65.	Priv. Co. — 9th Inf.	Must. out May '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub, or Conscript	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged. Remarks.
Prince, Isaac.		M.	Tailor.	V.		June 15, '61.	Drum Major 4th Inf.	Disch. for Nov., '63.
Quigley, David.				V.	\$300 City	April 7, '63	Priv. Co. 14th Inf	
Quigley, John S.			Farmer	V.	\$300 City	Dec. 8, '63	Priv. Co. 1st H'y Art.	
Quilty, William.	24			S.	\$500 City	Feb. 28, '63.	Navy.	Sub. for Barker.
Quimby, Chas. T.	28	S.	Painter.	V.		Nov 1, '62.	Priv Co 25th Mass. Inf	
Quimby, Geo. T	19	S.	Photographist.	V.		Jan., '63.	Priv Co. F. 1st Guards.	
Quinlon, Michael.	19	S.	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 8, '64.	Priv. Co. I. 2d Mass. Cav.	Must. out 20, '65.
Quinlon, Richard.	18	S.	Laborer.	V.		Mar. 4, '64.	Sergt. Co. H. 20th Inf	Must out 16, '65.
Randall, Geo. W.	20	S.		V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. H. 6th Inf	Wounded 27, '62.
Ray, Benjamin A.	34	M.	Carp'ter.	V.	\$300 City	Dec., '63.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cav	
Ray, Charles A.	18	S.				Mar. 20, '63.	Priv. Co. G 15th Inf	Deserted 19, '63.
Rankin, W. B.	30	M.	Seaman	V.			Navy Act. Enz. Clyde.	
Raymond, B.	33			V.	\$500 City.	April 1, '65.	Navy.	
Redman, E. D.	23	M.	Sail-maker.	V. S.		June 15, '61 Sept. 30, '64.	Corp. Sergt. and 1st Lt. Co. K. 4th Inf. & Corp. Co. C. 11th Inf	Wound. at Billy. Mo July 19, '6 and dis. order Ju '65.
Reed, Ambrose.	18	S.				Mar 20, '65.	Priv Co. G 15th Inf.	Deserted J '65
Reynolds, E. H	36	M.	Tailor	V.		Jan. 13, '62	Adj. 8th Inf and Capt. Co. A. 8th Inf.	Wound 31 '64 Mus Jan 18, '65
Reynolds, Hiram	38	M.		C.		Sept. 28, '64.	Priv. Co. E. 16th Inf.	Must. out 5, '65
Richards, A. N.	37	M.		C.		Sept. 27, '64	Priv. Co. E. 16th Inf	Must. out 5, '65.
Richards, B F.	21	M	Seaman.	S.		Aug. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 9th Inf.	Sub. I. C. Held, Ma Dis. June
Richards, N. S.	18	S.	Farmer	Vol. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 12, '63.	Priv Co. H. 8th Inf.	Must out 18, '66. W Aug 15, '66
Richards, S.	24	M.	Farmer	V. & Vol.	\$300 City	Oct. 18, '61.	Priv Co. B 1st Cav.	Dis. June
Richardson, J. M	43	M.				Sept. 13, '63	Priv Co H. 1st. Heav Art.	Dis. Aug.
Ricker, Isaac.	37	S.		C		Sept. 27, '64.	Priv Co E. 16th Inf	Must. out 5, '65.
Ridder, Eugene.	18	S.	Seaman.	S.		Aug 31, '63.	Priv. Co G. 16th Inf & Sergt. & Corp. Co. K. 20th Inf.	Sub for W Crosby out July
Rider, Otis K.	22	S	Seaman.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out
Rines, John A.	26	M.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61	Wagoner 4th Inf.	Must. out 19, '64.
Roberts, D J.	36	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., '62	Priv Co. I. 28th Inf.	Must out Served in
Roberts, James E.	18	S.		V.		Jan. 13, '62	Priv. Co. C. 14th Inf.	Disch. for Aug., '63.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged and Remarks.
Roberts, Winslow.	40	M.	Teacher.	V.		Dec. 28, '61.	1st Lt. Co. I. a. Capt Co. H 14th & Capt Co. G Coast Guards.	Honorably discharged May 27, '64.
Robbins, Emery.	23	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 23, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 10th Inf.	Detained as Forage Master Dec 1, '63. Must. out May 31, '65.
Robinson, A. W.	19	S.				Mar. 1, '65.	Priv. Co. D. 10th Inf.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Robinson, Benja.	35	S.	Laborer.	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy.	
Robinson, B. F.	30	M.	Carriage-maker.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Trans to Invalid Corps.
Robinson, J. H.	18	S.	Teamster.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 City.	Oct. 19, '61.	Corp. & Sergt. Co. B 1st Cav.	Pris. May 2, '62. Exchanged. Trans. to Navy July 4, '64.
Robinson, John A.	31	S.	Farmer.	V. & Vet. Vol.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Must. out July 19, '64.
Rogers, W. S.	30	M.				Dec. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. B 1st Cavalry.	Disch. by order June 3, '65.
Rolfe, Horace.	24	S.	Painter.	V.		Sept. 7, '61.	Sergt. & 1st Lt. Co. H 8th Inf.	Resigned May 23, '62.
Rollins, Benj. J.	42	M.				Dec. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 10th Inf.	Trans. to Navy April 23, '65.
Rowe, Jefferson.	22	S.	Farmer.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$100 City.	Aug. 16, '64.	Navy: Sabine, also Priv. Co. I 40th Mass.	Disch. from Mass. Regt. July 29, '63, by reason of expiration of service.
Rowe, William.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. L 10th Inf.	Served time. Must. out '63.
Royal, D. N.	37	M.		C.		Sept. 27, '64.	Priv. Co. E. 10th Inf.	Must. out June 5, '65.
Russ, Frank A.	44	M.	Seaman.	V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Act. Mas. Chippewa.	Resigned '63.
Russ, George A.	20	S.	Shoe-maker.	V.		June 15, '61. April 10, '65.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf. and Priv. 1st Army Corps.	Must. out July 19, '64, and re-enlisted.
Russ, Robert F.	22	S.	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. K 4th Inf. & Co. C. & F. 10th Inf.	Trans. to Vet Res. Corps. Taken pris., parole, and disch.
Russ, Robert R.						Nov. 1, '62.	Navy: Act. Mas. Mate Sumpter.	
Russell, Edward.	27	S.		S.		Aug. 11, '64.	Priv. Co. A 1st Regt. Vet. Inf.	Pris. Oct. 19, '64.
Ryder, Benj. F.	18	S.	Seaman.	Vol. R.	\$300 City	Dec. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Wounded Oct. 27, '64. Must. out Aug. 1, '65.
Sanborn, Eben M.	18	S.	Student.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Prisoner at Fredericksburg Dec. 16, '62. Must. out July 19, '64.
Sanborn, John.	26	M.				Aug. 24, '63.	Priv. Co. C. 10th Inf. & 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. April 22, '64.
Savage, Warren.	41	M.				Feb. 24, '64.	Priv. Co. A & H. 1st Vet. Inf.	Must. out June 28, '64.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub, or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When charged Rems
Scribner, Orron.	31	S.	Farmer.	V.		Sept., '61.	Priv. Co. I 9th Inf.	
Seeley, Samuel S.	20	S.				Aug 8, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 1st Heavy Art.	Dis. May
Servus, Frank.	30	M.		C.		Aug. 25, '63	Priv. Co. I. 18th Inf	Deserted '63.
Sevens, Frank A.	18	S.		Vol. Rt.		Aug., '62.	Priv. Co. A. 5th Inf	Discharge disab. O
Shaw, Alpheus.	38	S.	Painter.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf	Trans. 1 Reserve.
Shaw, Joseph.	43	M.	Millman	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., 1862.	Priv. Co. I 26th Inf	Must. o
Shaw, Stephen M.	18	S.	Laborer.	Vol. R.		Feb. 26, '62	Priv. Co. D. 4th Inf	Served 1 Deserted '62
Shaw, Wm., Jr.	41	M.	Laborer.	V.	\$300 City.	Jan. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 1st Cav.	Prisoner '64. Dis. 18, '64.
Shepherd, A. D.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.		Oct. 19, '61.	Priv. Co. F. 1st Cav	Must. on 25, '64
Shepherd, F. J.	19	S.				Mar. 3, '65.	Priv. Co. F 15th Inf.	Dis. July
Shorey, Samuel.	28	M.	Millman	V. & Vet.	\$150	Oct. 19, '61.	Priv. Co. I. 4th Inf, B. 1st Cav & 1st A'y Cor'n.	Must. on 25, '64.
Shuman, Jas. M.	19	S.	Millman	S.		Aug 27, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 16th Inf & Corp. Co. G 20th Inf.	Sub. for H. Arty Thomas Must. on 16, '65.
Sleeper, F. H.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 28th Inf.	S'd time. out '63.
Sleeper, S. A.	19	S.	Clerk.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. & Serg. Maj 4th Inf	Disch. for July 22,
Small, Albert.	21	S.				Aug. 20, '62.	Priv. Co. E. 1st Cav	Disch. M '65.
Small, William.	21	S.				Aug. 30, '62.	Priv. Co. E. 1st Cav	Disch. 2 '65.
Smalley, A. D.	18	S.	Sallor.	V.	\$300 City	Feb. 25, '64.	Private 6th Bat. Mount. Art.	Must. on 17, '65
Smalley, C. M.	18	S.	Seaman	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62	Priv. Co D. 19th Inf	Must. on 31, '65
Smalley, Jas. F.	20	S.	Caulker.	V.		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. E. 4th Inf.	Disch for July 1, '65.
Smalley, T. H.	28	M.	Seaman	V.		Aug 18, '64	Navy.	
Smart, Hollis.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 State	Mar. 8, '64	Priv. Co. A. Cst Guards	Must. on 25, '65.
Smith, Albert E.	29					Aug 7, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 3d Inf, and H. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. J '65.
Smith, Franklin	25	M.		C.		Sept 22, '64.	Priv. Co. D. 10th Inf	Must. on 5, '65.
Smith, Hiram F.	18	S.		S.	\$300 City.	Mar 1, '65	Priv. Co. A. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Woodcock
Smith, John.	28			S.		Aug 23, '64.	Navy.	Sub for Mathew
Smith, Roscoe B.	18	S.		S.	\$300 City	Feb. 28, '65.	Priv. Co I. 15th Inf	Sub. for Quimby by order 1, '65.
Smith, Stephen S.	35	M.	Seaman	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 18, '63.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cav.	Transf. to Aug 1, '65.
Smith, Wm. H.	21			S.		Aug 23, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for Mitchell

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol, Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Smith, Wm. M.	24	S.	Sailor.	V. Rec.	\$300 City	Feb. 22, '64.	Private 6th Bat. Mount. Art.	Must out June 17, '65.
Smyth, Henry.	37	S.	Farmer.	S.		Dec. 5, '64.	Priv Co E. 11th Inf.	Sub. for Thomas Dermott, Rockland Wound. Disch for disab. May 5, '65.
Snowdeal, C. T.	28	M.	Joiner.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv Co. K 4th Inf	Disch. for disab. July, '61
Sotas, George.	22	S.		S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 24, '63.	Navy	Sub. for J. W. Shute.
Spear, Andrew.	28	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rt.		Sept., '64.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Rep. Rec. for A. J. Ross.
Spear, F. H.	23	M.				Dec. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 19th Inf.	Transf to Navy April 3, '65.
Spearin, N. B.	36					Nov. 29, '64.	Priv. Co. C. Cst. Guards.	Must out Sept. 6, '65.
Speed, Wm. E.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 29, '63.	Priv. Co. L. 1st Heav Art.	Disch June 28, '65.
Spinney, Archie.	28	M.				Sept 2, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 19th Inf.	Transf. to Co. F. 1st Heavy Art. Disch. May 3, '65
Sprague, Benj.	18	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rt.		Sept. 7, '64.	Priv. Co C 1st Heav. Art.	Rep. Rec for J. G. Dickerson. Must out Sept. 11, '65.
Sprague, Geo. W.	18	S.	Farmer.	V. Rec.	\$300 City.	Dec. 8, '63.	Priv Co. A. 1st Heav. Art	Disch for disab. June 10, '65
Spein, Andrew.	28	S.				Sept. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. B 1st Cav.	Disch for disab. June 24, '64.
Spooner, A. C.	18	S.				Mar 9, '65.	Priv. Co. G. 15th Inf.	Disch April 10, '66.
Staples, E. A.	20	S.	Student	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co I. 28th Inf	S'd time. Must. out '63
Staples, Geo. W.	21	S.	Seaman.	V.			Navy.	
Staples, Henry.	16	S.	Seaman.	S.	\$100 State.	Aug 18, '64	Navy Ohio.	Sub. for Geo. F. Ryan
Staples, Oscar L.	18	S.				Mar 15, '65.	Priv. Co. G. 14th Inf	Must out Aug. 28, '65.
Staples, Samuel.	20	S.				Aug. 11, '63	Priv Co. K. 1st Vet Inf	Must out June 28, '65
Starkey, Geo. L.	21	S.	Truckman.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Sergt. Co D. 19th Inf.	Lost leg at Gettysburg. Disch. Nov 12, '63.
Stephens, Jos. H.	18	S.				Oct. 3, '64.	Priv Co A. 9th Inf	Must out July 13, '65
Stephenson, A. J.	43	M.	Painter	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab.
Stephenson, C. C.	21		Farmer	V.		Aug. 18, '64	Navy. Landsman 19th Inf.	
Steph'son, G. S. W.				V.	\$300 City	April, '65.		
Stetson, Eph. A.	32	M.		C.		Aug 10, '63.	Priv Co I. 8th Inf	Transf. to Navy.
Stevens, E., Jr.	23	S.	Farmer.	S.		Aug. 21, '63.	Priv Co. K 4th Inf., and Co C 19th Inf.	Sub. W. J. Fish, Hope Wound. May 5, '64. Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Stevens, E. L.	25	M.				April 6, '63	Priv. Co. F 7th Inf.	Transf. to Co. I.
Stevens, Jas. A.	23	M.				Aug. 27, '63	Priv. Co. F 16th Inf	Deserted March, '65.
Stevens, Samuel						May 24, '63	Priv. Co. K. 1st Vet Inf.	
Stevens, Sam. F.	24	M.	Farmer.	V.		July 15, '61	Priv Co. I. 6th Inf.	Deserted March, '62.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Stevens, Sam. R.	19					Aug. 25, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Vet. Inf.	Must. out June 28, '65.
Stinson, Jas. H.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. L. 1st Heav. Art.	Wound May 18, '64. Disch. for disab. Dec. 8, '64.
Stokes, Ed. E.	22	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rec.		Sept. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Rep. Rec. for A. Perry. Disch. June 26, '64.
Stokes, Henry.	24	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rec. U.		Sept. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Rep. Rec. for A. Small.
Strango, William.	29	S.				Sept. 11, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 19th Inf.	Wound. Oct. 14, '63.
Stewart, A. J.	19	S.		S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 1, '65.	Priv. Co. A. 15th Inf.	Sub. for Israel W. Parker. Must. out July 6, '65.
Shaw, Stephen M.	18	S.				Feb. 26, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 4th Inf.	Straggled from ranks Oct. 15, '63.
Stuart, Daniel H.	18	S.		S.		Aug. 17, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for Wm. M. Woods.
Stuart, Sol. L.	23	S.	Dag artist.	V.		June 15, '62.	Corp. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Wound & disab. March, '63.
Sweeney, Dennis.	18	S.	Hostler.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Wound. July 4, '63. Must. out July 19, '64.
Sweeney, John.			Seaman.				Mass. Bat.	Must. out Aug. '65.
Sweeney, Tim.	16	S.	Fisher-man	V.		Dec., '63.	Navy: apprentice Inn.	
Swinson, John.	21			S.	\$500 City.	Mar. 11, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for Eph. D. Ryder.
Sylvester, S. B.	20	S.	Laborer.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$300 State.	Jan. 1, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. June 12, '65.
Taylor, E. A.	21	S.				Aug. 27, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 19th Inf.	Wound. May 3, '64, and disch. Dec. 6, '64.
Taylor, Sylvester	33	M.				Aug. 7, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 19th Inf.	Transf. to 1st Heavy Art. May 31, '65.
Temple, Chas. W.	26	M.				Aug. 26, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d Inf.	Transf. to 17th Inf. June 24, '64.
Tewksbury, Tim.	19	S.	Laborer.	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$100 City \$300 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf., and Co. H. 2d Cav.	Must. out Dec. 6, '65.
Thomas, John B.	28	M.	Farmer	S.		Aug. 22, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf., and Co. E. 1st Heavy Art.	Sub. for M. A. Achorn, Rock'd. Must. out Sept. 11, '63.
Thomas, Wm. H.	18	S.	Sailor.	V.	\$300 City.	July, '61.	Priv. 17th U. S. Inf. & Inv. Cps.	Wound, lost leg. and disch.
Thombs, Jos. S.	29	M.	Seaman.	V.			Navy: Act. Eng. Plumber.	
Thompson, Wm.	32			S.	\$500 City.	Feb. 27, '65.	Navy.	Sub. for Albert C. Burgess.
Thompson, W. H.	19	S.				Feb. 9, '65.	Priv. Co. A. 11th Inf.	Deserted July 2, '65.
Thompson, Tim.	38	M.	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 13, '64.	Navy.	
Thorndike, Tim.		M.	Merch'nt	V.	\$100 City.	Sept. 23, '62.	Qr-Master 26th Inf.	Must. out Aug. 17, '63.
Thurston Chas.			Farmer			1862.	Color Sergt. New York	
Thurston, H. A.	18	S.	Laborer	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 26, '62.	Priv. Co. G. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. for disab. Sept. 3, '65.
Thurston S., Jr.	36	M.	Laborer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 26, '62.	Priv. Co. G. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. wounded, Jan. 15, '65.
Tibbets, G. A.	21	S.				Sept. 29, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 3d Inf., and I. 1st Heavy Art.	Disch. June 10, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Tobin, Rowell.	21	S.	Mariner.	V.	\$500 City.	Dec. 30, '63	Priv. Co. G. 4th Inf. & Cor. Co G. 1st H'y Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Tripp, Lorenzo.	18	S.	Farmer	S	\$550	Feb., '65.		Sub. for Howard Murphy.
Tripp, Rufus	21	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City.	Aug., '62.	Priv Co. D. 19th Inf.	Served time. Discharged.
Towle, Samuel S.	18	S.	Millman	V.	\$300 City.	Mar. 18, '64	Private Co. A. Coast Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Townsend, J C	21	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out Aug. 17, '63.
Townsend, L. B.	44	S.	Painter.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Served time. Must. out '63.
Trundy, H. W.	34	M.	Blacksmith.	V.			Priv. & Corp. Co. E. 20th Inf.	
Trussell, A. T	36	M.	Founder.	V		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf	Must. out July 19, '64.
Trussell, J. W.				V.		Nov. 1, '62.	Navy Assistant Engineer	
Trussell, J. H.	26	M.	Calker.	V.	\$300 City.	Mar 18, '64.	Corp. Co. A. Coast Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Tufts, William, 2d	27	S.	Farmer.	V		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf	Priv. at Manassas. Paroled. Trans. to Inv. Corps. Dis. June 30, '65.
Tukebury, C. T.	23	S.	Seaman.	S.		Sept. 30, '64.	Priv. Co. C. 9th Inf & U. S. Dragoons.	Ser'd time & dis Sub for Irving Morton Jackson.
Twombly, A. D.	23	S.	Millman	V. & Vet. Vol.	\$100 City \$300 City.	Dec 10, '63.	Priv Co. I 26th Inf & Co. L. 1st Heav. Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Varney, A. W.	22	M.		C		Sept. 10, '63	Priv. Co. L 16th Inf	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Vearie, Josiah.	20	S.	Seaman.	V.		Nov 1, '62	Navy: Gunboat Cuyler	
Vinal, R. A.	28	M.				Sept. 3, '63.	Priv Co. F. 19th Inf.	Disch. April 12, '64.
Wade, Edwin.	18	■				Aug. 3, '61	Priv. Co. C. 19th Inf	Disch. Oct. 4, '64.
Wadsworth, A.	23	M.	Hostler.	V	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	2d Lt. Co I, Capt. Co. G 26th Inf	Must. out Aug. 7, '63
Walker, Benson.	40	M.	Carpenter	V.		Aug. 15, '64	Priv. Co. — 14th Inf.	Desert. Jan, '63
Wales, John, Jr	44	S.	Sailor.	V.	\$100 City	Aug., '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Walker, J B.	23					June 15, '61	Priv Co. A. 4th Inf.	Must. out July 19, '64.
Walla, G. W.	33	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City	Oct., '62.	Priv Co. I 26th Inf	Must. out '63.
Walton, John B	19	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City	Oct 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf	Must. out '63. Served time.
Warren, A. H.	25	M.		V.	\$300 City	Jan., '64.	Priv. Co. H. 2d Cav.	
Warren, A. S	37			V.	\$400 City.	April 7, '65.	Navy: Rhode Island.	
Warren, N. B.	26	S.	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 13, '64	Navy: Sabine.	
Warren, S. H	18	S	Seaman	V.	\$300 City	Sept. 4, '63	Corp Co. D 17th Inf.	Trans. to 1st Heavy Art.
Watson, L. A.	25	S				Oct. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. G 8th Inf.	Disch. by order July '65.
Webber, J. W.	18	S.	Seaman.	S.		Jan, '64.		Sub for D. P Southworth.
Webber, Joseph.	18	S.				Jan 26, '65.	Priv Co. G 15th Inf	Desert. June 1, '65.
Webster, R.	43	M.				Aug 13, '64	Corp. & Sergt. 1st Vet. Inf.	Must. out June 28, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Webster, William.	29	S.	M'chanic.	S.		Sept. 26, '63.	Priv. Co. A 3d Inf., and I. 17th Inf.	Deserted Jan. '65. Sub. for J. H. Emery
Webster, W. M.		■	Clerk.	V.		1863.	Co. D 4th California.	Detained on Adj. Gen's Staff
Welch, John.	21	S.	Laborer.	S.		Aug. 13, '64.	Priv. Co. K. 1st Vet. Inf.	Sub. for J. Frank Banks. Deserted Nov. '64.
Wellman, C. F.	18	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 City.	Dec. 4, '63.	Priv. Co. G. 4th Inf.	Transf. to 19th Inf.
Wentworth, F. W.	24	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
Wentworth, J. C.	30	S.	Seaman.	V.			Navy: Daffodil	
West, George W.	19	S.	Seaman.	V. & Vet Vol.	\$100 City \$300 State	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I 26th Inf., and Corp. Co. H. 2d Cav.	Must. out Dec. 6, '63.
Westgate, B.	18	S.				Feb. 29, '64.	Corp. Co. K. 1st Cav.	Must. out Aug. '65.
Weymouth, J.	19			S.		Aug. 13, '64.	Navy.	
Wheeler, F. E.		M.	Seaman.	V.			Navy: Master's mate Wainwright.	
Wheeler, C. G.	30	M.		S.		Dec. 6, '64.	Navy.	Sub. for J. Hassell.
Whitcomb, G. W.	20	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Oct., '62.	Priv. Co. I. 26th Inf.	Must. out '61. S'd time. Re-enlisted in Cav.
Whitcomb, J.	38	M.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 State	Mar. 18, '64.	Priv. Co. A. 1st Guards.	Must. out May 25, '65.
Whitcomb, W. H.		S.	Seaman.	V.			Navy: Saugus	
White, Ansell L.	27	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Sergt. Co. D 19th Inf., & 1st & 2d Lt. Co. B., and Capt. Co. F 19th Inf., & on Gen. Gibbon's Staff	Must. out May 31, '65.
White, Henry.	21	S.				Sept. 14, '64.	Private 2d Bat Mount Art	Must. out June 16, '65.
White, James W.	18	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th Inf.	Must. out May 31, '65.
White, Russell, H.	23	S.	Student.	V.		Aug. 29, '62.	Ord. Sergt. Co. K. 20th Inf.	Wound at Antietam, and dis. Mar. 23, '63.
Whitehead, R.	21	S.	Blacksmith.	V.		June 15, '61.	Corp. & Sergt. Co. K 4th Inf.	Wound at Gettysburg Rec'd Kearney medal S'd time Must. out July 19, '64.
Whitmore, G. W.	22	S.	Blacksmith.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. A. 4th Inf.	Dis. Nov. 14, '62.
Whitmore Oria.	18	S.				Oct. 19, '61.	Priv. Co. B. 1st Cav.	Disch. June 6, '62.
Whitmore, O. M.	20	S.	Farmer.	V. & Sub.		Sept. 29, '63.	Priv. Co. E. 8th Inf., and Co. B. 1st Cav.	Disch. June 7, '65. Sub. for G. F. Brier.
Wholey, Michael	21			S.		Jan. 11, '65.	Navy.	
Wilber, J. M.	20	S.				Aug. 8, '63.	Priv. Co. B. 3d Inf.	
Wilber, L. D.	30	M.				Aug. 10, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d Inf., & Co. I. 17th Inf.	Transf. to Vet Res. Corps.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. — Continued.

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted	Vol., sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received	When mustered.	Regiment or Shlp.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Wier, Robert.	40	M.				Sept. 12, '63.	Priv. Co. K. 17th Inf.	Missing in action July 10, '64.
Wilder, J. M.	30	S.				Aug. 31, '63	Priv. Co. A 17th Inf & 1st Heav. Art.	Wounded. Dis. May 19, '65.
Wiley, E. W.	24	S.	Farmer.	V.		Sept. 27, '61	Corp. & Serg. Co. H. 8th Inf.	
Wilkinson, W.	25	S.	Soldier.	Rep. Rec.	\$500	Sept. 5, '64.	Priv. Co. 1st Cav.	Rep. recruit P. R. Hazeltine.
Williams, Frank.	27			S.	\$500 City.	March 2, '65	Navy.	Sub. for L. D. Woodward.
Williams, F. O.		S.	Farmer.	V.	\$300 State	1864.	Sergt. Co. A Cat. Guards.	Must. out May, '65.
Williams, George.				S.	\$500 City	Feb. 7, '65	Navy.	Sub. for H. Dunbar, Jr.
Wilson, A. J.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.		June 15, '61.	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Disch. for disab. Sept. 5, '61
Wilson, J. A.	31		Farmer.	V.		Aug. 18, '64.	Navy: Landsman. Sabine.	
Wilson, John F.	32	S.	Seaman.	V.			Navy: Flag.	
Wilson, Joseph B.	24	M.	Farmer.	V.		June 15, '61	Priv. Co. K. 4th Inf.	Prisoner at Manassas. Paroled Transf. to Inv. Corps July 29, '63.
Wing, Chas. L.	18	S.	Farmer	V.	\$300 State	Feb., '65.	Priv. Co. A. 12th Inf.	
Winkleman, J.	19	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$900 City.	Dec. 28, '63.	Priv. Co. — 1st Cav.	
Winslow, Wm. H.	22	S.	Clerk	V.		Nov 1, '62.	Navy: Act. En Master's Mate, Nahant.	
Winter, Thos. A.	20	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Corp. Co. I 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out Aug. 17, '63.
Winters, R. T.	26	M.	Seaman.	V.		Nov 1, '62.	Navy: Vermont.	
Wise, G. W.	27	M.	Shoe-maker.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I 26th Inf.	S'd time. Must. out Aug 17, '63.
Whe, James A.	23	S.	Shoe-maker	V.	\$100 City.	Oct. 11, '62.	Priv. Co. I 26th Inf.	Wound June 14, '63. Must. out '63. Serv. time.
Wood, Chas. A.	18	S.	Farmer	V & Vet.	\$300 State.	June 15, '61	Priv. Cos F 14th and 19th Inf. & 1st Heav. Art.	Discharged June 12, '63
Wood, Wm. H.	30	M.		Vol. C.		Aug. 6, '63.	Priv Co B 19th Inf. and B. 1st Heav. Art.	Must. out Sept. 11, '65.
Woodbury, R. W.			Farmer	V.	\$300 City.	April 11, '65	Priv. Co. — 15th Inf.	
Woodman, S. T.	44	M.	Farmer.	S.		Oct. 9, '63.	Priv. Co. F. 3th Inf.	Sub. for Chas. A. Pipet Disch. for dis Sept 10, '64
Woodward, L. D.	24	S.	Clerk.	V.	\$100 City	Oct. 22, '62.	1st & 2d Lt. Co. I 26th Inf	Must. out Aug. 17, '63
Wording, C. E.	25	S.	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 12, '64.	Navy. Sabine.	Disch. July 3, '65
Wording, W. H.	21	S.	Seaman.	V.	\$100 City	Aug. 25, '62	Corp. and Sergt. Co. D 19th Inf Master's mate Navy	Ex of service. Transf. to Navy May 31, '66
Wurthen, W. K.	20	S.	Laborer.	V.		Aug., '62.	Priv. Co. K. 20th Inf.	
Wyman, Thacher	18	S.	Farmer	V.	\$100 City	1862.	Priv. Co. I 26th Inf.	Must. out '63.
Yeaton, James.	26	M.				Sept 21, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d Inf	Transf. to Navy April 14, '64.
York, Freeman.	19	S.				Sept. 17, '63.	Priv. Co. I. 1st Heav. Art.	Disch. May 11, '65.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.— *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Mar. or Single.	Occupation when enlisted.	Vol., Sub., or Conscript.	Bounty received.	When mustered.	Regiment or Ship.	When discharged, and Remarks.
Young, Chas. W	31	S	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 12, '64.	Navy.	
Young, Gilbert.	29	M.		C.		Aug 7, '63.	Priv. Co. D. 3d	Transf. to Navy
Young, John B	27	S	Seaman.	V.		Aug. 12, '64.	Navy.	
Young, John W.	24	S.	Farmer.	V.	\$100 City.	Aug. 25, '62.	Priv. Co. D. 19th	Must. out May 31, '65
Young, Joseph.	33	M				Aug. 26, '63.	Priv Cos K. 17th	Missing July 12, '64
Young, Levi.	30	S.				Aug. 26, '63	Priv. Cos. K. 17th	Missing July 12, '64

**LIST OF SUBSTITUTES AND REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS FURNISHED BY
DRAFTED MEN, ENROLLED MEN, AND MEN NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT, FROM
BELFAST, AND MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY, FROM JULY, 1863, TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.**

Name of Principal	Name of Substitute.	Army or Navy.	Date of Muster.	No. of Years.
Abbott, Nehemiah.	Thomas May.	Army.	Sept. 5, 1864.	3
Bean, William F.	J. D. Lindsay.	Navy.	Aug. 19, "	3
Banks, John Frank.	John Welch.	Army.	" 13, "	3
Barker, Frederick.	William Quilty.	Navy.	Feb. 28, 1865.	3
Brier, George F.	Otis M. Whitmore.	Army.	Sept. 29, 1863.	3
Burgess, Albert C.	William Thompson.	Navy.	Feb. 27, 1865.	3
Burgess, Thomas.	Cornelius W. Meade.	"	" 14, "	3
Carter, Henry A.	George A. Gallagher.	Army.	Aug. 30, 1864.	3
Carter, Horatio H.	George F. Cary.	"	" 17, "	3
Carter, Milton F.	Thomas Cannon.	Navy.	" 13, "	1
Clark, Albert E.	John Lewis.	"	March 14, 1865.	3
Cooper, Marcellus R.	Nicholas Dennis.	Army.	Aug. 19, 1864.	3
Conant, Benj. A.	Hollis M. A. Poor.	Navy.	Sept. 2, "	1
Condon, Rufus B.	Frank J. Gabriel.	Army.	Aug. 13, 1865.	3
Crosby, William.	Eugene M. Ryder.	"	" 23, 1863.	3
Day, Samuel Q.	Luther C. Bateman.	"	Feb. 15, "	1
Dickerson, J. G.	B. Sprague.	"	April 7, 1864.	2
Dunbar, Henry, Jr.	George Williams.	Navy.	Feb. 7, 1865.	3
Durham, Anson E.	George B. Holmes.	Army.	" 15, "	1
Durham, Fredk. A.	Frank Sever.	"	Oct. 26, 1864.	3
Ellis, T. C.	William Goggin.	Navy.	March 25, 1865.	3
Emery, John H.	William Webster.	Army.	Sept. 20, 1863.	3
Faunce, William A.	George A. Murch.	Navy.	Aug. 16, 1864.	2
Follett, F. A.	Albert S. Blanchard.	"	Jan. 12, 1865.	1
Frederick, Frank B.	Mark O'Brien.	Army.	Aug. 12, 1864.	3
Frye, Eben E.	Samuel Holmes.	"	" 29, "	3
Frye, Wakefield G.	Anson S. Benner.	Navy.	Dec. 20, "	1
Gay, Ford.	Edward Brown.	"	" 6, "	3
Gilmore, Abner G.	Edward H. Bunker.	Army.	Feb. 11, 1865.	1
Hall, Cyrus J.	Charles M. Dover.	Navy.	Dec. 2, 1864.	3
Hall, William H.	Andrew J. Gardiner.	Army.	Aug. 24, "	■
Hall, William N.	Joseph McDonnell.	Navy.	March 2, 1865.	3
Harriman, Edwin H.	John Hardigan.	"	Aug. 5, 1864.	3
Hart, Gilbert M.	Ira J. Newell.	Army.	March 3, 1865.	1
Hart, William.	Alonzo S. Hart.	"	Feb. 13, "	1
Hassell, John, Jr.	Charles G. Wheeler.	Navy.	Dec. 6, 1864.	3
Hayford, Axel.	James Hobbs.	"	Oct. 18, "	3
Hayford, Harrison.	Abiel C. Albee.	"	Aug. 25, "	3
Hazeltine, Charles B.	Patrick Norris.	"	" 9, "	■
Hazeltine, Paul R.	William Wilkinson.	Army.	Sept. 5, "	3
Hazeltine, Prescott.	John Deller.	"	" " 20, 1865.	3
Hog, Langley J.	Augustus Bohn.	Navy.	March 20, 1865.	3
Houston, Nathan F.	Isaac Laferty.	Army.	" 21, "	3
Howes, Asa A.	Daniel E. Burgess.	"	Dec. 20, 1864.	1
Howes, Samuel A.	Robert Lee.	Navy.	Feb. 28, 1865.	2

LIST OF SUBSTITUTES AND REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS. — *Continued.*

Name of Principal.	Name of Substitute.	Army or Navy.	Date of Muster.	No. of Years.
Johnson, H. H., Jr.	Michael Whalley.	Navy.	Jan. 11, 1865.	2
Johnson, R. C., Jr.	Samuel E. Gray.	"	Aug 23, 1864.	3
Keen, N. E.	John L. Brown.	"	16, "	1
Learey, Thomas.	Daniel Lehelan.	Army.	March 21, 1865.	3
Littlefield, C. M.	John Ferguson.	"	Feb. 13, "	3
Mace, Charles W.	James Evans.	Navy.	March 7, "	3
Mathews, Noah M.	John Smith.	"	Aug. 23, 1864.	3
Mathews, S. H.	James Brady.	"	"	3
McDonald, H. H.	Josiah Pinkham.	Army.	Sept 26, 1863.	3
McLellan, W. H.	Thomas Dolan.	Navy.	March 24, 1865.	3
Mitchell, Charles H.	William H. Smith.	"	Aug 23, 1864.	3
Morrill, William P.	George Patrick.	Army.	Oct 15, 1863.	3
Murphy, Howard	Lorenzo Tripp.	"	Feb. 11, 1865.	1
Nickerson, Salathiel.	Eugene Manley.	"	Sept. 7, 1864.	2
Parker, Israel W.	Alonzo J. Stewart.	"	March 1, 1865.	2
Patterson, Frank W.	William W. Fogg.	"	Feb 10, "	1
Peavey, Louis H.	John Williams.	Navy.	Jan. 17, "	3
Peirce, George G.	Robert D. Cutten.	"	March 1, "	3
Pendleton, G. E.	Henry Fern.	"	" 20, "	3
Perkins, Horace S.	Solomon Bolier.	Army.	Feb. 13, "	3
Perry, Augustus.	Edward Stokes.	"	Sept. 5, 1864.	3
Perry, E. A.	Joseph Enos.	Navy.	March 14, 1865.	3
Pierce, Robert F.	Francis Corning.	"	Feb. 28, "	3
Piper, Charles A.	S. T. Woodman.	Army.	Oct. 8, 1863.	3
Pitcher, Thomas W.	S. H. Higgins.	"	Sept. 22, "	3
Poor, William O.	Andrew J. Ross.	"	Sept 8, 1864.	2
Quimby, George A.	Roscoe B. Smith.	"	March 1, 1865.	1
Ross, Andrew J.	Andrew Spein.	"	Sept. 5, 1864.	3
Russ, James A.	Weymouth, J. K.	Navy.	Aug. 18, "	1
Ryan, George F.	Henry Staples.	"	" 18, "	1
Ryder, Ephraim D.	John Swinson.	"	March 11, 1865.	3
Shute, John M.	George Soto.	"	" 24, "	3
Simpson, W. H.	G. L. Patterson.	"	Aug 12, 1864.	1
Small Albert	Henry Stokes.	Army.	Sept. 5, "	3
Southworth, D. B.	Joseph W. Webber.	"	Jan 26, 1865.	1
Stetson, Martin V.	George Hodder.	Navy.	March 18, "	3
Swan, William B.	Henry Ogden.	"	Sept 13, 1864.	3
Swift, W. A., Jr.	George L. Fogg.	Army.	March 3, 1865.	1
Thompson, H. P.	Michael Butler.	"	Feb. 27, "	1
Toothaker, John.	Charles Peterson.	Navy.	March 9, "	3
Trask, James E.	Fred Foster.	Army.	Oct. 27, 1863.	3
Tucker, Jacob D.	William Moore.	Navy.	Dec 6, 1864.	3
Wadlin, John B.	Henry Antoni.	"	Sept. 13, "	3
White, George U.	H. R. Hutchinson.	Army.	March 3, 1865.	1
White, James P.	G. E. Hennessey.	Navy.	Oct 23 1864.	3
Wight, George E.	Winfield S. Jones.	Army.	Feb 21, 1865.	1
Woodcock, M. P.	Hiram F. Smith.	"	March 1, "	1
Woolis, William M.	Strout, Daniel H.	Navy.	Aug. 17, 1864.	1
Woodward, L. D.	Frank Williams.	"	March 8, 1865.	3
Wooster, W. M.	Peter Barreigh.	Army.	Aug. 15, 1864.	3

Among the natives of Belfast who served from other towns and States were the following :—

Anderson, John F. . .	Lieut.-Colonel on Staff of Major-General Foster, Massachusetts.
Cottrill, Justin W. . .	Private, 35th Massachusetts Infantry.
Cottrill, T. Jefferson . .	" " " "
Doyle, James B. . .	Captain, 15th Illinois Infantry. "
Doyle, Frank U. . .	Private, " " "
Doyle, William H. . .	" " " "
Emerson, Moses W. . .	" Co. B. 3d California Infantry.
Forbes, George S. . .	" Co. I. 2d Louisiana "
Heath, Francis E. . .	Colonel, 19th Maine Infantry.
Osborn, John W. . .	Officer in Surgeon-General's Dept., Washington.
Patterson, Frank . .	Lieut.-Colonel, 29th Iowa Regiment.
Quimby, Charles T. . .	Private, 35th Massachusetts Regiment.
Webster, William M. .	" 4th California Regiment. Afterwards detailed on Staff of Adjutant-General.

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